The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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OUR 19-COLLAR PRESIDENT.

He Slaps the Senate in the Face, Saying, "Mind Your Own Business."

He Will Not Furnish Information in Regard to Suspensions from Office.

Senator Edmunds Denounces a Message to That Effect as Worthy of the Tyrant Charles I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—The President has spoken. It took him a good while to get to the point, but in substance he has said to the Senate in regard to suspensions in office, that it "has no right to sit in judgment upon the exercise of my executive function, for which I am wholly responsible to the people, from whom I have so lately received the sacred trust of office," and that duty compels a refusal of the Senate's demand to have access to the papers, etc., in the Executive Department relating to suspensions from office. The feeling in regard to this royal ukase is best expressed in the subjoined interviews. Said Senator Edmunds tonight:

"The President's message will not delay the discussion on the two reports from the Judiciary Committee. There is nothing in it to deter the Senate from attending its own business."

This is the situation in a nutshell. Notwithstanding the extraordinary document emanating from the Executive, by and with the approval of the Cabinet, the Senate will keep right on in the path it had marked out. The two reports on the Attorney-General's letter make up the business that the Senate proposes attending to. The President's contribution will naturally cause some comment in the Senate, but whatever attention the Judiciary Committee gives it will not be hurried. A hint had been given out from the White House that the executive document was preparing and most of the Senators were ready to bear it. During its reading by the Clerk the Republicans exchanged many smiles and seemed to enjoy its schoolmaster tone hugely. The Democrats maintained eloquent and attentive silence.

Edmunds' savage remarks on moving its reference to the Judiciary Committee were not relished by the Democratic Senators. "No, no! don't let him do that!" cried out Senator Beck to Isham G. Harris, who was acting as spokesman for the Democrats. But the Tennessee Senator couldn't help it. The Senate refused to adopt his motion that it lie on the table and be printed, Riddleberger being the only one on the Republican side of the chamber who voted with the Democrats. When Eustis and several others of the anti-Administration Democrats recorded their votes there was not that heartiness which was to be expected from loyal party men rallying around their chief.

The reference to the Judiciary Committee was made without a roll-call, the preliminary one having enabled the members to define their positions. Following is the remarkable document referred to:

THE MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the United States: Ever since the beginning of the present session of the Senate the different heads of the departments attached to the executive branch of the Government have been plied with various requests and demands from committees of the Senate, from members of such committees, and at last from the Senate itself, requiring the transmission of reasons for the suspension of certain officials during the recess of that body, or for the papers touching the conduct of such officials, or for all papers and documents relating to such suspensions, or for all documents and papers filed in such departments in relation to the management and conduct of the offices held by such suspended officials. The different terms from time to time adopted in making these requests and demands, the order in which they succeeded each other, and the fact that when made by the Senate the resolution for that purpose was passed in executive session, have led to a presumption, the correctness of which will, I suppose, be candidly admitted, that from first to last the information thus sought and the papers thus demanded were for use by the Senate and its committees in considering the propriety of the suspensions referred to. Though those suspensions are my executive acts, based upon considerations addressed to me alone, and for which I am wholly responsible, I have had no invitation from the Senate to state the position which I have felt constrained to assume in relation to the same, or to interpret for myself my acts and motives in the premises. In this condition of affairs I have forborne addressing the Senate upon the subject lest I might be accused of thrusting myself unbidden upon the attention of that body. But the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate lately presented and published, which censures the Attorney General of the United States for his refusal to transmit certain papers relating to a suspension from office, and which also, if I correctly interpret it, evinces a misapprehension of the position of the Executive upon the question of such suspensions, will, I hope, justify this communication.

THE ISSUE.

The President refers to the resolution of the Senate calling for the Duskin papers and the reply of the Attorney-General thereto, and says:

Upon this resolution and the answer thereto the issue is thus stated by the Committee on the Judiciary at the outset of the report:

"The important question, then, is whether it is within the constitutional competence of either House of Congress to have access to the official papers and documents in the various public offices of the United States created by laws enacted by themselves."

I do not suppose that "the public offices of the United States" are regulated or controlled in their relations to either House of Congress by the fact that they were "created by laws enacted by themselves." It must be that these instrumentalities were created for the benefit of the people and to answer the general purposes of government under the Constitution and the laws, and that they are unincumbered by any lien in favor of either branch of Congress growing out of their constitution, and unembarrassed by any obligation to the Senate as the price of their creation. The complaint of the committee that access to official papers in the public offices is denied the Senate is met by the statement that at no time has it been the disposition or the intention of the President or any department of the Executive branch of the Government to withhold from the Senate official documents or papers filed in any of the public offices. While it is by no means conceded that the Senate has the right in any case to review the act of the Executive in removing or suspending a public officer upon official documents or otherwise, it is considered that documents and papers of that nature should, because they are official, be freely transmitted to the Senate upon its demand, trusting the use of the same for proper and legitimate purposes to the good faith of that body. And though no such paper or document has been specifically demanded in any of the numerous requests and demands made upon the departments, yet as often as they were found in the public offices they have been furnished in answer to such applications.

The letter of the Attorney-General in response to the resolution of the Senate in the particular case mentioned in the committee's report was written at my suggestion and by my direction. There had been no official papers or documents filed in his department relating to the case within the period specified in the resolution. The letter was intended, by its description of the papers and documents remaining in the custody of the department, to convey the idea that they were not official; and it was assumed that the resolution called for information, papers, and documents of the same character as were required by the requests and demands which preceded it. Everything that had been written or done on behalf of the Senate from the beginning pointed to all letters and papers of a private and unofficial nature as the objects of search, if they were to be found in the departments, and provided they had been presented to the Executive with a view to their consideration upon the question of suspension from office.

THE PAPERS PURELY PRIVATE.

Against the transmission of such papers and documents I have interposed my advice and direction. This has not been done, as is suggested in the committee's report, upon the assumption on my part that the Attorney-General or any other head of a department "is the servant of the President, and is to give or withhold copies of documents in his office according to the will of the Executive and not otherwise," but because I regarded the papers and documents withheld and addressed to me or intended for my use and action purely unofficial and private, not infrequently confidential, and having reference to the performance of a duty exclusively mine. I consider them in no proper sense as upon the files of the department, but as deposited there for my convenience, remaining still completely under my control. I suppose if I desired to take them into my custody I might do so with entire propriety, and if I saw fit to destroy them no one could complain. The papers and documents that are now the object of the Senate's quest consist of letters and representations addressed to the Executive or intended for his inspection; they are voluntarily written and presented by private citizens who are not in the least instigated thereto by any official invitation or at all subject to official control. While some of them are entitled to Executive consideration, many of them are so irrelevant or in the light of other facts so worthless that they have not been given the least weight in determining the question to which they are supposed to relate. Are all these, simply because they are preserved, to be considered official documents and subject to the inspection of the Senate? If not, who is to determine which belong to this class? Are the motives and purposes of the Senate, as they are day by day developed, such as would be satisfied with my selection? Am I to submit to theirs at the risk of being charged with making a suspension from office upon evidence which was not even considered? Are these papers to be regarded official because they have not only been presented but preserved in the public offices? Their nature and character remain the same whether they are kept in the Executive Mansion or deposited in the departments? There is no mysterious power of transmutation in departmental custody, nor is there magic in the undefined and sacred solemnity of department files.

If the presence of these papers in the public offices is a stumbling-block in the way of the performance of Senatorial duty, it can be easily removed. The papers and documents which have been described derive no official character from any constitutional, statutory, or other requirement making them necessary to the performance of the official duty of the Executive.

It will not be denied, I suppose, that the President may suspend a public officer in the entire absence of any papers or documents to aid his official judgment and discretion. And I am quite prepared to avow that the cases are not few in which suspensions from office have depended more upon oral representations made to me by citizens of known good repute, and by members of the House of Representatives and Senators of the United States than upon any letters and documents presented for my examination. I have not felt justified in suspecting the veracity, integrity, and patriotism of Senators, or ignoring their representation, because they were not in party affiliation with the majority of their associates; and I recall a few suspensions which bear the approval of individual members identified politically with the majority in the Senate.

A FLAT-FOOTED DENIAL.

While, therefore, I am constrained to deny the right of the Senate to the papers and documents described, so far as the right to the same is based upon the claim that they are in any view of the subject official, I am also led unequivocally to dispute the right of the Senate, by the aid of any documents whatever, or in any way save through the judicial pretense of trial or impeachment to review or reverse the act of the Executive in the suspension during the recess of the Senate of Federal officials.

I believe the power to remove or suspend such officials is vested in the President alone by the Constitution, which in express terms provides that "the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America," and that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The Senate belongs to the legislative branch of the Government. When the Constitution, by express provision, superadded to its legislative duties the right to advise and consent to appointments to office and to sit as a court of impeachment, it conferred upon that body all the control and regulation of executive action supposed to be necessary for the safety of the people; and this express and special grant of such extraordinary powers, not in any way related to or growing out of general Senatorial duty, and in itself a departure from the general plan of our Government, should be held, under a familiar maxim of construction, to exclude every other right of interference with Executive functions. In the first Congress which assembled after the adoption of the Constitution, comprising many who aided in its preparation, a legislative construction was given to that instrument in which the independence of the Executive in the matter of removals from office was fully sustained. I think it will be found that in the subsequent discussions of this question there was generally, if not at all times, a proposition pending to in some way curtail this power of the President by legislation, which furnishes evidence that to limit such power it was supposed to be necessary to supplement the Constitution by such legislation.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

The first enactment of this description was passed under a stress of partisanship and political bitterness which culminated in the President's impeachment. This law provided that the Federal officers to which it applied could only be suspended during the recess of the Senate when shown by evidence satisfactory to the President to be guilty of misconduct in office or crime, or when incapable or disqualified to perform their duties, and that within twenty days after the next meeting of the Senate it should be the duty of the President "to report to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case." This statute, passed in 1867, when Congress was overwhelmingly and bitterly opposed politically to the President, may be regarded as an indication that even then it was thought necessary by a Congress determined upon the subjugation of the executive to the legislative will to furnish itself a law for that purpose, instead of attempting to reach the object intended by an invocation of any pretended constitutional right. The law which thus found its way to our statute-book was plain in its terms, and its intent needed no avowal. If valid and now in operation it would justify the present course of the Senate and command the obedience of the Executive to its demands. It may, however, be remarked in passing that under this law the President had the privilege of presenting to the body which assumed to review his executive acts his reason therefor instead of being excluded from explanation or judged by papers found in the departments.

Two years after the law of 1867 was passed, and within less than five weeks after the inauguration of a President in political accord with both branches of Congress, the sections of the act regulating suspensions from office during the recess of the Senate were entirely repealed and in their place were substituted provisions which, instead of limiting the causes of suspension to misconduct, crime, disability, or disqualification, expressly permitted such suspension by the President "in his discretion," and completely abandoned the requirement obliging him to report to the Senate "the evidence and reasons" for his action. With these modifications, and with all branches of the Government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan incentive to captious discussion, the law as it was left by the amendment of 1869 was much less destructive of Executive discretion. And yet the great General and patriotic citizen who, the 4th day of March, 1869, assumed the duties of Chief Executive, and for whose freer administration of his high office the most hateful restraints of the law of 1867 were, the 5th day of April, 1869, removed, mindful of his obligation to defend and protect every prerogative of his great trust, and apprehensive of the injury threatened the public service in the continued operation of these statutes even in their modification, in his first message to Congress advised their repeal, and set forth their unconstitutional character and hurtful tendency. I am unable to state whether or not this recommendation for a repeal of these laws has been since repeated. If it has not, the reason can probably be found in the experience which demonstrated the fact that the necessities of the political situation but rarely developed their vicious character.

A RESURRECTED STATUTE.

And so it happens that after a period of nearly twenty years of disuse these laws are brought forth, apparently the repealed as well as the unrepealed, and put in the way of an Executive who is willing, if permitted, to attempt an improvement in the methods of administration. The constitutionality of these laws is by no means admitted. But why should the provisions of the repealed law, which required specific cause for suspension and a report to the Senate of "evidence and reasons," be now, in effect, applied to the present Executive instead of the law afterwards passed and unrepealed, which distinctly permits suspensions by the President "in his discretion," and carefully omits the requirement that "evidence and reasons for his action in the case" shall be reported to the Senate?

The requests and demands which by the score have for nearly three months been presented to the different departments of the Government, whatever may be their form, have but one completion—they assume the right of the Senate to sit in judgment upon the exercise of my executive function, for which I am solely responsible to the people from whom I have so lately received the sacred trust of office. My oath to support and defend the Constitution; my duty to the people who have chosen me to execute the powers of their great office and not to relinquish them, and my duty to the Chief Magistracy, which I must preserve unimpaired in all its dignity and vigor, compel me to refuse to comply with these demands. To the end that the service may be improved the Senate is invited to the fullest scrutiny of the persons submitted to them for public office, in recognition of the constitutional power of that body to advise and consent to their appointment. I shall continue, as I have thus far, to furnish, at the request of the confirming body, all the information I possess touching the fitness of the nominees placed before them for their action, both when they are proposed to fill vacancies and to take the place of suspended officials. Upon a refusal to confirm I shall not assume the right to ask the reasons for the action of the Senate nor question its determination. I cannot think that anything more is required to secure worthy incumbents in public office than a careful and independent discharge of our respective duties within their well-defined limits.

Though the propriety of suspensions might be better assured if the action of the President was subject to review by the Senate, yet if the Constitution and the laws have placed this responsibility upon the Executive branch of the Government it should not be divided nor the discretion which it involved relinquished.

ALLEGED INJUSTICE TO THE SUSPENDED.

It has been claimed that the present Executive, having pledged himself not to remove officials except for cause, the fact of their suspension implies such misconduct on the part of a suspended official as injures his character and reputation, and therefore the Senate should review the case for his vindication. I have said that certain officials should not, in my opinion, be removed during the continuance of the term for which they were appointed solely for the purpose of putting in their place those in political affiliation with the appointing power; and this declaration was immediately followed by a description of official partisanship which ought not to entitle those in whom it was exhibited to consideration. It is not apparent how an adherence to the course thus announced carries with it the consequences described. If in any degree the suggestion is worthy of consideration, it is to be hoped that there may be a defense against unjust suspension in the justice of the Executive.

Every pledge which I have made by which I have placed a limitation upon my exercise of executive power has been faithfully redeemed. Of course the pretense is not put forth that no mistakes have been committed; but not a suspension has been made unless it appeared to my satisfaction that the public welfare would be improved thereby. Many applications for suspension have been denied and the adherence to the rule laid down to govern my action as to such suspensions has caused much irritation and impatience on the part of those who have insisted upon more changes in the offices. The pledges I have made were made to the people, and to them I am responsible for the manner in which they have been redeemed. I am not responsible to the Senate, and I am unwilling to submit my actions and official conduct to them for judgment. There are no grounds for an allegation that the fear of being found false to my professions influences me in declining to submit to the demands of the Senate. I have not constantly refused to suspend officials, and thus incurred the displeasure of political friends and yet willfully broken faith with the people, for the sake of being false to them. Neither the discontent of party friends nor the allurements constantly offered of confirmations of appointees conditioned upon the avowal that suspensions have been made upon party grounds alone, nor the threat proposed in the resolutions now before the Senate that no confirmations will be made unless the demands of that body be complied with, is sufficient to discourage or determine from following in the way which I am convinced leads to better government for the people.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1886.

MR. EDMUNDS IS WRATHY.

When the President's message had been read Mr. Edmunds said it reminded him of the communication of King Charles I. to the Parliament. He also said that the President, unintentionally no doubt, had entirely misstated the question involved between himself and the Senate. He added:

I think I am safe in saying that it is the first time in the history of the Republic that any President of the United States has undertaken to interfere with the deliberations of either house of Congress on questions pending before them, otherwise than by messages on the state of the Union, which the Constitution commands him to make from time to time. This message is devoted solely to a question for the Senate itself, in regard to itself, that it has under consideration. That is its singularity. I think it will strike reflecting people in this country as somewhat extraordinary—if, in these days of reform, anything at all can be thought extraordinary. The Senate of the United States, in its communications to the heads of departments—not *his* heads of departments, but the heads of departments created by law—directed them to transmit certain papers and that is all. The President of the United States undertakes to change the question into a consideration by the Senate of his reasons or motives for putting a civil officer, as it might be called, "under arrest"—with which the Senate has not undertaken in any way to make any question at all. By every message he has sent to this body—and they are all public—he has asked the Senate to advise and consent, to him, to the removal of one officer and the appointment of another. That is what he has done; and the Senate, in calling for those papers—to say nothing of wider considerations about any deficiencies in the Department of Justice—is asked to remove these officers without knowing the condition of the administration of their offices.

Mr. Harris remarked that, for reasons to which he might not refer here, he had no desire to discuss the matter involved, and moved that the message be printed and laid on the table—the usual course, he said.

After a little parrying between Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Harris as to the disposition of the message, the motion of Mr. Edmunds was agreed to referring it to the Judiciary Committee and ordering it to be printed.

The Senate then again went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Pugh, representing the minority of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, today submitted the views of the minority on the resolution referred to that committee concerning the office of the District Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama. It is three or four times as long as the majority report. The report says:

When President Cleveland came into office he found about 95 per cent of the offices filled by Republicans appointed as a reward for party services. The party to whom the President owed his nomination and election has been exiled from all participation in the civil administration of the Government for nearly a quarter of a century. The friends and supporters of the President made application for a redistribution of the public trusts. No other President had ever been subjected to such severe trial or had to meet so many grave difficulties, and no other had such an abundant supply of valid reasons and causes urging him to a free exercise of his power of removal from Federal office, and no other ever resisted with more fairness the just claims of his supporters or used his power of removal more conscientiously, cautiously, and sparingly. Notwithstanding these facts the 650 nominations sent to the Senate in the suspension cases had been allowed to remain before the committees without consideration and final disposition. Duskin has made no complaint to the Judiciary Committee, the President, or the Attorney-General, that he was wronged by the suspension. The committee was fully informed that Burnett was recommended to the President by all the members of Congress from Alabama on personal knowledge of his high character. Stripped to the naked truth, without any special pleading, the case made for the Senate on their resolution and the answer of the Attorney-General is, whether the Senate has the right to demand of the Attorney-General the transmission, against the order of the President, of the only paper or document of the description mentioned in the resolution when that paper or document is stated in the request to relate exclusively to the removal of Duskin by the President, and for that reason alone is not transmitted. The President holds that it is not a public document, and there is no doubt that his decision must be accepted as conclusive. The minority admits that all public documents relating to any subject over which Congress has power are subject to call, but denies the right to demand documents relating exclusively to removals or suspensions. The only rightful custodian of such papers is the President.

The demand in the present case upon the Attorney-General necessarily implies that in the judgment of the majority of the committee the Senate has the same power over removals that it has over appointments. There is no escape from this crucial test of who is in the right in this controversy—the Senate or the President. The minority expresses surprise at the appearance in the majority report of the resolution relating to the preference of appointing honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors, and asks by what authority such a resolution was reported and what it has to do with the Duskin case. The information of the minority is that Duskin never was a Union soldier, but on the contrary was either a Confederate soldier or sympathizer, and they believe the intent of the resolution was to secure political and partisan advantage.

The report concludes as follows:

The inevitable result is to arraign President Cleveland and try him by the Senate with an unfriendly political majority for making suspensions in alleged violation of his public pledges and promises not to make removals or suspensions except for cause. President Cleveland's promises and pledges are part of the published history of the country, and for their faithful performance he denies his responsibility to the Senate, and stands ready for trial by the people. He did make the promise that during the term of a civil officer he would not suspend or remove him for the sole reason that he was a Republican. Merely being a Republican, if he had been and was a capable, faithful, and efficient officer, the President declared, he would not regard as sufficient cause. But if such officer while in office had used its power or influence or emoluments to promote the organization and success of his party by attending conventions and making himself active as a partisan in elections, the President has declared such conduct and action by any incumbent, however capable, as a violation of the spirit of the law declaring that civil office is a public trust for public uses and not to be employed as an element of power in party organizations and elections, and that such conduct would be treated as sufficient cause for suspension. The President declines to submit voluntarily to the decisions of a tribunal having no jurisdiction over the question, the sufficiency of such cause for suspensions, especially when his fear is that such conduct in the officer might be regarded by the Republican majority as a reason for the retention of the incumbent in office. The President will never avoid a trial by the people for the exercise of any of his powers or the discharge of any of his official duties, as he will have a fair tribunal on the whole truth. But he declines obedience to an unlawful summons to trial under usurped authority by an unfriendly tribunal on mere papers and documents relating exclusively to suspensions, and containing in nearly every case only a partial statement of the causes, facts, and reasons for his official act of suspension. In a large majority of the cases of suspension, as the minority are informed, the President had information communicated to him orally, by persons considered reliable, which it would be impossible for him to remember or reproduce in every case, so as to put the Senate in possession of all the facts which governed him in the suspension if the Senate had the authority under the Constitution or laws of the United States to call him to an account.

In conclusion, the minority of your committee are gratified at being able to state that in the Forty-sixth Congress, when the Democrats had a majority in the Senate, no such spectacle as that now exhibited to the country was ever witnessed in the history of its proceedings.

JAMES L. PUGH,
RICHARD COKE,
GEORGE G. VEST,
HOWELL E. JACKSON.

HOW IT IS REGARDED.

After the adjournment of the Senate there was a general interchange of views. "The document seems to me remarkable chiefly for its impudence," said Senator Cullom, and this was echoed by the other Republicans. They thought the manner of its presentation to the Senate was comment enough without anything being said on their part. That he had felt called on in an Executive communication to defend his own declarations about civil-service reform and offensive partisanship was taken as a confession that Mr. Cleveland appreciated the exposure of his hypocrisy. But the whole unusual and extraordinary proceeding, the Republicans thought, just at this juncture, spoke more loudly than anything they could say.

The Democrats were not talkative. There were some expressions that the President did not pay a very high compliment to the Democratic Senators, since he felt obliged to supplement their report with his own document. Sarcastic observations were made about the superabundance of personal pronouns, but these were excused on the ground that Mr. Cleveland, having become the Democratic party, it could not afford to be too modest. It was plain that the majority of the Democratic Senators did not like the tone of the message. Having assumed to lecture the majority as a lot of unruly school-boys, the minority, of course, were treated as obedient pupils, who would not question the schoolmaster's instructions.

Outside the Senate enough was not known of the message to form intelligent opinions. The mere fact of the President sending it was therefore the phase of the subject chiefly discussed. It was treated as an effort on the part of Mr. Cleveland to rally his divided and distracted party on some common ground. That he had shown any strategic insight in his effort did not seem to be the impression. Among most of the Democrats fears were expressed lest they be committed to a policy which would come back to plague them in the future. For this reason they preferred not to do much talking just yet.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A DECREASE OF $2,702,153 DURING THE LAST MONTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued today for the month of February:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½ per cent		$ 250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent		737,750,000
Bonds at 3 per cent		184,0[illegible],350
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent		215,800
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent		14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent		64,623,512
Principal		$1,250,681,662
Interest		10,540,844
Total		$1,261,222,506

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal		$ 4,258,465
Interest		207,383
Total		$ 4,465,849

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes		$ 346,738,696
Certificates of deposit		14,920,000
Gold certificates		105,637,050
Silver certificates		88,390,816
Fractional currency (less $8,375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed)		6,959,153
Principal		562,645,715

TOTAL DEBT.

Principal	$1,817,585,843	
Interest	10,748,228	
Total		$1,828,334,071
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	$ 223,955,748	
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000	
Total		$ 323,955,748
Total debt less available cash items		1,504,378,322
Net cash in the Treasury		72,728,202
Debt less cash in Treasury March 1, 1886		$1,432,080,319
Debt less cash in Treasury Feb. 1, 1886		1,434,782,272
Decrease of debt during the month		$ 2,702,153

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$ 105,637,050	
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	88,390,816	
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	14,920,000	
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	15,006,693	
Fractional currency	1,189	
Total available for reduction of the debt		$ 223,955,748

RESERVE FUND.

Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882		$ 100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt:		
Fractional silver coin	$ 28,811,037	
Minor coin	531,336	
Total		$ 29,342,383
Certificates held as cash		68,895,670
Net cash balance on hand		72,728,202
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account		$ 494,480,985

SAM JONES.

Telling His Hearers What Christians Should Be to Be Successful.

He Believes that Prayer Has Much to Do with Revivals Like These.

A Little Discussion at the Afternoon Service—A Big Night Audience.

THE MORNING SERVICE.

URGING SELF-SACRIFICE AND HARMONY WITH GOD.

The service at the Chicago Avenue Church at 10:30 a. m. was attended by about 500 people, a great many of them women, the crowd being quite as large as was expected at the first week-day morning meeting. One of those present was Prof. Swing, who, when asked what he thought of the talk, said: "Solid chunks of common sense and wisdom." Mr. Nichol led in the singing of hymns until a quarter of 11, when Mr. Jones came in with the Rev. Mr. Bland and the Rev. Mr. Goss. The hymn "Casting all your care upon Him" was sung. Mr. Jones arose and said: "Let us all stand and join Brother Bland in his prayer. Let us all pray." The Rev. Mr. Bland asked for a blessing upon the meeting, and that all hearts might be touched by the Spirit. At the conclusion of Mr. Bland's prayer Mr. Jones arose and started in as follows:

We invite your attention for a few minutes—for I purpose to talk not longer than thirty minutes at these morning services—to this verse:

I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living, whole, acceptable sacrifice unto God, which is your reasonable service.

This verse, wisely understood, wisely studied and understood, will adjust a soul rightly towards its God. The next verse:

And be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God.

This verse, properly studied and wisely understood, will adjust a man rightly towards this world. And now the next:

For I say through the grace given unto me to every man that is among you not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think, but to think soberly, according as God has dealt to every man the measure of faith.

This will bring a man to a good understanding with himself. I have to do with myself. I have to do with the world around me. I have to do with God, and a man ought to come to a good understanding with his Maker. He ought to come to a good understanding with the world around him, and then he ought to come to a good understanding with himself. Nine-tenths of the trouble we have in this world about anything is, we don't have a good understanding to start with. All the trouble you have had with your laborers, and your servants, and your hirelings has, perhaps, arisen out of this want—you didn't have a good understanding to start with. This next verse:

I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice (a living, whole, acceptable sacrifice) unto God, which is your reasonable service.

The first duty of every man in this world is to adjust himself rightly towards God, to get in harmony with God; and after all, brethren, that man is most religious who is most in harmony with God. I won't say a man is most religious who is most in harmony with creeds. I won't say that, for Christ undertook a great many miraculous things, but He never undertook to construct a creed for you and I to run by. It is not faith in a creed that saves men; it is faith in a person that saves a soul, and, believing in Christ, put your foot down into every track as He takes His foot up. That is faith in Christ—following Christ.

I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you give yourself, your whole body, for time and eternity, to God. Really, brethren, God can make me good not so much by what he gives me as by what He takes from me; and Michael Angelo saw that marble slab by the roadside, and he stopped and sat down on it and pulled out his mallet and his chisel and went to work. They said, "What are you going to do?" He says, "I see an angel in this marble slab," and he commenced hewing away, and cutting away, and cutting away. He didn't add a thing in the world to it, but he commenced hewing and cutting, and when he finished the taking-away process there was an angel sure enough, that if God had breathed life into it, it might have taken its harp and place around the throne of God in Heaven. And God can do for me just in proportion as I give to God. And it is utter nonsense to be always getting something from the Lord and never giving anything back. It is like a man taking always from his farm and never putting anything back on it.

HARMONY WITH GOD.

I can see where he will end at last. The buzzards will get his stock, and the Sheriff will get him, and the grass will get his corn. That is just about the way that that sort of a farmer winds up. I am heartily out of all patience with this world waiting any further on God. Now, brother, it is your time; it is my time. What more could I have done for my vineyard than that I have already done? Christ says. It is finished, God said. This great work of redemption is finished, and now all you have got to do is to put yourself in a line with God, and put yourselves in harmony with God, and then you shall fulfill the mission upon which God has projected you into this life.

"I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies, a living, whole, acceptable sacrifice unto God, which is your reasonable service." The first thing to do is to manage to get in harmony with God, and if you can do it better by crying, cry; if you can do it better by moaning, moan; if you can do it better by laughing, laugh; or, if you can do it better by praying, pray. I would not prescribe the method by which you should get yourself in harmony with God, but I say if the method you have been trying does not put you in harmony with Him try something else. Get yourself in line with God. "Present your bodies a living, whole, acceptable sacrifice." Give yourselves to God just as you are, and get in harmony with Him. That is the hardest work a man ever undertook to do in this world, to give himself to God, but he is always wanting to patch up, and fix himself up, and do a thousand things for himself, but God wants you just as you are, and God will take you if you are in harmony and bring you in harmony with Him, and make you just what you ought to be. I have often thought of the incident where the moral young man in the presence of his servant, who had been converted, says, "How is it that God will save a poor, miserable negro like you, poor and weak, in an hour after you are convicted while I have been praying for three weeks to get religion?" He says, "Ah, boss, when the Lord God just shined upon me I saw I was ragged and dirty from head to foot, and I just shook off these dirty, ragged garments and said, 'Now, Lord, clothe me,' and the Lord did clothe me; but, boss, you have been a moral and upright boss all your life, and you have been trying to save your own garments and keep your coat, you have been trying to preserve your dirty garment and wear it in Heaven, but if you shake it off and come without it, the Lord will put one on you that you can wear in Heaven and rejoice in." The great trouble is that we want to do a great deal for ourselves that is on the wrong line. N[illegible] brother, just give yourselves to God ju[illegible] you are, and hear what He will say. Say to Him: "Here, Lord, I am surrendered in Thy presence, in Thy sight. Now, Lord, speak, for Thy servant heareth." The most intelligent question in the universe for the soul is this: Lord, what will Thou have me to do: it is not what will you have me believe, nor what will you have me to think, nor what will you have me to read, but what will you have me to do. Man gets in harmony and keeps in harmony with God by effort and movement. Now, put yourselves in harmony with God, that is all I ask of you. If you stop to think, and I like intelligent thought—I think all intelligent action is based on intelligent thought—and the reason a brute does not act as intelligently as you do is because he does not think as intelligently as you do.

THERE MUST BE A SACRIFICE.

"I beseech you present your bodies a living sacrifice." The first thing you do give yourself unreservedly to God just like you are. "Here I am, Lord." Well, a great many people say, "How can I do that?" Well, how can you give yourself and every minute of your time to the employment of any man in this city? You do it to the exclusion of every other firm and every other institution in the town. "I belong to this concern. I am working in its interest." Now give yourself to God. That means I belong to God exclusive of everything in the world that is in competition with God and that is out of harmony with God. This word "consecration" covers the ground. "Consecrate me now to thy service, Lord." We have different ways of consecrating ourselves. I have been disgusted in different places where I heard a pastor or an evangelist say, "All you that want to consecrate yourselves to God come up here now and kneel down." Well, they come to consecrate themselves to God. You stop one of them on the way back to his pew and say, "What did you come up here for?" "I don't know; just came to consecrate myself." "Well, what do you mean by that?" "Don't know; just consecrate; all I know." [Laughter.] Consecrate! I see a man walking up to a table and he has on a plate a beautiful cake and a knife in his hand, and he says, "I am going to consecrate this cake to God." He holds the knife in his hand. "Now, Lord, I consecrate this cake fully forever to Thee, and in testimony whereof I cut Thee a little of the brown;" and cuts it off the further side. "You take that, but none of this, which belongs to me." [Laughter.] And that is just about the way we run our consecration in this country. What do you mean by consecration? I bring the cake up to the table, set it down on the table, stick a knife right down into the heart of the cake. "My God, there is the cake and knife. Cut it where you please. If you want it all take it. I do not deserve any of it. I am not worthy of any of it."

Now, when you get yourself in that spirit or attitude toward God He won't take your cake, but He will put an essence into it that will make it the sweetest cake you ever ate, and He will tell you to eat it all. As the old Jew said, "There is no meat so sweet as that which has been on God's altar." What you give Him He holds long enough to sweeten it and make it glorious, and then gives it back to you. Consecrate me now. Give yourself to God. Have it understood with your soul. No amount of preaching, or Sunday-school training, or mother's influence, or Holy Ghost power ever made any man religious. If these things would make people religious everybody in Chicago would be religious today, for you have had enough preaching and Sunday-school training here to have saved this town long ago. Well, then, you say: "What is it that makes men religious?" A man who walks out under the burning rays of all these good things and says down in his soul: "I will be religious." Now you've got a starting point, and God Himself can do something for a man who has decided to be religious. But God is powerless to lead men to be religious until a fellow decides the question. How can I make a proper farmer out of my boy when he doesn't decide to farm. I can buy him some mules, and some land, and farming utensils. He is loafing around barrooms in Chicago, and I can't get him out to the farm, much less get him to run it. Now I make a farmer out of him with a vengeance. Well, now, when my boy decides to be a farmer I need not buy him any mules or land. He will hunt him up a farm and go at it right. If God wants to make you religious how will He do it? Preaching? Praying? Sunday-school services? Home training? He has worked these things on you ever since you were born. You are worse than ever in your life. What has He got to do with you? He won't aid you until you decide to be religious. Then you will be religious in spite of churches, Sunday-schools, and home training, besides getting to be religious, getting to love Him.

MAN MUST HELP HIMSELF.

God Himself can never help a man to do a thing until a fellow decides to do it. If He can, how can He? Law-books do not make a lawyer out of you, but only a nice office. Make up your mind that you will be a lawyer and then He points the way Himself and the facilities are all forthcoming. Present your bodies a living, whole, acceptable sacrifice. I tell you, brethren, no man ever will be religious until some minute in his life he settles the question, I will be a religious man, and I will be religious on God's plan, too. Come to a good understanding with your Maker. Nine-tenths of the world are singing "Surely the Captain may depend on me." Yes he *may*, sure enough. Depend on you—for what? Singing? [Laughter.] It takes less religion to sing than it does to do anything else in God's Kingdom, I reckon. And yet I think singing is a great part of the service, but a fellow can sing correctly who may not do anything else in the universe. "Surely, surely, surely the Captain may depend on me." I read a little incident the other night where a mother told of a poor woman in a settlement that was destitute, and one of the children spoke up and said, "We must try and help that poor woman," and the mother said, "Are you willing to give up the sugar in your tea in order that you may help that woman?" "Well," said the daughter, "tea is mighty mean without sugar in it. We couldn't give up the sugar in our tea." Directly the mother said, "What are you willing to give up for that poor woman?" Then each one spoke up and said, "Mother, we are perfectly willing to give up our lessons in order that we may help that poor woman." [Great laughter.] Is there any person not willing to give up anything? "O, yes," they say, "I will give up the prayer-meeting [laughter] and the Sunday-school; I will give up preaching for Christ; O yes, I will just give up anything." But, brothers, who is the man that says: "I will give myself up to Christ, I will give myself to Him with all that I am?" That is consecration, nothing more nor less, and that is the very beginning of a religious life and consecration to God. "Then be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." I love to make this old world understand some things. This old world is impudent, and wicked, and exacting. I love to look this old world in the face sometimes and get it to understand some things. I want to live in such a plane of religious life as that this world doesn't want me nor trouble me. I can live here in Chicago a hundred years if God is as good to me here as He is in Georgia, where I live, and I never should get an invitation to a ball, I never should receive an invitation to a card party, I never would be asked to take part in a charity ball. God helping me, I will never get low enough down in my religious life to be invited into those things. [Laughter.] I never have, and I have crossed some swift rivers on some very narrow logs.

SOME THINGS TO BE DONE.

I say we will never be religious until we give this old world to understand some things. I have not only never gone into these things since I have been religious, and I was in them over my head before that, but I have never been in them since I have been religious, and, thank God, I have never had any invitation to go into them, for this old world knows who to fool with. Now, if that is your style, and I saw you in there, I should just say: "Poor thing, what are you doing down there? I am sorry for you. I am not mad at you. I would not say a word to hurt your poor little feelings, because the Devil will do that later. But I feel sorry for you in my heart—in my heart of hearts. I feel sorry for your soul that, instead of being above these things and living where you can glorify God and live a blessing to yourselves here, you are groveling down there, and this old world will never let you be religious until you let it understand that you are going to be religious." One of the most prominent sportsmen in Louisville was converted, and joined the church, and he went out on the streets the next day, and he met his old sporting friends on every corner, and he said to them: "Now here, boys, I have given my heart and life to God, and last night I joined the church; and now, boys, listen to me. You need not ask me to drink with you any more, for I am not going to do it. You need not ask me to throw another card with you, for I am not going to do it. And you need not ask me to go to another horse-race with you, for I am [illegible] going to do it, for I am going to live to [illegible]od. Good-by, boys, if you don't wish to live right." Now that is looking forward; that is called getting ready. Like St. Paul, if my coat comes in my way I will throw it aside, or if my hat comes in my way I will throw it off, and I will run the race into Heaven if I have to go barebacked and hungry. That is the idea; and I will tell you that Heaven is just the other side as you get out of breath on that line. [Laughter.] This world has a contempt for these things, and you know it. I sustained the relations of a sinner towards God and this world for twenty-four years of my life, and I never saw a member of a church in a ball-room that I didn't look upon him with contempt. I thought,

(Continued on the Sixth Page.)

RALLYING 'ROUND BLACK.

The Democrats Coming to the Relief of the Commissioner of Pensions.

One of Hewitt's Pet Projects Spoiled—More Land Restored to the Settlers.

Dement, Pillsbury, and Chase Rejected—Talk of Impeaching Manning—National Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—Pension-Commissioner Black's Democratic friends in the House are coming to his relief. They don't expect that they will be able to defend the loose charges in his annual report. How very loose these were was pointed out by Henderson of Iowa in the pension debate last week. But if they can offset and embarrass the Senate investigation they may be able to let him down easy. To this end Congressman Springer today introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to investigate the past and present administration of the Pension Office. The resolution is in substance identical with that adopted by the Senate. When it comes before the House the Republican members will have something to say about it. The Senate committee, of which Mr. Cullom is the Chairman, has not yet been able to hold a meeting, but other matters have been cleared up, so that the investigation can be pushed when once begun. Meantime considerable evidence has accumulated of its own accord showing the falsity of Black's charges. Much curiosity is expressed to know what proof he will produce to show that pensions were granted during former Administrations on other than legal grounds. Ex-Commissioner Dudley is determined that all these allegations reflecting on former Administrations shall be probed.

The attempt to pass the Mexican Service Pension bill late in the afternoon was another illustration of Democratic stupidity. Eldredge of Michigan, who had charge of the measure, showed very clearly he didn't know anything about it. At the start the Democrats expected to have smooth sailing, but the fifteen minutes allowed to the opposition completely riddled the thing, and it is not likely to be heard of again. Its weak points were not difficult to expose. When McKinley of Ohio wanted to know if it wouldn't repeal previous statutes regarding the pensioning of ex-Confederates Eldredge said it wouldn't, but Morrison corrected him by saying: "Of course it will; that's what it's intended for." Then, in the effort of Matson of Indiana to show that it wouldn't allow duplicate pensions, further inconsistencies were exposed. The real objection to the bill was that its effect would be simply to create a civil pension list which would include a very large number of ex-Confederates. Browne of Indiana said that after the last shot was fired on Mexican soil there had been 40,000 enlistments, and probably 30,000 of these had not marched a step southward. The men who had seen twenty-four hours' service were to be equally benefited with those who had actually been through the struggle and had received disabling wounds. It came out also that none of the Democrats had made any guesses as to the cost of this legislation. Randall had not even called on Commissioner Black for an estimate. The upshot of it all was that the Democrats, having gotten ready to pass the bill with a rush, were very glad to escape the Republican cross-fire by adjourning and leaving the bill hanging fire. Tomorrow Dick Townshend expects to call up the Pension Appropriation bill again. It is understood he will undertake a defense of Commissioner Black on the basis of figures furnished him by the Pension-Office.

⁂

The House Naval Committee is licking Hewitt's pet projects into such shape that he doesn't recognize them. Today's meeting was taken up with the sixth section of the bill, which allowed the Secretary of the Navy to go abroad to buy material, shafting, and machinery for the new cruisers, and also one of the engines. Thomas had a motion pending to reconsider the engine proviso. He made a speech saying he hoped party lines would be lost sight of and a bill agreed upon which could command the support of all parties. He deprecated raising the tariff issue, because when the measure got before the House this would assuredly interfere with its passage. Nevertheless, his motion was voted down by a party vote, except that McAdoo of New Jersey acted with the Republicans. Boutelle of Maine then tried to have the portion relating to buying the machinery abroad set aside, but this was also voted down, Hewitt improving the opportunity to make a speech. About this time a letter addressed to Chairman Herbert from Secretary Whitney was received. It stated the Secretary's belief that there would be no necessity for going abroad, as everything necessary could probably be bought in this country. The Democratic members took the hint contained in the letter and the section was modified to meet the views of the Republicans, simply providing that the Secretary should go abroad only in case it was necessary in order that the cruisers might be finished in time.

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About a million acres of valuable pine lands in Northern Wisconsin, in the Bayfield region, will revert to the Government if the bill introduced in the House by Judge Payson today becomes a law. Its terms simply provide for the forfeiture of unearned lands granted to the State of Wisconsin by Congress in 1864. The lands were to be turned over to aid in the building of a railroad from Bayfield to Ashland. The grant was not complied with, but the existence of these lands seems to have been lost sight of entirely. Railroads have been built into the country, while the valuable pine tract has been held in reservation, a Government land office having been located there.

Judge Payson also introduced a bill to attach the unorganized territory south of Kansas and Colorado known as the "Public Land Strip," to Colfax County, New Mexico. The strip is to be made a separate district with the land-office at Cimmarron. Entry is to be under the Homestead act only, preëmption and timber claims not being allowed. Some time ago Senator Plumb's bill, extending the public land laws over this strip, was passed. It was pointed out at the time that the settlers on it were without political existence. The attaching of the strip to New Mexico would settle this question. It was stated that the settlers were anxious to have their titles perfected before becoming part of any State or Territory.

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A bill was introduced in the House today by W. J. Stone of Missouri under which the Illinois Central can build its proposed suspension bridge across the Ohio River. The measure provides for the building of the structure at or within thirty-five miles of Cairo by the corporations known as the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans and the Illinois Central Railroad Companies, or by the latter. Substantially the same bill was introduced by Logan in the Senate.

The following is a synopsis of the bill:

The Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Company (Illinois Central), for the purpose of operating a trunk line of railroad from the lakes to the gulf, and who are now operating a continuous line from Chicago to New Orleans, except as separated by the distance across the Ohio River, are authorized to construct, maintain, and use a railroad bridge over the Ohio River at or within thirty-five miles above Cairo, Ill., at such point as shall be selected by them as most suitable. Said bridge may be constructed of continuous, unbroken spans, or with draw spans, or as a cantilever or suspension bridge, as shall be deemed best; but such bridge, however constructed, shall cross said river at right angles to the current thereof, and if a suspension bridge the piers or abutments supporting the same shall not be closer than the low-water lines on the banks thereof, and its lowest part shall be at least thirty-five feet above the local highest water, and if built of continuous, unbroken spans, without draws, shall have at least three spans of clear waterway over the main part of the river at low water of 500 feet each, and the lowest part of either of said spans shall be at least thirty-five feet above the local highest water. If built with a draw the bridge shall have an opening of not less than 160 feet in the clear, and shall have from each end of the draw span one fixed span not less than 500 feet in the clear, and shall be at its lowest point at least fifteen feet above the local highest water. The said railroad company shall give notice by publication for one week in at least two newspapers in the cities of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans, and shall submit to the Secretary of War for his examination a design and drawings of the bridge and piers and a map of its location, the topography of the banks of the river, etc. Said maps and drawings shall be referred to a board of engineers for examination and report, who shall personally examine the site of said bridge, and hold a public session of which due notice shall be given to all interested parties. The parties owning or operating said bridge shall maintain at their own expense from sunset to sunrise such lights as may be required by the Lighthouse Board for the security of navigation. Said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post route, upon which no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, troops, and munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads and public highways, respectively, leading to said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across such bridge.

⁂

There are several pairs of black eyes in Washington just now. Surveyor-General Dement of Utah has one pair, the Senate Committee on Public Lands having voted to report adversely on his nomination. The nominees for Collectors at Boston and Portland, Pillsbury and Chase, respectively, were also rejected by the Senate today. Among the fortunate ones, however, were John H. Shaffer, Postmaster at Kankakee, who was confirmed today. The rejection by the Senate of Pillsbury and Chase to be Collectors at Boston and Portland, respectively, was looked for by both Republicans and Democrats, and the result has excited little comment. The connection of the two men with Garcelon's notorious rump Legislature in Maine has been so well set forth that had it not been for the feeling on the part of the Democratic side of the Senate that owing to issue with the President they are in duty bound to uphold all his actions, the probabilities are they would not have attempted to vindicate the men. This was clearly shown by their action in not calling for the yeas and nays on the motion in the executive session to reject both nominees. Chase had rather gloried in his hatred of Blaine, but at the same time he made a heroic effort for confirmation. Both he and Pillsbury now expect to go home to pose as martyrs, but the New England people say their rejection will be approved by the decent elements in both parties.

The Postmaster-General today appointed C. A. Walsh Postmaster at West McHenry, McHenry County, Ill., and Oliver Cromwell in Syracuse, Kosciusko County, Ind.

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Information has been received by the Post-Office Department that books are frequently imported into the United States from Canada, through the mails, thus evading the duties. Instructions have been issued calling the attention of postal officers to the directions which apply to printed mail-matter coming from countries within the universal postal union. By the act of March 3, 1883, a duty of 25 per cent is imposed upon all printed matter not otherwise provided for, without regard to the mode of importation. Books subject to duty may be forwarded to their destination, where the Postmaster may collect the duty, which he is to forward to the Collector of Customs for the district. In order to carry out the law, Postmasters and postal clerks are instructed to closely scrutinize all foreign mail matter coming into their hands. The same attention is to be paid to all other packages which may contain dutiable goods, and the Postmaster is ordered to consult with the customs officer as to the proper amount to be paid.

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An important understanding has been arrived at by the accounting officers of the Treasury. There has always been considerable doubt in regard to the construction of the two sections of the Revised Statutes which seem to be in conflict in regard to holding two offices at the same time. Sec. 1,765 says that no officer in the public service, or any other person whose salary is fixed by law, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation in any form for any duties whatever. Sec. 1,763 says:

No person who holds an office the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to $2,500 shall receive compensation for discharging the duties of any other office unless expressly authorized by law.

The accounting officers have decided, and will so be governed in the future, that the same person can hold two offices and draw the compensation for each when neither of these offices has a compensation of $2,500 per annum attached to it. It is held that Sec. 1,765, which seems to forbid this, refers to getting compensation from the Government for extra work attached to the regular office, while the other section—implied, at least—permits the holding of two offices at the same time when the compensation of neither reaches the sum of $2,500 per annum. The question arose over the cases of retired officers of the army and others who are holding official positions while drawing retired pay.

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A bill of general interest was introduced today by Mr. Hewitt. It provides for the admission free of duty of lumber, salt, coke, coal, and iron-ore produced or mined in the Dominion of Canada.

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The Treasury Department has sustained the action of the Collector of Customs at Corpus Christi, Tex., in assessing duty at the rate of 10 cents per pound on certain wool imported at Laredo and classified as wool of class 1, costing under 30 cents per pound. An examination of the wool showed it to be composed of a very poor quality of Mexican wool mixed with first-class or merino wool (the proportion of merino wool being 24 per cent), and that, while the presence of wool of the first class renders the importation liable to the duty assessed, it is believed to be manifestly unjust to assess that rate upon such poor material. The department decides that the wool in its present mixed condition is liable to duty at the rate assessed.

⁂

District-Attorney Tuthill was at the departments today in reference to his accounts. He sees Attorney-General Garland tomorrow. He will not talk about his resignation yet. In reference to the Lake-Front Col. Tuthill said this afternoon he probably would not write out his opinion for the Treasury Department until after his return to Chicago. He may, however, give verbally some of the information Secretary Manning wants.

J. H. McVicker is in the city.

Dave Littler of Springfield arrived this evening. He is interested in Hennepin.

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Another hitch on the bridewell-lot sale caused the House committee to postpone final action till Wednesday. At today's meeting the Chicago members and representatives of the Wisconsin Central reiterated the reasons why the Senate bill should not be materially changed if the object aimed at is to be accomplished. The representatives were emphatic in stating why they didn't want the proceeds of the sale reinvested by the Secretary of the Treasury instead of being applied on the purchase of property and the erection of an Appraiser's warehouse. Chairman Dibble of the committee, however, is tenacious on this point. The friends of the bill are very unwilling to have it go before the House with a minority report which Dibble threatens to make. To arrange some compromise they agreed to let the bill go over till Wednesday. Several of the protesting property-owners are here, but their protests are not receiving much attention.

⁂

A resolution was introduced in the House today by one of the committee members calling on the Secretary of State for copies of correspondence of the United States Minister at The Hague. Its object is to have furnished the letters of Minister Bell concerning the Sumatra tobacco syndicate evasion of the United States customs laws and the threats of the Netherlands to put a retaliatory duty on petroleum and timber if this country attempted any so-called "hostile" legislation.

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There was a little ripple of excitement in the House today when Brumm of Pennsylvania asked unanimous consent to have printed in the *Record* a memorial signed by J. P. Brigham and others asking for the impeachment of Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, "for high crimes and misdemeanors in the execution of the Silver law." Beach of New York objected, however, and the matter came to nothing beyond the temporary sensation it caused.

Senator Hale also had something to say in the Senate about the extraordinary conduct of the accounting officers of the Treasury in "holding up" or suspending the accounts or vouchers of officers of the Government, who, according to custom and the usual authorization, had paid out moneys which had been intrusted to them for the purpose of being so paid out.

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Mr. Gurney says he will start for home Wednesday, whether he gets the Controllership of the Currency or not. Now that the President's lecture to the Senate is off the Executive calendar it is thought he will give a little time to this subject and settle the appointment before the end of the week.

⁂

Senator Cullom today presented the resolutions adopted by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture asking Congress to enact a law placing all dairy products and all imitations of or substitutes therefor under Governmental inspection, to the end that such articles shall be branded and sold under their proper names and upon their merits, and also asking legislation for the protection of the people against the adulteration of other food products by a system of thorough Government inspection.

Senator Cullom also presented memorials from the Knights of Labor from Genesee, Quincy, Grape Creek, and Carbon Cliff, Ill., and from local assembly 3,644 of Chicago, urging the construction of the Hennepin Canal.

⁂

Senator Bowen today introduced forty-one bills for the relief of as many citizens of Iowa, Missouri, and Colorado for depredations committed and property taken and destroyed by Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe Indians in 1864 and 1865. The bills provide for the payment of various sums of money amounting in the aggregate to $493,000 to the claimants, and of moneys in the Treasury belonging to the Indian tribes mentioned. Senator Bowen said he knew nothing of the justice of the claims, but had introduced them at the request of an attorney who wished to advocate the passage of the bills before the Claims Committee, to which they were referred.

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Congressman John R. Eden of the Seventeenth District has returned from his fence-fixing trip home. He thinks the gaps mostly closed, but other Illinois politicians here don't agree with him. A few more post-office squabbles will open them again.

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The President attended the charity ball for the benefit of the Children's Hospital tonight. Miss Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, and Miss Kenney and Miss Van Vechten, Miss Cleveland's guests at the White House, were also present.

⁂

The Supreme Court did not reach the Mackin information case today till just at the hour of adjournment. It will come up the first thing in the morning and, the greater part of the day will probably be given up to the arguments of counsel.

TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE DOMINION'S GREAT DEBT—A VICTORY FOR VACCINATION—THE RIGHT TO GET MARRIED—DE LESSEPS' CANAL.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 1.—[Special.]—Reports laid before Parliament show that today the public debt of the Dominion is $281,000,000, not deducting the nominal assets of $73,000,000. The annual interest is $6,750,000, or about $1.50 per head. A debt of $[illegible],500,000 was borrowed temporarily, showing that the Government does not think this a favorable time to float another loan. For the fiscal year ending June 30 last, of the amounts spent in capital account, $22,000,000 was for railways, including $10,000,000 loaned to the Canadian Pacific. Other capital expenditures were about $2,000,000, and were mainly on canals. The total expenditure for the year was $35,000,000, or $2,250,000 more than the receipts, caused by the unusual expenditure in putting down the Northwest rebellion.

In the House of Commons today Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Coursol, said that after Riel had been convicted the Government appointed a medical commission to inquire into the mental condition of the prisoner, and the report of the commission would be brought down if moved for.

MONTREAL, Que., March 1.—[Special.]—H. Beaugrand was reëlected Mayor of Montreal today by 1,962 majority over A. C. Decary. The issue was neither political, sectarian, personal, nor racial. The question was whether the law can be enforced in Montreal or not. Mr. Beaugrand's return has virtually decided that vaccination will be compulsory here, Mr. Decary being a vigorous opponent, and has even refused to have his children vaccinated.

The Superior Court here has been occupied for several days in a case of great interest, and has now taken it into consideration, reserving decision. Three months ago Daniel Wilson sought in matrimony Elizabeth Globrusky, daughter of a wealthy real-estate owner and an heiress in her own right. Her parents objected, and the parish priest refused to unite the couple. In their infatuation the couple took the only course open, secured a license from the Registrar, and were married by the Rev. C. Doudret, a Presbyterian minister. The bride's mother, in a rage, appealed to Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, to declare the marriage null and void, which he did, and in a mandement the Archbishop of Quebec confirmed his decision. In the trial counsel for the mother laid down as an indisputable proposition that as the parties had not abandoned their religion they were subject to laws to which the State had extended as a protection its sanction. Counsel for the husband maintained that while England conceded religious liberty to the Roman Catholics of Canada it could not be inferred therefrom that it had divested the Protestant church of her right to celebrate the marriages of all Christians. The case was taken under consideration by the court.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 1.—[Special.]—Gov. Ireland received a very characteristic communication today from the Mexican Government by way of Secretary of State Bayard. The document was nothing more than a formal request from the Mexican Government asking the State of Texas to punish the parties who attacked the notorious Del Gado ranch and killed Manuel Del Gado, the smuggler, and wounded two other citizens of Mexico. The audacity of the request will be appreciated when it is stated that Del Gado was the leader of a notorious and troublesome band of horse-thieves and smugglers. His ranch, twenty miles below Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, was a famous resort for horse and cattle thieves from all portions of Texas and North Mexico. It was no uncommon thing for Del Gado to have fifty horses from his stables brought from Mexico in exchange for stolen horses from Texas. Last fall several brave officers, with warrants, visited the ranch and were about putting the iron bracelets on Del Gado (whom they found asleep) when he jumped up and opened fire on the officers. He was killed on the spot and the officers proceeded to clean out the ranch. These facts were known far and wide and were published in the Mexican papers. In returning the communication Gov. Ireland recounts the incidents leading to the death of Del Gado for resisting arrest, and calls the Secretary's attention to the very important fact that the persons who complained to the Mexican Government are now fugitives from justice from Texas, they being accomplices of notorious horse-thieves. For these reasons Texas declines to "punish parties guilty of killing the Mexican citizen, Del Gado."

NEW YORK, March 1.—A Panama letter to the *Herald* says in regard to the recent inspection of the French commission of the work already done on the canal, and that to be done:

The brief survey the commission has made of the situation has been interesting and instructive, and it is not at all unlikely that its report will lead the French Government to grant the canal company the assistance for which its chief has applied—viz.: permission to issue a lottery loan for the amount of 600,000,000 francs. Nobody here supposes that amount will finish a tide-level canal, but it will enable the company to do so much work that the world will not allow the enterprise to fail. It is among the possibilities that the original plans will be changed, and, instead of a canal at the tide level, the lock system may be adopted, in which case there is not the slightest doubt that ships may pass through the Panama Canal at the time specified by M. de Lesseps, and that the money raised from this lottery loan will be amply sufficient for its completion.

PARIS, March 1.—The French journal *Success* charges the *Official Panama Bulletin* with suppressing the facts relating to the Panama Canal. It asserts that private advices show that the laborers on the canal are dying at the rate of forty daily and 14,600 yearly, and that out of thirty Frenchmen who arrived at the works by the steamer Washington Oct. 29 fifteen are dead.

SUNDAY DESECRATIONS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 1.—A morning paper will tomorrow contain a long article on the effects of the recent active warfare of the Law and Order League of this city on Sabbath desecration. It says that members of the Cincinnati Turner Association are thoroughly aroused over what they term interference with their personal liberty, and propose to take active measures in support of their views on the subject. They intend to employ counsel to fight Sunday cases, and if they lose they will appeal the cases to the United States Supreme Court. It is also decided that, in case the laws should be construed in favor of anti-Sabbath desecrators, that the Turners should form a political association and nominate and vote only for men who are opposed to all religious bigotry.

LAKE POLITICS.

The People's Club was organized last night at Garfield Hall, corner of Wentworth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, for the purpose of opposing the reëlection of the present town officers. There were 130 delegates present, representing the twenty-six precincts of the town. An organization was effected by electing Col. Kendall President, W. A. Terpenny Secretary, and an Executive Committee of twenty-six. Several speeches denunciatory of the present administration were made.

CINCINNATI'S PORK REPORT.

CINCINNATI, O., March 1.—The number of hogs packed here from Nov. 1 to March 1 was 332,696, against 385,685 last year.

GRAHAM CONFESSES.

He Killed His First Wife on the Molloy Farm in the Month of October Last.

After Cutting Her Throat He Threw the Denuded Body into a Sink.

A Declaration that Mrs. Molloy and Cora Lee Are Innocent—Probabilities of Lynching.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 1.—[Special.]—The inquest on the body of Mrs. Graham was concluded today. The confession of G. E. Graham was not submitted to the jury, and the only evidence offered was of a corroborative character. After an absence of an hour they brought in a verdict stating that George E. Graham was guilty of the murder of his wife, and holding Mrs. Molloy and Cora Lee as accessories.

The verdict met with popular approval, and in view of the lynching talk on the streets the Sheriff swore in several men to guard the prisoner and the jail. Nevertheless it is feared that an attempt will be made to lynch Graham.

GRAHAM'S HORRIBLE CONFESSION.

The following is Graham's confession, given out yesterday from the jail at Springfield:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 1.—*To the Hon. W. F. Geiger, Judge Greene, Circuit Court, and John A. Patterson, Esq., Prosecuting-Attorney Circuit Court*—GENTLEMEN: In order to save innocent people from the suffering entailed upon them upon my account and to curtail the length and expense of the inquest pending over the body of Sarah Graham, I come to you, gentlemen, as the highest judicial authority of the county and make a full, complete, and exact recital of all the facts in the case. For myself I have neither apologies nor excuses to offer. In behalf of Mrs. Emma Molloy and Mrs. Cora E. Graham I wish to state most decidedly and emphatically that they are entirely and completely innocent, both morally and legally, of any knowledge of or complicity in the death of Sarah Graham. Neither of them had the most remote idea that any crime had been committed. Both of them have always acted with the utmost honesty and good faith. I am informed that both of them have turned against me and are the loudest in their denunciations, but I shall allow nothing to prevent my doing them full justice. It will be necessary in order to give you a clear history of this case to trace events back to the spring of 1885. At that time the paper with which I was connected at Washington, Kas., became financially embarrassed, and it became impossible to conduct it. Mrs. Sarah Graham and myself had never lived together as happily as we should and perhaps might have done if each had been forbearing with the other. At this juncture we mutually agreed that she should go to Fort Wayne, Ind., with the children and live, while I would remain in Kansas and get what I could out of the paper and support her as far as I was able. She came East, and about April 1 I also went to Fort Wayne, but was only there two days, during which time I stopped with my stepmother, not living with Sarah Graham at all. From Fort Wayne I went down into Ford County, Kansas, for the purpose of locating a claim. Not being suited there I returned to Fort Wayne, and remained about ten days, again stopping with my stepmother, though calling several times at Mrs. Sarah Graham's to see my children.

I then came to Springfield, Mo., reaching here June 1. Just before coming to Springfield I passed a few days in Concordia, Kas., and from that point wrote to both Mrs. Molloy and Miss Lee that I had never been remarried to Sarah Graham since the divorce in 1873. This was untrue, but both Mrs. Molloy and Miss Lee placed implicit confidence in me and believed it. In their minds, therefore, no impediment existed to my marriage with Miss Lee, which ceremony occurred July 18, 1885.

HIS FIRST WIFE THREATENS.

Some time in August I received a letter from Sarah Graham, advising me that she knew of my marriage to Cora Lee and proposing to make things warm for me. I wrote to her denying the marriage. She replied inclosing a published notice of the marriage, and insisted that I send her money or she would expose me, but reiterating her statement that she would never live with me again. I sent her money at different times until about Sept. 20, when I proposed to her that I would pay her a sum in a lump and assume the full care and expense of the children. She brought the children to me at St. Louis the evening of Monday, Sept. 28, 1885. We remained in St. Louis until the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 30. I endeavored to persuade her either to return to Ft. Wayne or to go to her uncle's in South St. Louis, and at one time she was so far persuaded that she removed all the children's clothing from her trunk and placed it in a valise, which the eldest boy and myself went up-town to purchase. She changed her mind half a dozen times during the stay in St. Louis, and at the very last protested she would go with me. I was powerless to stop her, and she embarked on the same train with myself and the children. Expostulation and entreaty were of no avail. She came clear through to Springfield with us. I had arranged with Mrs. Fay before I left for St. Louis to save a room for the children at her restaurant. I did not at that time have Sarah Graham with me. I dared not leave her in the depot and so I went back and asked her what she proposed to do. She replied that she was going wherever I went. I told her she would have a good time if she followed me, as I was going to walk five miles across the country. She said she guessed she could stand it if I did, evidently not believing I intended to walk. We came over to South Springfield, and I took her to a restaurant for supper. I went over to the grocery store of W. I. Banks on Walnut street. We talked quite a while about the St. Louis Exposition, and I then returned to the restaurant and talked quite a while to Sarah, urging her not to ruin me, but to return to St. Louis or go up to Kansas City, where I would send her money to live upon. She refused to listen to anything, but followed me out of the restaurant. I walked with her down to the Gulf depot, and again tried to induce her to go up to Kansas City. I could do nothing with her, and I started to walk out to the Molloy farm. I thought she would surely never attempt to walk the five miles that night, but she followed right after me. I left the Gulf depot about 8:30 or 9 o'clock p. m., and walked the entire distance to the farm. It was probably 1:30 a. m. Thursday, Oct. 1, when the farm pasture gate was reached. At this point I stopped and said: "Now, Sarah, I am just on the edge of the farm, and you must not go up there. It would tear up everything and could do you no possible good."

THE MURDER IS COMMITTED.

She still protested that she would go up to the house and clear Cora out. I had picked up a stick and was whittling with a knife, the blade of which was one and a half inches long. She had a small limb in her hand, and when she was so vehemently insisting that she would go up to the house and clear things out, I reminded her of a liaison she was engaged in at Elgin, Ill. This so enraged her that she struck at me with the limb she held in her hand. I threw up my hand to ward off the blow, and the knife struck her in the left side of the throat. She screamed out that I had killed her. I grasped her and threw her from me and she fell violently to the ground. I leaned over her and found the blood was flowing profusely from the wound in the neck. I knew then that it was all up with me sooner or later, for I believed "murder will out." I pushed the knife into the wound to its full length, and then considered a long time what disposition to make of the body. I was almost paralyzed that the deed had been done, and the next moment afterwards would have given the world to recall it. I then undressed the body and carried it to the well and dropped it in without a thought that the clothing would not be as secure from observation there as elsewhere. I dropped the clothing in after the body. By this time the moon had just risen. I sat by the well and pondered over the matter until the first signs of daylight began to appear, when I walked out on the road again and walked up the hill and past the house about 100 feet. I then turned and came back to the house, approaching from the west or Dorchester side and stepped to the west bedroom window, when Cora and Ellen Molloy, who were sleeping together, awoke, and Cora let me in. I changed my clothes, which were wet and muddy, for dry ones; then called Peter Hawkins, the hired man, up; then went and lay down on the side of the bed until breakfast was ready. I then took the light wagon and went to town after the children. I told my wife I had been to Fort Wayne after the children, and she believed me. In fact, while I was in St. Louis I wrote her a postal dated Fort Wayne, which I presume she has now. She never knew that Sarah Graham came even to St. Louis until after W. J. O'Neil of Brookline called at the house Jan. 2, 1886, while we were in town, and explained to the older children that he had a letter for the Gorham family inquiring for Sarah. The supposed pistol wound found on the body must be attributed to some other source: there was no such wound, and I would ask that experts examine the clothing supposed to have been perforated and burned with gunpowder: the only wound inflicted was the one in the neck, unless the rib was broken by the fall to the ground. The only pistol I have had for years was a 38-calibre American bulldog, and I left that at the house when I went away in order that the females might have some protection against Hawkins or tramps. The testimony of Peter Hawkins at the inquest was false from beginning to end; no such conversation occurred between my wife and I when I knocked for admission, and if there had been Hawkins could not have heard it, as he slept in an abandoned granary which faced east and was fifty feet from the east line of the main house, while I knocked at the west window for admission. The testimony of my sons, Charlie and Roy, is true, except in some minor particulars in which they were mistaken. I told my wife that I remained one day in Fort Wayne and had walked over from Dorchester to the farm. Having went to town after the boys, I got Sarah's trunk from the 'Frisco depot and took it to the room at Fay's. I there opened it and removed everything except Sarah's clothing and that which was her own personal property, and left the trunk at Fay's for about five weeks. I then took it to Mr. Plumb's house and stored it in the upper room of the Congregational church, as he has testified.

EXCULPATING THE TWO WOMEN.

I wish to reiterate in the most emphatic manner the entire and complete innocence of the slightest connection in any way with this matter of Cora E. Graham. This loving, trusting girl has remained firm and steadfast in her love and devotion to me through all this terrible affair, and it is on her account more than any other that the confession is made. She is the one thoroughly good, pure woman who has come into my life, and whatever of home I have ever had has been due to her.

I have considered that after all the testimony at the inquest there was still a fighting chance on a plea of not guilty. But when my fighting the case jeopardizes one far dearer than my own life I cannot but abandon the fight. To her I commend the care of my dear children, who are as near to me as any father's children are. She, by my request, is their guardian and I would ask, gentlemen, that they are not sent away from her against their inclination. She loves them and they her.

My statement in reference to Mrs. Emma Molloy is made entirely with a view of doing justice to that lady. She has long been a very near and dear friend, and I have abused and mistreated her confidence shamefully.

For myself I have nothing to ask; through parental neglect in early years I started life wrong, and have never had stamina sufficient to steadily keep in the right track. The mistakes, errors, worries, and crimes of my life are nearly over. With me the past is a failure and the future a hopeless blank, a leap in the dark. May God have more mercy on me than I have ever had on myself. I make the foregoing statement with a full recognition of all it imports. It has not been frightened out of me by any idea of mob violence—I think Sheriff Donnell will tell you that I don't care—nor by any promise or hope of reward other than I claim legally. The only motive, as I have said, is that the proceedings may be shortened and that justice, at any cost to myself, may be done two women whose love and friendship for me have well nigh proved their ruin. GEORGE GRAHAM.

MRS. MOLLOY'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Molloy made a statement on her arrival in Springfield to a detective, requesting him to investigate the case closely, and if a crime had been committed to fasten it on the guilty party. This statement was made just after her arrest and before Graham's confession. Said she: "As God is my judge I am innocent of any guilt in this matter. I never knew that Mrs. Graham was near my farm or that her remains were in the old well. I only hope that success will attend the officers in their search for the murderer. From what I have learned in the last few days I am inclined to believe that George Graham killed his wife. If it is so all I can say, God pity him."

Mrs. Molloy was asked today what she thought of Graham's confession, and she said she believed it was the truth. Everything was plain to her now and she had no fears for herself or daughter. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was a terrible blow to both women, as they expected to be promptly released after the publication of the confession. They will have to stay in jail now until a preliminary examination is had, and perhaps until the trial occurs.

Graham said today: "I will plead guilty to murder in the first degree and they can hang me just as soon as they want. I object to lynching because it's unscientific."

At midnight there was a big crowd around the jail, but, as it had no leader, no attempt at lynching was made, though threats were indulged in.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO PASS A FORGED CHECK ON THE LELAND CASHIER — OTHER ITEMS.

A neatly-dressed man about 35 years old registered at the Leland Sunday morning as K. M. Murphy of Washington. In payment of his bill yesterday he tendered a check on the First National Bank for $100, signed by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. As he was not known the check was sent to the bank before its acceptance and word came back that it was a forgery, with a Pinkerton detective in company. Murphy was accordingly arrested and locked up for the night.

David Cleary and Henry Furey, laborers, got into a quarrel at their boarding-house, No. 787 Clybourn avenue, which resulted in Furey being seriously stabbed in the back by his antagonist. The wounded man was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. The assailant escaped, but his brother, William Cleary, who is said to have held Furey while the other stabbed him, was arrested.

The faculty of Hahnemann Medical College elected last evening R. Ludlam Dean and Dr. Bailey Registrar.

The Second Ward Republican Club met last night. An Executive Committee of thirteen—one from each precinct—was appointed. I. E. Rivers (colored) made a speech in which he declared himself disgusted with the Republican party. Holding a position as letter-carrier, he was forced to go to Indianapolis in 1880 and to Cincinnati by Mr. Squires in 1884 to do work for the party. Postmaster Judd's first official act was to reward Mr. Squires and decapitate him [Rivers]. William Baker referred to the confession of the previous speaker as that of a dishonest man. He was anxious to see a first-class colored man in the Council, but as they are in the minority in the ward they could not expect to force their opinion on the majority. He asked the party to agree to select a colored candidate next year providing the colored people supported the regular nominee this spring. John Howard declared that he was an independent candidate and proposed to run, if he did not get a vote. He complained that the club had selected a candidate without ascertaining the wishes of the people. A meeting of colored men at his home had determined unanimously to support a colored nominee. Edward Payne, also colored, said Mr. Müller, the candidate supported by the club, would receive the vote of every honest colored man in the ward. He called Howard a chronic officeseeker, and offered to bet $30 that there were not thirty men present at the meeting in Howard's house. Howard came forward pulling out a roll of bills to cover the bet, but before it could be consummated the meeting adjourned in great confusion.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE CHEYENNE & NORTHERN COMPANY INCORPORATED—EARNINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 1.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation of the Cheyenne & Northern Railway Company were filed with the Secretary of the Territory this evening. Capital, $3,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares; incorporators and trustees for the first year, Thomas Sturgis, Secretary of the Wyoming Stock-Growers' Association and President of the Stock-Growers' National Bank of Cheyenne; Henry G. Hay, cashier of the same bank; Francis E. Warren, Governor of Wyoming and President of the Warren Mercantile Company and Warren Live-Stock Company; William C. Irvine, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Cheyenne; Morton E. Post, banker and ex-Delegate in Congress; Joseph M. Cary, present Delegate from Wyoming; Erastus Nagle and W. W. Corbett. The line of the road is from Cheyenne north to Fort Laramie, thence northwest to Fort Fetterman, and through Johnson County to Montana, thence Northwest to the Northern Pacific. The company is organized upon the strength of a $500,000 subsidy to be given by Laramie County to a north and south road. It will probably be operated in conjunction with the Union Pacific. The Lance Creek Cattle Company, with $1,000,000 capital, and A. H. Hord and T. B. Hord, with New York gentlemen as trustees, was also incorporated today.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 1.—The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 1885 shows the gross earnings of all lines east of Pittsburg and Erie to be $45,615,033, a decrease of $2,951,884, because of the extremely low rates that prevailed during the entire year. Net loss on operation of lines west of Pittsburg, $1,092,973, an increase of $231,082.57, compared with 1884. Gross earnings of all lines owned or controlled by the company, $92,994,548; gross expenses, $61,690,901, leaving $31,303,647 net earnings.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1.—[Special.]—Since the Western rate war began west-bound roads from here have been selling at full tariff rates, but passengers have been buying to Chicago and securing the benefit of the cut west from that city. At a meeting of the representatives of those roads today a new schedule of rates was adopted on a basis of $52.50 for first-class, limited, and $38 for second-class, limited, to San Francisco.

THE COMSTOCK LODE.

The old Comstock Lode ought to be let alone by the speculators now. It has done its duty for over a quarter of a century. Since old Comstock gave up his groggery on the top of Mount Davidson, in Nevada, and took to digging gold and silver instead of selling whisky, the miners have dug nearly $350,000,000 out of the little area of about 1,200 square feet, and they have gone down 3,200 feet into the bowels of the earth after some of it. There is no plot of ground in the world that has produced so much wealth in such a space of time, and it has taken centuries for some of the Mexican mines to equal it. But most of the Comstocks have been levying assessments rather than paying dividends the last few years, and its stocks have been the football and plaything of the speculators. Its best days have gone, and the fact that the bonanza kings are out of it is, perhaps, the best corroboration of the statement that I could ask for.

A PARISIAN NOVELTY.

Red satin umbrellas are the latest Parisian novelty.

"HOSTLER JOE."

A Poem Read by Mrs. James Brown Potter at a Reception Given by Mrs. Manning

That Shocked Washington Society in Its Swell Recesses, Which Straightway Turned Away

And Appeared in Public Dressed in the Extremes Prompted by Fashion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—[Special to Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette.*]—Society has been in a dreadful way recently, all on account of the reading of a poem at Mrs. Manning's reception which was declared not nice. Mrs. James Brown Potter read the poem with great elocutionary effect, and when she ended there was a deep silence for a little space of time. Then one of the dowagers left the room. Another departed, and continued silence, and society declared itself shocked. One of the ladies who appeared to be shocked more severely than anybody else I saw at a reception the next evening in "full dress," or, as it is sometimes called here, the "low and behold" style of dress. Two narrow straps of velvet held the lady's frock up under her arms, and were deemed sufficient covering for the shoulders to satisfy the demands of modesty as regulated by fashionable society. The lady's spine was uncovered to a point below the shoulder-blades, and, indeed, above that point the two velvet straps, each an inch or two wide, made up the "wardrobe" of this not beautiful nor young lady, the mother of three children. It may be said in passing that the décolleté dressing of the ladies in this, the most giddy, reckless, and extravagant society season ever known in Washington, is a subject of daily remark. In England, of course, the décolleté dress is required at court, and is the only full dress for a lady, but society faultlessly regulates the hight of the bodice and the extent to which the grand and lovely dames can go into the display of their beaty. Not so among the vivacious, ambitious, and less conventional American women. There are no iron society rules to control them, and any style of dress which is popular is sure to be carried to the last excess in the competition among our women.

Custom regulates everything, and modesty is not entirely a fixed standard, but a variable quantity under the influences of example, teaching, and custom, and society ordains what the custom shall be. The lady who would shrink in fright or flush with indignation at the touch of her hand by a gentleman smiles in the face of one she has been acquainted with three minutes while he puts his right arm closely around her waist and grasps her left hand in his preparatory to the waltz. The young girl who flushes scarlet and is overwhelmed with discomfiture at the accidental exposure of the top of one of her dainty boots will at Long Branch or Cape May walk coolly on the beach in the presence of thousands wearing flannel knickerbockers and with ankles bear, or with their comely contour hidden only by silk stockings. This would seem to show that to a certain degree modesty in dress is a matter of time, place, and circumstances, and the dictates and canons of high society. The higher you get in society, the lower the dresses get. At the time of the highest development among the Romans, under Cæsar, it was deemed a sacrilege and outrage upon the gods to hide the beautiful limbs they had given to humanity, and dress was mostly a matter of protection and comfort. Wherever it was necessary to cover the body, the dress was arranged to show the outlines beneath. One, looking out over the naked shoulders and arms of a swell Washington reception, can imagine himself drifting back to the tenets and customs of those "noble barbarians," as the Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives called them.

Well, with this condition existing, society was at first uncertain whether or not it was shocked by the reading of the poem, "Hostler Joe," by Mrs. Potter, but the lady whose dress I have spoken of decided that it was, and so it duly goes forth that society is shocked, and Mrs. Potter and her readings are not the thing any more. The poem the reading of which had kicked up such a bobbery recites the history of a hostler who married a pretty girl named Annie Smith.

Plump was Annie, plump and pretty, with a cheek as white as snow.

Joe, the hostler, was ugly, but awfully good, and he rubbed down the horses in the "Magpie Inn." Annie was the village beauty, and in stories and poems the village beauty nearly always goes wrong. In fact it appears to be the proper thing for the village beauty to go wrong. A baby was born to the young couple, and they lived very happily until

Down the lane by Annie's cottage chanced a gentleman to roam.

And then the trouble began:

'Twas the same old wretched story that for ages the bards have sung;
'Twas a woman weak and wanton and a villain's tempting tongue;
'Twas a picture deftly painted for a silly creature's eyes
Of the Babylonian wonders and the joy that in them lies.
Annie listened and was tempted; she was tempted and she fell
As the angels fell from Heaven to the blackest depths of Hell;
She was promised wealth and splendor and a life of guilty sloth,
Yellow gold for child and husband, and the woman left them both.

Joe came home and found his child, Little Joe, and a letter telling him how matters stood, for

She had left a silly letter—through the cruel scrawl he spelt,
Then he sought the lonely bedroom, joined his horny hands and knelt;
"Now, O Lord, O God, forgive her, for she ain't to blame," he cried;
"For I owt to seen her trouble, and agone away and died.
Why, a wench like her—God bless her—'twasn't likely as her'd rest
With that bonnie head forever on a 'ostler's ragged vest.
It was kind o' her to bear me all this long and happy time,
So for my sake please to bless her, though You count her deed a crime;
If so be I don't pray proper, Lord, forgive me, for You see
I can talk all right to 'osses, but I'm nervouslike with Thee."

Then the career of the woman in the world is recounted with a pre-Raphaelistic hand.

Far away in mighty London rose the woman into fame,
Her beauty won men's homage, and she prospered in her shame.
Quick from Lord to Lord she flitted, higher still each prize she won,
And her rivals paled beside her as the stars beside the sun.

Next she made the stage her market, and she dragged art's temple down
To the level of a show place for the outcasts of the town;
And the kisses she had given to poor 'Ostler Joe for naught,
With their gold and costly jewels rich and titled lovers bought.

The poem goes on to describe her life and final downfall, until, broken down in health and fortune, men forgot her very name and she lay sick to death in humble lodging, growing weaker every day. There Joe heard of her and sought her:

One there was who read the story in a far-off country place,
And that night the dying woman woke and looked upon his face.
Once again the strong arms clasped her that had clasped her long ago,
And the weary head lay pillowed on the breast of 'Ostler Joe.
All the past had he forgotten, all the sorrow and the shame;
He had found her sick and lonely, and his wife he now could claim,
Since the grand folks who had known her one and all had slunk away,
He could clasp his long-lost darling, and no man would say him nay.
In his arms death found her lying; in his arms her spirit fled;
And his tears came down in torrents as he knelt beside her dead.
Never once his love had faltered through her base, unhallowed life;
And the stone above her ashes bears the honored name of wife.

The poem opens thus:

I stood at eve, as the sun went down, by a grave where a woman lies,
Who lured men's souls to the shores of sin with the light of her wanton eyes.

And closes with this stanza:

That the blossom I fain would pluck today from the garden above the dust,
Not the languorous lily of soulless sin, nor the blood-red rose of lust,
But a sweet white blossom of holy love that grew in the one green spot
In the arid desert of Phryne's life, where all was parched and hot.

That is the poem which Washington society in its innermost swell recesses decided to be shocked at. Such an authority as the Sunday society paper here, the *Capital*, prints the poem in full, and declares there is nothing objectionable in it, and gives Mrs. Potter and the poem its indorsement. Opinion is about equally divided about the matter, but I think the majority side with the ladies, who resented the selection of the poem for such an occasion. Mrs. Potter could easily have selected one over which there could be no controversy, and in which there could be "nothing to offend the most fastidious," as the "gentleman agent" in the circus always says when announcing the performance to follow the main show for the "small additional price of 10 cents."

These things are important as rulings and decision of the self-constituted society judiciary going to make up the social common law. This event establishes a precedent, and will serve to warn future Mrs. Potters to be careful in the selection of poems to read in the presence of first society, though first society at the National Capital is now led and dominated by a very plain maiden lady of uncertain age and most excellent character, who a few months ago was an unknown school-teacher in a village of 600 inhabitants. It is this sort of thing and these violent changes that demoralize American society so far as its rules are concerned, for Miss Cleveland when she grasped the social helm was as new and unused to the regulations and conventionalities of high society as her brother was ignorant of National affairs, official and political, when he became the President.

But there is another difficulty. Mrs. Potter read the same poem to New York society and no shock resulted. A gathering of blue-blooded Knickerbockers took to the poem kindly, and never thought of being shocked. Now, the settled old society upper ten of New York is either less modest and sensitive than the grandescent social circle of Washington, or the latter have made a mistake, and should have advised with New York before deciding whether or not to be shocked. The ultra society organ, the *Sunday Herald*, treats the matter at great length, and also prints the poem in full under its original title, "Phryne's Husband." The poem, which is thus brought into such sudden and tremendous notoriety, was written by George R. Sims, the "Dagonet" of the London *World* and other papers, and when it was first produced was looked upon as rather tart, though none denied its strength and pathos.

The ladies who were shocked at its recital undoubtedly wept over the woes of "Camille" or "Adrienne Lecouvreur" as portrayed the same week by Modjeska at Albaugh's Opera-House. But Camille, and Adrienne, and Armand are different persons as portrayed on the public stage and set forth in a private drawing-room. One may weep over them in the theatr and feel no offense of their realistic presentation, but they are not proper persons for society receptions, and must be sternly frowned upon. Upon the other hand Don Juan may be read and generally is in the exclusive quiet of the boudoir, but would not do at all for the public stage, and Swinburne's "Laus Veneris," or "Anastasia," or "Felice," or "Dolores" are all read by the society people, while it is proper to profess ignorance of them.

These distinctions become confusing between society conventionalities and natural instincts, and so we reach such troubles as have come upon Washington society through Mrs. Potter's reading. Altogether it is a tender question, and I hope I have treated it with due reserve and delicacy.

The only question is as to the appropriateness of the selection of "Phryne's Husband," or "Ostler Joe" for the particular occasion of Mrs. Manning's reception.

New York society says the poem is all right; Washington society says it isn't.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

BALTIMORE & OHIO EMPLOYES MADE HAPPY—VOLUNTARILY REDUCING THE HOURS OF LABOR—FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 1.—[Special.]—In accordance with an order from General Superintendent David Lee the employés of the Eastern Division of the Baltimore & Ohio, extending from Baltimore to the Ohio River, were today put on ten hours' work a day. No notice of the increase had been posted in the shops at Mount Clare. The men were reduced some time last fall from ten to eight hours, and between 300 and 400 men were dropped from the shop as the work slackened. The present increase to ten hours is believed to be permanent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—[Special.]—Several things are just now agitating the workingmen of Indianapolis. The movement for the adoption of the eight-hour schedule the 1st of May is growing in volume rapidly and has the support of the citizens generally. In harmony with this effort the boss bakers have voted to employ none but union men, to import no bakers from foreign countries, and that ten hours of labor shall constitute a day's work. Beginning today all the breweries in the city have fixed a ten-hour limit to the men previously working fifteen hours and eight hours to those previously working twelve. Additional men sufficient to cover the difference of time have been given employment.

CLEVELAND, O., March 1.—[Special.]—Fayette Brown, receiver of Brown, Bonnell & Co., filed today in the United States Circuit Court a complete report of the assets and liabilities of the company from the time matters were placed in his charge up to Dec. 31, 1885. The inventory of Dec. 31, 1885, shows the total assets to be $754,793. The liabilities amount to $224,195, leaving $530,297 as the balance of assets in excess of liabilities. Deducting the amount of assets received from the estate of Brown, Bonnell & Co. between Feb. 21, 1883, and Dec. 31, 1885, and the amount paid by the receiver by order of the court for account of the company's debts, and there is a balance of gain of $352,244 during the receiver's management from Feb. 21, 1883, to Dec. 31, 1885.

DETROIT, Mich., March 1.—A Centreville special says: The failure last week of Lewis, Van Ness & Co., grain dealers of Mendon, proves to be much more disastrous than at first reported. Liabilities are now said to be $72,000.

CINCINNATI, O., March 1.—The Thomas Bradford Company, manufacturers of milling machinery, assigned today. Assets, $20,000; liabilities, $35,000; preferences, $9,000.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 1.—A special to the *News* from Marshall, Tex., says: The workmen in the Texas Pacific Railroad shops quit work in a body this afternoon. The trouble grew out of the discharge of an employé for attending a meeting of the Knights of Labor last week. The labor organizations are holding large meetings tonight. It is rumored that a general strike is contemplated on several railroads west of the Mississippi River.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 1.—A Sioux Falls special says: Suit in attachment was instituted by the Sioux Falls National Bank against the First National Bank, now in the hands of the Sheriff. Attachment is brought to recover on certified check for $5,600, recently issued to the County Treasurer, which the bank refused to pay on the ground that the Treasurer had no funds. Their affidavits allege that the First National is about to dispose of its assets to the Minnehaha National Bank. John McClellan is attacking the management of the bank in the courts.

SMALL COMMERCIAL COLLAPSES.

The grocery store of John S. Dammerau at No. 1 South Elizabeth street was yesterday closed up by Deputy-Sheriff Graves on a confession of judgment issued in favor of John Brown for $1,262.

George S. Hicks, a dealer in picture frames at Nos. 35 and 37 South Canal street, yesterday made a voluntary assignment to D. L. Perry. The liabilities are estimated at $3,000 and the assets at $1,000.

APPELLATE COURT.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—The Appellate Court of the Fourth Judicial District of Illinois transacted the following business today:

St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Company vs. Faltz; motion by appellant to dismiss appeal.

Randolph vs. County Board of Pope; agreement to supply portions of record ordered filed and to be considered as part of record.

Kurz, impleaded with Scott, vs. Suppiger; appearance of defendant in error entered and by agreement ten days' time given to file briefs.

Robberman vs. Conrad; motion by appellant for leave to withdraw record, abstract, and briefs for the purpose of prosecuting writ of error allowed.

Suppiger vs. The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association; set for oral argument March 9 at 10 a. m. Rybiner & Co. vs. Ruegger; set for oral argument Tuesday, March 9, at 1 o'clock p. m.

The following cases were taken on call of the docket:

Champion Iron Fence Company vs. Wernsing; Newberger et al., partners, and company vs. Roundtree; Niagara Fire-Insurance Company vs. Dr. D. A. Whalen; Administrator, etc., vs. Illinois & St. Louis Railroad & Coal Company; Union Railway & Transit Company vs. Shacklett, administrator, etc.; Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company vs. Upton; Anderson vs. Gray; Graff vs. Anton Brandt.

Court adjourned till 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," Positively Popular; Provoke Praise; Prove Priceless; Peculiarly Prompt; Perceptibly Potent; Producing Permanent Profit; Precluding Pimples and Pustules; Promoting Purity and Peace. Purchase. Price, Petty. Pharmacists Patronizing Pierce Procure Plenty.

NO BLOOD.

The McCormick Reap[er] Started Up Without [...]tion from Outside

Something of a Crowd [...] Some Arrests for Bois[terous] Conduct.

The Men Denounce the Police [...] to Stand Firm—The M[...] Strike Ended.

NO BLOOD.

The McCormick Reaper Works Started Up Without Molestation from Outsiders.

Something of a Crowd Present and Some Arrests for Boisterous Conduct.

The Men Denounce the Police and Resolve to Stand Firm—The Maxwell Strike Ended.

Chilly, cheerless, and hazy broke yesterday morning over the old Black road and around the McCormick reaper works, the hum of whose wheels had been silent and the fire of whose forges had been darkened for two weeks past. It was clammily, not bitterly cold, and as one shivered he involuntarily felt that it was a poor morning for a riot. An occasional flake of snow, which looked like a splinter from an icicle, sped across the murky gray of the dawn and urged the pedestrian to seek the nearest shelter. Surely, ruminated THE TRIBUNE's reporter as he trudged his westward way on the old Black road towards McCormick's monster works, no one will be asinine enough to go out doors for the purpose of kicking up a rumpus such a morning as this. The thought was a correct one. When he reached Oakley avenue, opposite the reaper works, shortly after 6 o'clock, he was somewhat surprised to find a few blue-nosed shiverers on the sidewalks vacantly staring around and too uncomfortable to talk. With less surprise he found larger numbers of idlers warming themselves in the neighboring saloons. But they all bore such a Quakerish and non-combative air that the conclusion was plain and inevitable that the anticipated scenes of disorder and riot between union and non-unionists were an utter impossibility. The conditions of the atmosphere forbade thoughts of pugnacity, even if any one had previously harbored them. Just about this moment a lazy column of black smoke commenced to creep from the begrimed mouth of the tall chimney in the reaper manufactory across the narrow prairie, and the "miserables" on the sidewalks uttered "Look!" through their chattering teeth. Then the loungers in the barrooms came out doors, and, pointing their fingers at the towering chimney, said "Look! there she goes." The sidewalks and the barrooms talked glibly together for a few seconds and then all again was still.

THE POLICE APPEAR.

As the slow hour moved on the groups on the sidewalks and in the barrooms grew thicker, but not much noisier, until about 6:30 o'clock, when probably 200 persons were assembled. At this moment the first real ripple of excitement was created by the galloping approach and loud clanging bell of the Hinman street patrol wagon, loaded with uniformed policemen. A short space behind, Capt. O'Donnel of the Third Precinct came clattering on, and then in quick succession followed half a dozen more patrol wagons loaded with bluecoats. As the number of policemen increased so did the crowds of supposed strikers, and at 7 o'clock the numbers of each appeared to be about equal. At no time during the forenoon did it look as if there were more than 300 outsiders or strikers and their sympathizers present. The policemen on the ground comprised forty men from each of four precincts—the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth—and ninety men from the Third Precinct, that in which the reaper works are located. These different details were under the general command of Capt. O'Donnell, and specially directed by Lieuts. Shepherd, Byrne, Duffy, Beard, Quinn, and Lloyd. In addition to the above were seventy-five men of the detective force of the department, under the command of Lieut. Kipley of the Central Station. All the latter were in citizens' clothes and mingled at will among the groups of laborers and onlookers. As soon as the different details of police arrived on the ground they were formed into squads, with Sergeants at their heads and then moved directly against the crowds, which here and there assembled to gaze curiously on and languidly discuss the situation. As the coppers shouted "Go on! Move back!" the crowds readily gave way, and in a little while most of them were pushed eastward two blocks on the open prairie. The police performed their work quietly, good-naturedly, but firmly. They used no violence, for none was needed. "And so far as I could hear or understand," said one of them, "the crowds used no back talk." The gratified copper was a Celt with a Munster brogue, and, as the crowds were almost entirely composed of Bohemians and Scandinavians, with a few Germans intermingled, it is no wonder that he could not recognize any "back talk." And the crowds were peculiar in the respect that not an Irish face nor that of an English-speaking race could be seen in their midst. The groups, too, appeared to have no leaders, all seeming to have come there out of nothing more definite than mere and vague curiosity. These being the conditions in front of and near the reaper works, a disturbance of any kind would, of course, be entirely out of place.

STARTING UP.

The second incident of any note was the driving up in a buggy of C. H. McCormick Jr at 6:50 o'clock. He rapidly passed along and in through the large gate without any demonstration. As he alighted a TRIBUNE reporter asked if the works were to be started that morning. "Yes," he said, "we will start up and keep running if we have only ten men; but there is no fear but that we will get all the men we can use at present. Just now we don't want more than half the men we recently employed."

Ding, dong! Ding, dong! and everybody everywhere around shouted, "There's the first bell!" For nearly two weeks its summoning resonance had not been heard. Then every one's eyes were directed towards the big entrance-gate, and a small string of men, with dinner-pails in hand, were seen trudging towards it. As they entered they were kindly greeted by Mr. Averill and other heads of the establishment. At 7 o'clock the second bell, announcing the time for the men to go to work and for the starting of the machinery in the various shops, was rung. A score or two of other men came hurrying on to work. During the short time which THE TRIBUNE man stood near the gate about seventy-five men passed in to work. He was told that the men, with few exceptions, were old employés and union men. He was also told by Mr. McCormick, an hour later, that there were inside the building at work about 250 men, and that with another hundred he would run all the departments satisfactorily, and up to all the needed, though temporary, requirements. The reporter was also led to understand that a goodly number of men had entered the shops very early, and this statement was confirmed by the police, who said that as the first patrol wagon was arriving they saw a crowd of men going to work, and no molestation was offered to them. The reporter was told, however, about 10 o'clock by a man who has charge of one of the departments that he had but four men employed in his room, and that there were not, altogether, in the building at work quite 200 men. But he could not tell much about other departments. This estimate was even more than discounted by one of the union leaders on the outside, who said that up to noon there had been but 167 men, who sought employment, and that not a dozen of these were old employés or union men.

A LITTLE EXCITEMENT.

An incident which showed the ticklishness of the situation on the inside occurred just as the last or second bell rung. Ere its notes had ceased to reverberate the night watchmen filed out of the building, each carrying his lunch can or basket. As they neared the gates the words "Stop them!" were heard in peremptory tones, and they were told to go into the little office at the left of the gate. Then the order to halt was explained, that if they went out just then it would look to outsiders as if some men who had intended to go to work refused to do so, and the strikers would take advantage of the incident to create a false impression and enthusiasm among their followers.

Another one of the few and the most exciting incident of the early forenoon was the arrest about 7 o'clock of Stanislaus Staniloff Giner. While in the midst of a crowd of a dozen or more men discussing the situation in front of a saloon he suddenly shouted in Polish German "Leben oder sterb," (let us live or die), at the same time placing his hand on an elongated Smith & Wesson 44-calibre revolver. He was quickly nabbed by a detective, as were the following named, who were hustled into a patrol-wagon and thence to the Twelfth Street Station: Stephen Reaski, Adolf Herrmann, Charles Koch, Henry Glasen, John Herman, George Shirman, Ernst Hacker, Otto Sievert, Emil Kemser, Frank Brochinski. All the above were taken before Justice Ingersoll and fined $5 each except Giner and another who had a stiletto, and who were fined $10 each. The charge against them was carrying concealed weapons.

In a conversation with one of the leaders THE TRIBUNE man was earnestly told that the strikers had no objections to work with non-union men, or with any decent man. Some of the men he regarded highest personally, and in a trade sense were non-unionists because their religious scruples would not permit them to join such an organization. What he and others objected to was association with disreputable "scabs." The question of wages, he said, was not at all involved in the quarrel between them and the McCormick company.

One of the peculiarities of the movement yesterday in front of the McCormick works was the absence of leaders or any sensible person who assumed to be one. There were, however, to be seen in the various saloons loud-mouthed blatherskites who, puffed up with stale beer, pretended to speak with authority. Two or three of these fellows THE TRIBUNE man met in his search for facts and opinions, and in a saloon opposit the reaper works was threatened by a trio of the drunken loafers. They advised him to leave quick, which invitation he refused, and also refused to treat the blackguards. A good union man afterwards informed the reporter that they were "scabs" and con men who were advocating the labor cause just then because they thought there were drinks in their mouthings and simulated earnestness.

Several strikers from each department of the factory kept continual watch from neighboring windows and "spotted" all the men who entered.

THE DINNER HOUR.

About 11 o'clock Mr. McCormick invited the police to dinner, accommodating about two dozen at a time. As each squad was notified of their turn to fill up they made a grand charge across the prairie, and doubtless they punished the victuals as they did some of the crowd later. When the bell struck for dinner the gates were swung open, but where usually the men poured out to devour their lunches and imbibe their beer they now filed out, casting suspicious glances around. A large number of the men brought their lunches and some had them brought by their wives. The timekeeper stated that about forty or fifty men came in after dinner, besides those who came in the morning, and this, he said, made about 300 or 400 men in the works. A trip through part of the factory was taken in the afternoon, and the inside of the large works appeared somewhat lonesome. In the blacksmith-shop seven forges were lit, each one attended by a blacksmith and his helper, and in the bindery-room there were twelve, while about fifty or sixty molders occupied their part of the factory.

Mr. Averill stated that over twenty cars were switched into the yards by the regular switchmen. The company had received word from the Burlington officials to the effect that they would fulfill their part of the work.

A bystander, after seeing the men driven back by the police, said: "These fellows have scared away more men today than any of the strikers. If it hadn't been for the police I think McCormick would have had more than 500 men in there, but most of them were scared off by seeing so many police and thinking there would be a riot soon and no end of bloodshed. Then some of the men do not understand that if they return they will get the advance in pay, and some of the outside element are using this fact to their best advantage in keeping men from returning to work. Although the fact that McCormick would give the men who returned the advance in wages was fully published in all the papers, a large number never saw it. I will venture to state that a good many men will get 'licked' tomorrow."

Mr. McCormick and Mr. Averill both said they expected a much larger number today than yesterday, as the number who went to work today would inspire confidence in the breasts of the doubtful. The committee of the strikers, however, thought differently. They were willing to bet there wouldn't be as many.

ARRESTS.

As a result of the search for concealed weapons the following-named men were arrested: Stanislaus Given, Charles Johnson, Frank Rob, August Bourcziass, Walter Johnson, Frank Johnson, John Isele, Fred Schneider, Fred Coleman, Peter Pesch, William Bracker, Louis Hartman, Lemuel Dorr, Julius Vinnert, Charles Jaqusch, Louis Luigi, William Meder, William Holden, and Ernest Bourcziass.

All the above and a few others were arrested in saloons along the line of the Black road or New Blue Island avenue, taken before Justice Ingersoll yesterday afternoon, and held in $300 bail to March 10.

Probably the most exciting event of the day occurred at 5:30, when the Union House saloon windows were crowded with former employés waiting for the egress of their supplanters. The police were drawn up in front of the saloon with their backs to the wall, when a commotion was heard inside and a cry of "Rats!" greeted the ears of the police. Instantly clubs were drawn and a grand charge was made on the inmates of the saloon, and as each one emerged or was forced he ran the gantlet of half a dozen policemen, who rapped the knuckles of the unfortunates with their batons. Some escaped by jumping through the windows in the rear and giving the officers a lively chase across the snow-covered prairies. Those who were captured were booked under the charge of breaking Chap. 38, Sec. 253, of the Municipal Code. Their names are as follows: Henry Sacntleben, Theodore Peterson, John Miocky, William Marvin, Mat Williams, Charles Weidemann, Joe Latch, and Fred Smith.

William Marvin is one of the committee of fifteen who waited on Mr. McCormick last Friday. He was being hustled by a policeman, who remarked: "You're the fellow who is creating all the trouble; move on!" He was finally locked up in the Hinman Street Station.

One of the clubbed ones remarked that it was this action of the police which would incite them to riot.

The bell again rang, and the men emerged to go to their homes accompanied by their wives or by the police. Three loads of them were taken home in patrol-wagons. One of the men who said he had counted the men as they came out of the works said there were, honestly speaking, 225.

RESOLVED TO STAND FIRM.

About 10:30 o'clock a new movement was suddenly discovered among the strikers. Real leaders had evidently arrived upon the ground, and soon thereafter the band of the McCormick employés appeared. Then the order to fall in was given. A brass band of eight pieces marched in front, while an unknown man on a white horse led the ranks. Up in front of the procession was a small American flag, while a short distance behind a member of the toiling masses had a red handkerchief tied to the end of a pole. The crowd went to Workingmen's Hall, when it disbanded as a procession, and organized itself as a meeting, with John McConville and Caspar Melcher as English and German Chairmen, and Fred Lange and Gus Belz as secretaries for the same nationalities. The hall was packed with over 800 men, admittance being granted to none but McCormick men and reporters.

Miles McPadden, a member of the Knights of Labor, was the first speaker introduced. He said he had confidence that the reporters would misrepresent nothing. Because heretofore they held their meetings in secret their aims and actions had been misrepresented. He wanted to place the strike in its true light. [Cries of "Tis no strike; 'tis a lockout."] "The public is anxious to know your reasons for standing out against the McCormick Company," went on Mr. McPadden. "There is only one proposition pending, and that is relative to the five non-union men in the molders' room. [Cries of "Scabs."] We have no opposition to the McCormicks. For fifty years while the works were run by C. H. McCormick Sr. all was well, for when he gave his word on any point it was sacred and believed. Now it is different. Last spring the present management gave its word to you, but was it kept? [Cries of "No, they broke their word," and hisses for Averill and Ward.] Ward said we men have no brains and couldn't run a strike, but we will show him we have more brains than he imagined. Let Mr. McCormick give his word to abide by the pledges agreed upon and every man will go to work."

The speaker then excoriated the five non-unionmen, characterizing one of them as a being so criminal that seven years ago he was discharged from the works as unfit to associate with the others. He demanded that these five men should be discharged, and that none of the employés should be discharged because they were members of the Knights of Labor or acting as committeemen in labor organizations. [At this point the entrance of a detective caused a commotion and shouts of "Put him out!"] The speaker then told a pathetic tale about old Barney McManus, who had been in the employ of the elder Cyrus H. McCormick for over thirty-five years, who had been discharged a dozen times by Ward, but was always reinstated until the bones of his old friend, the senior McCormick, were laid under the sod. Then he was discharged for good by Ward, and sent wandering to beg support from the union or the county. "No trust," he said, "could be put in Averill, who had had men to work for him this winter for from 85 to 90 cents a day." He appealed to all present to prove themselves true Knights and resist to the end the claims of Mr. McCormick that he had the right to discharge whomsoever he pleased. "Go to work on this condition," said McPadden, "and every man of you who has so far stood firm or who dares to belong to a union will soon either find himself discharged, or his wages cut down. But Mr. McCormick did not reserve the right last spring to discharge whom he pleased. On the contrary, he discharged at your demand nineteen scabs who were guarded by Pinkerton thugs until they were driven from the Black road." McPadden concluded by saying there was no need for policemen. "You men," said he, "are as much interested in the reaper-factory as the McCormicks, and would defend it if attacked. It is to you the source of bread and meat for your families. The Knights of Labor will stick by you. I said once to C. H. McCormick Jr.: 'Pursue the course of your honored father and every man will stand by you, but you must protect the men from the enmity of Averill and Ward.'"

Speeches in similar tone were made by R. C. Owens in English, and in German by Gus Belz of the Bricklayers' Union, and others.

AN APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

Mr. Scholl then read the following address, which was unanimously adopted:

FELLOW-WORKMEN: The committee having in charge the conducting of the lockout at the McCormick Harvester Machine Company's have decided to issue an appeal to the organized labor of Chicago asking their assistance, financially and morally. As you are aware, we are now in the midst of a struggle for union principles. Mr. McCormick has refused to recognize the committees of the Knights of Labor, metalworkers, and molders sent by their respective unions to treat with him as the proper representative of his workmen. He prefers to treat with a few individual men who are willing to return to work at his own terms. We well know that if those men return to work at Mr. McCormick's terms that he and his manager and Superintendent will continue to grind them down, until they will be in a worse condition than they were before we struck last April. He has also refused to give his promise that he will not discharge any man who has served on any committee or taken any active part in the present agitation. Out of 1,381 employés of the company 151 non-union men returned to work, and we as union men know that if they succeed in this fight it will be a blow not only at the McCormick employés but at the entire organized labor of the United States. As you are aware, our former strike last April had the effect of raising the wages of several machine-shops in Chicago, and we are convinced that if the present difficulty is carried to a successful issue it will have the same effect this time. On these principles we base our claims to your help and support.

Yours in the cause of organized labor,

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

DENOUNCING THE POLICE.

A member next arose and said that those 160 fellows with blue coats, who were sent to keep the peace, acted, it appears, as if they meant to crush a riot. "Don't carry guns," he said, "nor give Bonfield's tools any excuse to run you in in a patrol wagon." The following resolution was then moved and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we condemn the unwarrantable action of the police in clubbing and arresting inoffensive and law-abiding citizens and in searching men on the streets.

A motion denouncing Lieut. Sheppard was also adopted, and then the meeting adjourned. During the entire day and at the meeting there was no voice uttered in favor of returning to work on the conditions offered. It is a "lockout," they say, and will be until their demands are recognized and acceded to.

There will be a mass meeting of the strikers at the Twelfth Street Turner-Hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE MAXWELL STRIKE ENDED.

The employés of Maxwell Bros.' box-factory, who have been out on a strike for a number of weeks, have at length come to terms. Last week a committee of mill hands waited on Maj. Maxwell, one of the firm, and expressed a desire to be taken back. A favorable answer was returned, and yesterday morning all of the men who operated the machines on the first floor returned to their work without a murmur.

Frank Maurice, one of the old mill hands, got his leg broken by having a pile of lumber fall over on him just after resuming his labors. He was taken to the County Hospital.

SUPREME COURT.

THE HIGHEST TRIBUNAL IN THE LAND RENDERS A NUMBER OF DECISIONS AFFECTING CORPORATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The Supreme Court of the United States today rendered the following decisions:

117. Rogers Wright, assignee in bankruptcy of the Kentucky & Great Eastern Railroad Construction Company, vs. the Kentucky & Great Eastern Railway Company, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company et al.; 118, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. Rogers Wright, assignee of the Kentucky & Great Eastern Railroad Construction Company; appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. The construction company entered into a contract to build for the Kentucky & Great Eastern Railway Company its line from Newport, Ky., to Catlettsburg, Ky., and this suit was brought to enforce a lien claim for $500,000 expended under the contract. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company also claimed a lien on the road for $592,000 under a mortgage. The Marysville & Big Sandy Railroad Company claimed that part of the road from Marysville to Catlettsburg under a claim of forfeiture under a contract alleged to have been made with it by the Kentucky & Great Eastern Company, the validity of which contract was denied by the other parties. The lower court dismissed the case, holding that no just claim is shown against the Big Sandy Company or any of the other defendants; that the plaintiff has no lien on the road or what was put upon it. The Supreme Court affirms that decree.

22. The Memphis & Little Rock Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The Southern Express Company, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas; 26, The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, appellant, vs. The Southern Express Company, appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri; 55, The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, appellant, vs. William B. Dinsmore, as President of the Adams Express Company, and as a shareholder therein. These suits present substantially the same questions. They were each brought by an express company against a railway company to restrain the railway company from interfering with or disturbing in any manner the facilities theretofore afforded the express company for doing its business on the lines of the railway company. The question presented was the right of railway companies to refuse to carry express matter and the agents and messengers of the express companies over their lines. The railroad companies claimed the right to transport express matter over their lines in cars selected by themselves and under the control of their own employés. The lower court decided in favor of the express companies. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court. He held that it was not shown in the testimony that any railroad company has ever held itself out as a common carrier of common carriers. The question, he said, was whether these express companies can now demand as a right what they have heretofore had only as a favor. That depends on whether the railroad companies are by-law charged with the duty of carrying all express companies in the way that express carriers are usually carried, just as they are with the duty of carrying all passengers and freights when offered in the way that they are carried. The court holds that they are not. The decree is reversed and the suit is remanded with directions to dissolve the injunction, and after adjusting the question between the parties for business done while the injunctions were in force, and decreeing the payment of any amounts that may be found to be due, to dismiss the bills. Justice Matthews took no part in the decision of these cases. Justices Miller and Field dissented from the opinion.

120. The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, appellant, vs. the Erie & Western Transportation Company; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. This was a libel in admiralty. A cargo of corn was shipped from Chicago to Buffalo on a propeller belonging to the transportation company and was lost in transit. It was insured in the Phenix Company, who paid the owners $8,000, the amount of the policy, and then sued the transportation company for damages. The defense claimed that by a provision of the contract of carriage the carrier was to have the benefit of any insurance effected by the owners upon the goods. The District Court held that this provision was valid and therefore no right of supererogation accrued to the libelant, and entered a decree accordingly. The libelant appealed to the Circuit Court and that court awarded the libelant the sum of $2,466. The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

935. The State of Tennessee, plaintiff in error, vs. George K. Whitworth, trustee of Davidson County, Tennessee; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee. This suit was brought by the State of Tennessee against the tax collector of a county to require him to assess for taxation the shares of stock in the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. Under the charter of the company its capital stock was forever exempted from taxation, and its road, workshops, etc., were exempted from taxation for twenty years from the completion of the road. The Circuit Court was of the opinion that the shares of stock were by the charter exempt from taxation, and gave judgment accordingly. That judgment is affirmed.

934. Same parties. The question is whether the Nashville & Decatur Railroad Company has the same charter contract for the exemption of its capital stock from taxation as the Nashville & Chattanooga. Judgment affirmed in both cases, holding that taxation of both the road and capital stock would be double taxation.

921. The Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad Company vs. Elias Dennis. This suit was brought to recover tax assessed under the general laws of the State. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court, which declared the tax illegal.

886. The Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians, appellant, vs. The United States and the Cherokee Nation; appeal from the Court of Claims. The suit was brought to determine the right of the Eastern Band of Cherokees to a proportionate part of the two funds held by the United States in trust for the Cherokee Indians. The Court of Claims held that the Eastern Band is not a part of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, and consequently is not entitled to any share of the two funds. The Supreme Court affirmed that decision.

SNOW AND COLD.

Both East and West Experience a Slight Touch of Wintry Weather.

The Former Suffers More Severely, the Railroads in Many Instances Being Blocked.

The Indications for Chicago Say We Will Have a Touch of Spring Today.

HOUSTON, Me., March 1.—This section is experiencing the worst snow-storm for twenty-five years. It has stormed continuously for four days. The roads are impassable and trains have been canceled.

DONER, N. H., March 1.—The surrounding towns this morning reported the mercury as ranging from 10° to 20° below zero.

CALAIS, Me., March 1.—Aroostook County is snowed under fully three feet on the level. Trains are blockaded in all directions. A large portion of both the New Brunswick and St. Croix & Penobscot Railroads will have to be shoveled out. Provisions have been forwarded by men on snowshoes to trains, and everything is being done to make passengers comfortable. Zero weather with a strong northwestern wind prevails. No Western mail has arrived since Friday night. No report of any disaster to shipping has reached here.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 1.—This city is blockaded by snow, and since Friday night no trains or mails from the West have reached here.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Long Island Sound is frozen over. The United States cutter Grant and a schooner are frozen in and iced up. A strong gale is blowing in this region and the temperature is falling. A general ice blockade is anticipated.

FINE WEATHER TODAY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2—1 a. m.—For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., fair weather, stationary temperature. Blue crescent, red star.

For the Upper Lake region, fair, slightly warmer weather; variable winds.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, followed in the southern portion by local rains; variable winds, generally easterly; slightly warmer.

For the Missouri Valley, fair, slightly warmer weather, followed by local snows or rains; winds generally southeasterly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 1—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather.	Rainfall during last 8 hrs.
El Paso	29.94	55	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Alpena, Mich.	30.39	7	N. W.	Clear	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.34	19	N. W.	Lt. snow	.02
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.25	6	N.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.34	35	N.	Cloudy	....
New York	29.83	11	N. W.	Fair	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.18	23	S.	Clear	....
Chicago	30.46	23	N.	Cloudy	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.37	23	N. E.	Fair	....
Cleveland, O.	....	....	....	....	....
Deadwood, Dak	30.24	20	S. E.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo	30.20	27	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.44	20	E.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.38	16	N.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.30	34	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Boston, Mass.	29.56	1	N. W.	Lt. snow	*—
Duluth, Minn	30.61	9	N. E.	Clear	....
Escanaba, Mich	30.54	6	N.	Clear	....
Fort Assinaboine	30.25	−2	S.	Clear	....
Fort Buford, Mont	30.36	4	W.	Clear	.01
Fort Garry, B. A.	30.60	6	S.	....	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.07	58	E.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.45	12	N.	Clear	....
Halifax, N. S.	....	....	....	....	....
Salt Lake	29.87	41	S.	Clear	....
Philadelphia, Pa	29.95	16	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Little Rock	30.24	42	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Indianapolis	30.38	25	N. E.	Cloudy	.01
La Crosse, Wis.	30.52	16	N. E.	Clear	....
Louisville, Ky	30.33	30	N. E.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	30.54	7	W.	Cloudy	....
Memphis, Tenn	30.20	37	N. E.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.50	15	N.	Clear	....
Montreal, Que.	....	....	....	....	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.53	14	S. E.	Cloudy	*—
Nashville, Tenn	30.29	34	N.	Cloudy	....
Omaha, Neb	30.45	22	E.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.08	7	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Pittsburg, Pa	30.30	14	N. W.	Clear	....
New Orleans	30.15	55	....	Cloudy	....
Quebec, Can	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.17	8	N. W.	Cloudy	*—
Washington	30.07	22	N. W.	Clear	....
Shreveport, La	30.15	52	E.	Cloudy	....
Springfield, Ill	30.40	28	N.	Cloudy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.40	30	N. E.	Cloudy	*—
St. Paul, Minn	30.54	11	....	Clear	.01
Toledo, O.	30.40	16	N.	Clear	....
Toronto, Can.	....	....	....	....	....
Yankton	30.42	24	S. E.	Cloudy	*—
Minnedosa	30.53	5	S.	Clear	.02
Huron, Dak	30.42	23	S. E.	Cloudy	*—
Helena, Mont	30.14	2	S. W.	Clear	....
Stockton	30.01	53	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Las Animas	30.17	33	E.	Lt. snow	.01
Lamar	30.32	37	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Mackinaw	30.45	8	W.	Clear	....
Elliot	30.18	40	N. E.	Cloudy	.03

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Vel	Rain	Weather
2a. m.	30.376	21.0	100.0	N. E.	10	....	Lt. snow
6a. m.	30.424	18.9	83.7	N. E.	10	.01	Cloudy.
10a. m.	30.458	21.6	64.9	N. E.	12	....	Fair.
2p. m.	30.464	21.8	58.0	N.	10	*—	Clear.
6p. m.	30.461	21.7	77.2	N.	7	....	Cloudy.
10p. m.	30.454	23.3	86.3	N.	8	....	Fair.

*Too small to measure.
Maximum thermometer, 24.5.
Minimum thermometer, 18.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.447.
Mean daily thermometer, 21.3.
Mean daily humidity, 76.0.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Arrived, the Alaska, from Liverpool.

GLASGOW, March 1.—Arrived, the Circassia, from New York.

ANOTHER CELESTIAL RAID.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY CHINAMEN DRIVEN OUT OF TWO SUBURBS OF PORTLAND, ORE.—NO COOLIES WANTED IN THE EAST.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 1.—Between midnight and 2 o'clock this morning a mob of eighty masked men, divided into squads of twenty each, visited the Chinese workings back of East Portland and Albina, eastern suburbs of this city, and drove them out. There were 180 Chinese in all, and all of them were engaged in wood-chopping and grubbing on land lying from one to three miles back of the towns mentioned. Some men were masked, others had their faces blackened, and others wore sacks over their heads, with holes for the eyes. All were armed. They came to the camps where the Chinese were asleep, routed them out, displayed revolvers, and ordered them to pack up and leave at once. The Chinese offered no resistance and allowed themselves to be driven to the ferryboat and taken to this city. The mob worked with great secrecy. The night was dark, and officers of the law knew nothing of its action until the Chinese arrived here and were marching up the street from the ferry at 2 o'clock in the morning.

NEW YORK, March 1.—At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union the tin and slate roofers submitted a resolution that workingmen should take steps to prevent the coming East of the Chinamen who have been boycotted in the West. The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution and appointed a committee to take the matter into consideration.

BRAVE MEN ARRESTED.

A MOB OF TWENTY CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA OFFER INSULT TO A WIDOW AND HER DAUGHTER.

A special from Reading, Pa., to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The small Village of Shoemakersville, this county, has a lively social sensation. Mrs. Matilda Karshner is a pretty widow of middle age, and occupies one of the finest residences in the village. She is quite wealthy, and the only other member of her household is a beautiful young daughter. The tongue of gossip has been wagging furiously of late, connecting the name of the young lady in a very unpleasant relation. To this the mother, of course, objected, and the citizens grew more indignant. Finally, one night they surrounded the house and made very violent demonstrations. They gave them a serenade with the usual instruments of a calithumpian band, and, being treated with a dose of hot water from an upper window, did not break into the house, as first contemplated.

Today Mrs. Karshner came to Reading and before Ald. Denhard swore out a warrant against twenty persons, charging them with gathering for improper purposes. Constable Matz went to Shoemakersville in the afternoon and arrested some of them, while the others ran away from home. All twenty of them will be taken into custody by tomorrow. They comprise old and young men, several fathers and sons being in the party, and include a number of prominent citizens, such as farmers, etc.

WHEATON'S REIGN OF TERROR.

A QUIET COMMUNITY THAT FINDS ITSELF WITH SEVERAL DESPERATE MALEFACTORS ON ITS HANDS.

A TRIBUNE reporter went out to Wheaton yesterday and found the inhabitants of that sleepy little burg intensely excited over the startling events of the last few days. Robbers had entered the residence of one of their most prominent citizens and had been captured after an exciting chase. One of the robbers had offered a bold resistance and had been riddled with shot. Both he and his less courageous pal were safely confined in the county jail. This, however, was but one of the several sensations. Three days before a raving maniac had fled through the village with a Pinkerton detective in hot pursuit, and about the same time two prisoners in the jail had been charged with murder.

The accusation of murder has been brought against two tramps, who are now in jail awaiting trial for larceny. The murder dates back more than a year. Nov. 14, 1884, Joachim Demlow, a farmer living four miles west of Desplaines, drove to Chicago and sold a load of produce, returning home in the evening and depositing the proceeds of the sale in an oak chest. This chest was in the bedroom of his son Henry, a lad of 13. That night the boy woke and discovered two men, one of whom appeared to be quite old and the other very young, bending over the chest, and afterwards heard them ransacking the house. Being thoroughly terrified he remained perfectly quiet until they left, when he jumped up and found that his parents were missing. The neighbors were aroused and found Mr. Demlow lying in the barn with his throat cut. He was picked up for dead, but subsequently recovered. The dead body of Mrs. Demlow was found hidden in a corn-shock behind the barn. The blade of a corn-knife had been buried in her skull to the hilt and then broken off. Several men were arrested on suspicion. All were released as nothing could be proven against them.

The fearful tragedy was almost forgotten when about three week ago Deputy-Sheriff Wolff of Desplaines arrested two tramps, who were locked up in the Du Page County Jail, and were subsequently identified by the boy as the men he saw rummaging through the oak chest the night of the murder.

The older man of the pair gave his name as Peter Hoffman when questioned by THE TRIBUNE reporter. He said he was 40 years old last October. A more sinister-looking villain could scarcely be encountered by carefully searching the slums of the city. His partner is much better looking and would pass in a crowd as a decent butcher-boy. His name is Charles George Meyer and he is 20 years old. Both stoutly protest their innocence. Hoffman said he was at Quincy when the Demlow murder was committed and says he can bring plenty of witnesses to prove it. Meyer says he came from Germany about two years ago and began his career in America on a farm near Syracuse, N. Y.

While at the jail the reporter saw the two prisoners who were captured by the citizens after they had ransacked the residence of the Hon. Mr. Hiatt. The one who was shot while attempting to escape was lying on a cot and had the appearance of being badly wounded. His associate, a lad of 17, said his name was "Willie" Haley. He left his home in Clinton, Ia., about a week ago, he said, intending to come to Chicago in search of work. He related a story as to his recent movements, and denied all knowledge of the burglary. The two have bad records.

Mr. Hiatt, who is a member of the present Legislature, lives in a large frame house at the north end of Hale street. He tells a graphic story of his encounter with the burglars, who visited him about 4 a. m. When he discovered their presence he told them to take anything they wanted, but to put their revolvers out of sight. The intruders obeyed the first part of the injunction, securing some clothes, a watch, and other valuables. After the burglars had gone a pursuit was organized, and the fugitives were found at breakfast at Springer's Hotel at Turner. A fight followed, resulting in the capture of the men, as before stated, one of them, however, running for two miles before he was caught.

SHE WAS NOT HIS WIFE.

THIS WAS THE REASON, THEREFORE, WHY A BANK CASHIER WAS FORCED TO RESIGN HIS POSITION.

DETROIT, Mich., March 1.—[Special.]—A sensation has been created here by the retirement of Frederick Marvin as cashier of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank under peculiar circumstances. Marvin is a sober, quiet man and lives with his wife in a handsome house at No. 519 Second avenue. It now turns out that a woman not his wife is the cause of his downfall. She is a handsome dressmaker of modest appearance who lived at No. 128 Larned street east. Her name is Fannie Smith. About three months ago the woman went to his home in the evening and a scene ensued. Mrs. Marvin had her dress nearly torn off in the struggle. After the woman had been ejected Marvin confessed everything and was forgiven.

Marvin employed a private detective to effect a settlement with the woman, and the detective offered her $100 to leave Detroit, which she accepted and crossed the river to Canada. She soon afterwards regretted her compliance, and Jan. 6 returned here. Marvin was giving a reception at his house that night, and the Smith woman went there and broke the windows by throwing bricks through them into Marvin's drawing-room. The cashier then recognized that he was done for and that extraordinary means must be resorted to if he would escape the woman's importunities. He accordingly had her arrested. In the police court she tried to tell the story, but the Justice refused to let her, and she was convicted and sentenced to the House of Correction for ninety days. Her sentence will not expire before April 1. The facts came to the knowledge of the bank authorities the other day, and Friday last Marvin resigned his place. The directors of the bank pronounce his accounts straight.

INTERESTING CASES.

A SUIT AFFECTING THE INTERESTS OF AN OIL COMPANY—EMPLOYES GET THEIR WAGES.

A test case of some interest came before Justice Brayton yesterday.

For some time the Hanford Oil Company brought its oil into Hyde Park from the eastern depot of its better half, the Standard Oil Company. The oil was unloaded into tanks and then drawn into barrels for shipment to various points in the State. For some time T. C. Chamberlain, the Hyde Park inspector, made a test of the oil before it was shipped, but a few weeks since the oil company forbade this. The company claimed that as their headquarters were in Chicago and the Hyde Park place was but a branch office, no inspection was necessary there. Justice Brayton, however, decided that the kingdom of Hyde Park could levy tribute on everything that passed its boundaries, and imposed a fine of $50 for violation of the Inspection law. From every barrel inspected the inspector receives two cents, and as one-third of this goes to the Town of Hyde Park it is probable that the appeal taken by the oil company will be fought in the upper courts.

Justice Lyon yesterday rendered judgment in favor of thirty of the strikers who lately sued Bruschke & Ricke for money due them as unpaid wages.

Flora Hörick, a servant-girl, whose home is at No. 18 Upton street, yesterday caused the arrest of William Irving, an employment agent doing business at No. 202 State street. The girl says that Irving secured $2 from her on the condition that he would furnish her with a situation. She says he failed to find work for her and refused to return the money, so she caused his arrest on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

THE MORMONS STILL CATCHING IT.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 1.—George H. Taylor, Thomas F. Ball, O. F. Due, James Moyle, and James O. Paulson were sentenced today on prior convictions for unlawful cohabitation. Each got six months' imprisonment and $300 fine. Robert McKindrick of Toole pleaded guilty before Judge Zane today to unlawful cohabitation and will be sentenced the 17th. F. A. Cooper took the stand when a jury was impaneled in his unlawful cohabitation case, and told all about it. He will be sentenced the 8th inst.

A CRAZY MAN'S CRIMES.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 1.—Fred C. Haybeck, an employé of John A. Knightheart of Big Flats, yesterday afternoon attacked Mrs. Lewis, 85 years of age, with a club, beating her into insensibility. Mr. Knightheart locked Haybeck in his room for safe-keeping, and this morning he was found dead, having taken poison. He was evidently crazy. Mrs. Lewis will probably die.

NEW YORK.

The Will of the Late Charles J. Osborn—The Money He Left.

Opening of the Trial of the Texan Who Shot Davis, the Crook.

The Broadway Surface Road Investigation—Looking into Gas Company Methods—Advice to Whitney.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Special.]—The will of Charles J. Osborn, the Wall street broker, has been admitted to probate. It is dated April 27, 1882. Mrs. Miriam A. Osborn, the widow, qualified as executrix and Clement T. Trowbridge, E. S. Chapin, and J. W. Stirling as executors. The widow receives $500,000 and all the paintings, works of art, and household effects. A cousin, Henrietta A. Howell, is left the income of $50,000.

To his half-sister, Mary Miller, $100,000 is set aside, the income to be used by her. A step-sister, Eleanor R. Marsh, daughter of George S. Marsh of Chicago, also has the use of $50,000 during her life. There is also bequeathed $500,000 to the testator's only child, Howell Osborn. He is to use the income, and upon his death the property goes to his heirs. In a codicil dated in 1885, $100,000 is left to the testator's mother for her use during life.

OPENING OF HOLLAND'S TRIAL.

The trial of James T. Holland for the murder of Tom Davis, the gambler and crook, was resumed this morning. The jury had been completed Saturday, and today the District-Attorney began his opening address to the jury.

The prisoner, who sat beside his keepers, was cheered by the presence of ex-Senator B. B. Paddock of Fort Worth, Tex., an old friend, who guarantees the good character of Holland and who came on here purposely to assist him in the trial. Holland seems to lack neither friends nor money, and the former are confident of his acquittal.

District-Attorney Martine, in his opening address, said there seemed to be a feeling between the States of Texas and New York about this case, but he could not see what pride the Texans could take in a man who came on here to obtain counterfeit money with which to defraud his neighbors. He did not propose to say that Davis was other than he was, or that his brother "Theo" was any better, but under the law the blackest villain was entitled to protection, and his life was as sacred as that of the most honored in the country.

The counsel then described the shooting. Tom Davis, he said, was dead, and his lips were sealed. The prisoner was here, and the only other witness was Theodore Davis. The rooms where the tragedy occurred were still in the same condition for the inspection of the jury.

The only witness examined was Theodore Davis, brother of the dead man. He testified that he and his brother pretended to deal in counterfeit money, but that they always showed good money; that it was his brother's business to make the arrangement with the dupes by showing them the good money and that of the witness to remove the bag containing it through a panel and substitute an empty bag; that Holland pretended he wanted the counterfeit money to use in buying cattle; that after the money had been counted and placed on the desk witness, from his concealment in the other room, heard Holland order "Tom" Davis to go into a corner and hold up his hands; that "Tom" showed Holland that he was unarmed; that witness snatched the bag with the money and ran down-stairs, hearing the two shots as he went; that Holland followed, and witness caused his arrest. The witness admitted that he had made his living by his wits, had been under arrest, and had pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny.

THE BROADWAY ROAD INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the Broadway franchise was continued today. Thomas B. Kerr, Treasurer of the Broadway & Seventh Avenue Road, was examined as to the keeping of the account books of the road. About the only facts of interest brought out were that though there had been dealings between himself and Jacob Sharp within a brief time in 1884, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, there was no account of it in the books, and, Mr. Kerr said, none anywhere else. The witness said that $500,000, received from the sale of bonds, was deposited with a trust company because he expected to pay it out in a few days for the construction of the Broadway Surface Road. It subsequently appeared, however, that the cost of the road was only $150,000, and that the construction of the road was not begun for several months after the date when the money was deposited. The investigation will be resumed Friday.

INVESTIGATING GAS COMPANIES.

An Albany special says: In the Assembly tonight, which has been investigating the New York gas companies, were presented majority and minority reports. The latter says the fictitious capitalization of the New York Consolidated Gas Company gave it power to provide the funds necessary to buy the votes of legislators and thwart the efforts of the people to obtain relief from unjust burdens, provided enough legislators were purchasable. No effort should be spared to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the charges of corruption connected with the gas legislation of 1885. The report also states that there is evidence to show that a large number of newspapers throughout the State were paid by the gas companies to publish what "untruly appeared to be disinterested editorial opinions." The names of the papers and the amount paid each, ranging from $6 to $10, chiefly the former amount, are given. The majority report finds that the consolidated companies of New York have not violated the law and that they are working upon a fair capitalization, having earned in some instances 18 per cent on their capital stock. The only remedy the committee could suggest within the law is the appointment of a gas commission to oversee the methods and regulate the charges of the companies.

WHITNEY SHOULD SHOW HIS HANDS.

The *World*, in an editorial on the efforts of the Philadelphia syndicate to buy the Broadway Railroad, says today:

By the way, the friends of Secretary Whitney are becoming a little restless, and regret that he does not at once and effectually clear up and sweep away the persistent and, we believe, malicious reports that connect him with this Philadelphia speculation. We believe his hands are entirely clean. But would it not be better for him to hold them up promptly before the eyes of the people in order that all may see exactly how clean they are?

THE IRISH FUND.

At the Hoffman House this evening the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association held its last public meeting, the Committee of One Hundred adjourning subject to the call of the Chair. Since its organization the association has collected from various sources, the contributors representing all political and religious beliefs and seventeen nationalities, a total of $66,351.58. The expenses for printing, stationery, clerical work, and office rent since the organization in November last have been $1,142.58, or less than 2 per cent of the entire amount contributed. The amount sent to the Treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary party, $24,460, leaves a balance on hand of $40,749, which will be forwarded to Ireland with such other subscriptions as Mr. Eugene Kelly may hereafter receive.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

Six hundred thousand dollars in gold was engaged for export today.

A rumor current here today that Mr. John Kelly, the noted politician, had died suddenly, proved upon investigation to be without foundation.

In the divorce suit of Arthur L. Mackaye against Maud Miller Mackaye-McCormick, Referee George Putnam Smith today made a report in Mackaye's favor in default of the appearance of Mrs. McCormick.

Grand Central Hotel, Gen. J. Blackburn Jones, Chicago; Westminster Hotel, Enoch Patterson and L. Hertie, Chicago; St. James Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cassard, F. S. Fauntleroy, Chicago; Gilsey House, A. S. Struss, Chicago.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereiro Mendes of the Nineteenth Street Synagogue said this evening that the project for the foundation of an orthodox Jewish seminary in this city was advancing favorably, and that within half a year all the preliminary details would be settled and the institution opened.

Theodore Kolyer of No. 33 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, brought suit today for $50,000 damages against Thurber, Whyland & Co. of this city. The plaintiff alleges that she was injured by eating poisonous canned tomatoes put up and sold by the defendants. A great deal of expert testimony is to be introduced and the trial will occupy several days.

MURPHY AND FORD WILL HANG.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 1.—Gov. McEnery today signed the death-warrants of Patrick Ford and John Murphy, to be hanged Friday, March 12.

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

SCHAEFER AND VIGNAUX FAIL TO AGREE ON A REFEREE—SCHAEFER WILL NOT PLAY SLOSSON FOR $500.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Special.]—The billiard-players, Jacob Schaefer and Maurice Vignaux, met today for the purpose of making the final arrangements for their match that is to be given the 9th inst. Everything ran smoothly until the question of naming the referee was brought up. Schaefer would not agree to any of the men named by the Frenchman and the latter would not accept Schaefer's choice. Another meeting will be held for the purpose of overcoming this difficulty.

"I haven't heard a word from Slosson," said Schaefer when spoken to in regard to the challenge that is alleged to have been issued by the Chicago expert. "Should I hear from him, however, I don't think that we would find any difficulty in arranging a match. I am open to play Slosson or any man in the world, and I stand ready at any time to defend the title of champion that I now hold. One thing I will not agree to, and that is in reference to the stakes. I understand that Slosson wants to play in Chicago for $500 a side. Now that is not inducement enough for a man to train and go out West for. I will play here for that amount, but if he insists that the match must be played in Chicago I will not think of making it for less than $2,000 a side. That is the lowest amount, and he can make it as much more as he feels like."

"That's business, Jake," interpolated "Ned" Williamson, the ball-player. "Make him put up if he wants to play. Large stakes always make things interesting."

"Those are my sentiments," he answered. "I'm sick and tired of playing for small stakes. If Slosson thinks that he can beat me surely he ought not to be afraid to put up $2,000. If I thought I could beat a man I wouldn't for a moment."

Vignaux has not heard of the Slosson challenge, but from the manner in which he spoke this evening he is not averse to crossing cues with his old opponent. Schaefer practices daily, but he is not in the best of form. He suffers greatly from an attack of catarrh. Unlike other billiard players, however, the "Wizard" keeps this to himself, and only a few of his most intimate friends know of it. He is confident that he can defeat the Frenchman, and his friends are backing him heartily.

BILLIARDS.

The most closely contested game witnessed thus far in the short-stop billiard tournament was played last evening at Slosson's hall between Mathews and Hoa, the former winning with but three points to spare under an exciting finish. Mathews was of course the favorite in the betting at the start, but when Hoa passed him in the seventh inning and then commenced to rapidly increase his lead, the short man in the game began to go to the front in the betting, and Mathews money was more freely taken and less freely offered. Hoa scored 100 in his fifty-second inning and stopped with Mathews 99. The "printer" opened the fifty-third with a capture of 1, and Hoa failing to score, Mathews opened the fifty-fourth with another single point capture. It was nip and tuck from this on to the end of the game, the seventy-seventh inning ending with Mathews 149 and Hoa 147. Mathews failed to count in the seventy-eighth, as did Hoa, and the printer then found the remaining point he lacked for game. Score: Mathews, 150; Hoa, 147. Mathews' average, 1 71-79; highest runs, 14, 10, 8. Hoa's average, 1 69-78; highest runs, 10, 8, 7. Tonight's game will be played between Gallagher and White, the former to play 150 to White's 66 points.

STEINITZ WINS A GAME.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 1.—The chess contest between Zuckertort and Steinitz was resumed this afternoon. Zukertort, having the first move, chose the white. The game was the double Ruy Lopez knight opening, and throughout the early part was a regulation "book game." On his sixteenth move Zukertort secured a position which evidently disconcerted Steinitz, who became very restless; but he managed in subsequent moves to overcome his antagonist's advantage, and after forty-two moves had been made by each Zukertort resigned. Zukertort's playing time was one hour and twenty-five minutes; Steinitz, two hours and thirty-nine minutes. Zukertort suffered from insomnia last night, and complained of not feeling well today in consequence. The contest will be resumed Wednesday at 1 p. m.

THE ST. LOUIS SPRING MEETING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—The St. Louis Fair Association announces a special race for the spring meeting. It is a sweepstakes for all ages, $100 entrance, $500 additional for starters, $10,000 added, of which $2,000 to second and $1,000 to third. If Freeland and Miss Woodford do not start $5,000 only will be added and starters will pay only $150 additional to the entrance; $1,000 to second and $500 to third. Sex allowances; one and a half miles, to close April 15.

THE TURF—ED CORRIGAN'S FLYERS—WHAT THEY PROMISE FOR THIS SEASON.

Ed Corrigan has left St. Louis for Memphis with those horses of his stable which are entered in the events of the spring race meeting there. Corrigan has as yet engaged no jockey to fill the vacancy left by Murphy's engagement under Baldwin, and it is said that the "Lorillard of the West" will not know just how much of a factor in his success Murphy has been until the two stables come together this year with the "colored Archer" wearing the Frisco stable's colors. Corrigan's stable contains some of the most noted flyers of the running turf and was one of the most successful represented on the American turf last season.

SPORTING NOTES.

Cards are out for the wedding of John Clarkson, the crack young pitcher of the Chicago League Club, and Miss Ella M. Barr of this city. The wedding is to take place at Cambridge, Mass., Thursday next.

ANOTHER CHARITY BALL.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION AN ENJOYABLE AND SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR.

The annual charity ball of the St. George's Benevolent Association took place at Kinsley's last night, and the dancing space of the large hall was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the members of the association and their friends. It was a purely dancing party, no speechmaking or addresses of any kind interfering with the pleasure of the occasion. Over 100 couples occupied the floor at every dance, of which there were eighteen on the program, and very many beautiful costumes were to be seen as the dancers glided over the floor. It was regarded by the committee in charge as the most successful ball the St. George's Benevolent Association had ever held, and a handsome sum was realized with which to relieve the sufferings of the destitute English families and individuals during the coming year. The supper was prepared in the main dining-hall, and was a la carte. Among those present were H. B. M. Vice-Consul John Dunn and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Gooch, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cheatle, Mr. and Mrs. George Braham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Eastland, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. H. McClary, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. John Dincombe, Mr. and Mrs. James Pittaway, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Sutor, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Weir, Mr. John Dawson, Miss Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Alfred Hinde, Mr. and Mrs. D. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards-Lees, Mr. and Mrs. George Lill, Capt. and Mrs. William Turtle, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Granhan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brinkworth, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brinkworth, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evan, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Malley, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McNair of St. Louis, Mo., Mr. and Mrs. A. Jaicks, Mr. and Mrs. E. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hamlin, Mrs. Kersey, Misses Mary Gooch, Edith Gooch, Rose Cox, Eva and Flora Tindall, Bessie Lyster, Carrie Braham, Emma Schultz, Susie Eastland, Gertie Hester, Maggie Nelson, Eddie Wolfe, Gertie Stokes, Louise Pittaway, Jennie Coles, Louise Miller, Julia Linton, Edwina Foster, Miss Skolz, Mrs. Ford, the Misses H. L. and M. Bosley, Misses Alice, Florence, and Clara Evans; Edward S. Blackall, S. Wolf, I. A. Moore, William Lester, A. T. Heywood, F. S. Osborn, C. B. Sawyer, Edward Baker, H. A. Gooch.

TWO SUICIDES AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. Agnes Lehman, living in the suburbs of the city, committed suicide tonight by shooting herself through the head. The act was committed in the presence of her 3-year-old child, and she left a note stating that domestic trouble was the cause of her action. An hour later S. W. Thies, a collector, shot himself through the brain at his room. Financial difficulties are believed to be the cause of his troubles.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVicker's—Florence—"Ticket-of-Leave Man."
Grand Opera-H.—Janish—"Princess Andrea."
Chicago Op.-H.—Duff's "Mikado."
Columbia—Mary Anderson—"As You Like It."
Academy—Bartley Campbell's "Clio."
Hooley's—Roland Reed—"Humbug."
Madison-St. Theatre—Home Op. Co.—"Mikado."
Standard—The Two Johns Comedy Company.
People's—Patti Rosa—"Bob."
Criterion—Zo-Zo—"The Magic Queen."
West Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
New Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
South Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Panorama—Missionary Ridge: 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1886.

THE decrease in the public debt for February was $2,500,000.

THE Chinese at Portland, Ore., have been driven away by a mob.

FIRE at Port Perry, Ont., destroyed property valued at $100,000.

RECORDER WILEY S. SCRIBNER has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for his health.

THE Annamese in Tonquin are reported to have begun a fresh revolt against French rule.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway depot at Winnipeg was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss approximates $175,000.

THE Senate Committee on Public Lands has voted to report adversely the nomination of Surveyor-General Dement of Utah.

THE dry-house of the Miami Powder Company near Xenia, O., blew up yesterday, killing three men and destroying the works.

THERE were 259 deaths in the city last week. One hundred and twenty-three of the deaths were among children under 5 years of age.

THE County Board yesterday received an estimate showing that the cost of the Election Commission for 1886 would be about $34,000.

MRS. EDWARD J. PHELPS, wife of the United States Minister at the Court of St. James, was yesterday presented to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

WORK was resumed at the McCormick reaper factory yesterday morning. Over 300 of the old hands returned to duty. Rioting on the part of outsiders was suppressed by the police.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER yesterday introduced a resolution in the House directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to investigate the past and present administration of the Pension-Office.

A HEAVY snow-storm prevailed yesterday throughout Great Britain. In many places the snow drifted in great piles on the railroad track, seriously impeding traffic. The sufferings of the poor were greatly increased by the storm.

THE issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ended Feb. 27 was 305,060. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was 186,497. The shipments of fractional silver coin during the month of February amounted to $230,089.

ABOUT a million acres of valuable pine lands in Northern Wisconsin in the Bayfield region will revert to the Government if the bill introduced by Judge Payson yesterday becomes a law. Its terms provide for the forfeiture of unearned lands granted to the State of Wisconsin by Congress in 1864.

THE shipment of dressed beef from this city was temporarily suspended yesterday. The reason adduced therefor is the fact that shippers are not satisfied with the new schedule of rates. It is understood, however, that a great deal of loading was done last Sunday from principal houses in the trade.

AT a meeting of the Central Labor Union in New York the tin and slate roofers submitted a resolution that workingmen should take steps to prevent the coming East of the Chinamen who have been boycotted in the West. The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution and appointed a committee to take the matter into consideration.

IN the Supreme Court yesterday the case of the State of Tennessee against the Pullman Car Company was decided favorably for the latter. The question involved the right of the State to tax the property of the company, whose cars pass through the State. The decision sustained that of the lower courts, which had been in favor of the Pullman Company.

THE TRIBUNE has received from the Chicago committee of the east-bound pool a letter from Commissioner Fink said to have been printed in the New York *Times* "last Saturday." It would be both courteous and usual for Commissioner Fink to send letters he intended for publication so that they might appear in New York and Chicago simultaneously. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will not print Commissioner Fink's three days old letter now.

THE money market was quiet and easy. Sterling bills were steady, and several hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold was taken for export. Investment securities were in good demand. The New York stock market was dull without important change in prices.—The Chicago produce markets were rather dull, with an easy tone in grain and weakness in provisions. The rumors of damage to the growing wheat in Ohio and Kansas failed to sustain the market, and hog products receded for lack of demand rather than because of large offerings. As compared with Saturday pork closed 17½ cents lower, lard 7½ cents lower, meats 10 cents lower, wheat and corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, rye ⅛ cent lower, barley steady, and flaxseeds 1 cent lower.

THE State Revenue Commission has at last tendered its report to the Governor, after having labored assiduously upon it for many months. It is a lengthy document, and is intended thoroughly to cover the ground of assessment and taxation. After reciting the errors and inconsistencies of the present law the commission proceeds to embody its ideas of fairness and justice in the vexed matters of assessment and taxation in amendments to the present statute covering all the points where the commission thinks alteration or complete change is necessary. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Waller, which disagrees, however, with the majority in only one or two essential particulars.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND yesterday sent a message to the Senate in which he stated that "the requests and demands which by the score have for nearly three months been presented to the different departments of the Government" in regard to the suspensions of Federal officials had but one completion—"they assume the right of the Senate to sit in judgment upon the exercise of my executive function," for which, Mr. Cleveland says, he is solely responsible to the people from whom he "so lately received the sacred trust of office"; and his sense of duty to the people, to the Constitution which he has sworn to support, and to the exalted office of Chief Magistrate compels him to refuse to comply with these demands. Senator Edmunds made a very vigorous protest against the message as being on a par with the communications of King Charles I. to his Parliament. The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

TROUBLE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts seems to be particularly unfortunate in the President's application of civil-service reform. Pillsbury, one of the chief conspirators in the plot to steal the vote of Maine in 1879, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District in violation of the President's pledges and of every principle of civil-service reform. Evidently nothing good could be expected from this professional advocate of the spoils system. There was a feeling of relief, however, when Mr. Saltonstall was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston. He is a gentleman by birth and education. He comes of aristocratic lineage. He has acquired a fortune by honorable methods. Though originally an old-line Whig, and for the last year or two a mugwump, he stands high in the estimation of all parties. His appointment, therefore, to one of the most important offices in the gift of the Administration was hailed by the mugwumps and by all the believers in the President's civil-service declarations with enthusiastic acclamations. It was pointed to as a proof that the President was in earnest when he announced that "public office is a public trust," and that the offices were to be given out with a view to the public interests.

The cup of promise, however, has been rudely dashed from their lips. Mr. Saltonstall has been appointed, but Mr. Saltonstall is not to have the privilege even of selecting his own subordinates. He has been notified from Washington that he "will be informed whom he had better appoint." It is to be presumed that the new Collector, who is one of the most prominent business-men in Boston, is capable of selecting his assistants, and that he is naturally desirous of doing so, as he is held responsible for the affairs of the custom-house. But no! He must be told from Washington whom he must appoint! And who is to tell him? The two Democratic Congressmen from the State—Patrick A. Collins of the Boston and Henry B. Lovering of the Lynn district. The custom-house is not to be managed on the principles of civil-service reform, but its patronage is to be distributed by the two out of the twelve Congressmen from that State who represent the spoils system. They will report to "Gene" Higgins, and Higgins to Manning, the men whom they want to have places in the custom-house, and they are the ones who must be appointed. The Collector's hands are tied. He has no voice in the selection. He is an unsafe man for the spoils hunters to trust. He would select men on business principles. He would carry out the Civil-Service law, of which he is a prominent advocate. He was appointed for that reason, as a sop to the mugwumps. He is allowed to retain his belief in the law, but he must not carry it out in the administration of his responsible office.

It is probable that the mugwumps will look to the President for relief; but what hope have they in that direction? His policy in the matter of Maryland appointments is a sufficient indication of the answer they will get. If Manning can appoint ballot-box stuffers, forgers, and thieves to office in Baltimore and the President, in spite of the proofs furnished him, sends their names to the Senate, is there any probability that he will interfere with the subordinate patronage these Democratic Congressmen have usurped in the Boston Custom-House, which lies in Manning's bailiwick? The only relief for Mr. Saltonstall lies in his own hands. Will he submit to such an affront or will he resent it by resigning?

THE CASE OF THE MINNESOTA MARSHAL.

The Washington dispatches say there is every prospect of a conflict between the President and the Senate over the appointment of Campbell, the new United States Marshal in Minnesota, and that the Administration will deny the right of the Senate to withdraw its confirmation. Campbell was nominated about ten days ago to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of the previous incumbent. There was no question about charges against the old Marshal, and the Senate hastily assumed that Campbell was a man of good character and confirmed him without inquiry. Since then prominent Minnesota Democrats have preferred "charges" against Campbell alleging that he has been for years a professional lobbyist in the Minnesota Legislature and a partisan whose methods are offensive to a large portion of his own party. Among other things he is charged with having been a party to a "queer" transaction in connection with the sale of the Mankato & St. Cloud Railroad and to have victimized a number of farmers and innocent stockholders. When these complaints were presented to the Judiciary Committee Senator Edmunds sent word to the Department of Justice asking that Campbell's commission be withheld pending a reconsideration by the Senate. Campbell's friends do not seem anxious to have his case investigated on its merits, but contend that after the Senate confirmed him it could not rescind its action, and that Campbell now holds the office and can be removed from it only when the President takes the initiatory step by nominating a successor.

The President cannot deny the right of the Senate to reconsider a nomination before the commission is issued without contradicting the position he took in appointing the United States Marshal in Iowa. In that case the commission was signed, sealed, and sent by mail to the Judge of the District Court, but it was intercepted by a telegram and never delivered to the appointee. Instead of removing Williams to secure the place for another man the President treated him as though he had never been appointed. This action could rest only on the theory that the appointment was not consummated until the officer had received his commission and that in the meantime the President could revoke it without making a "removal." Jefferson originally established this doctrine, and as Cleveland followed it in the Williams case he can hardly hold that Campbell does not come under the Jeffersonian ruling. The fact appears to be that Campbell's commission was not even made out or signed, and hence, under a narrower principle than that established by Mr. Cleveland, the case is open for reconsideration. Mr. Cleveland claims that without making a formal removal he can annul an appointment at any time previous to the delivery of the commission, but the Senate assumes to take such action only when the document has not been signed or sealed.

The Senate has power to reconsider Campbell's case, and the appointee must rely on the merits of his defense, not on a technicality. If he can show that he has been maligned by the Ignatius Donnelly wing of the Minnesota Democracy he may depend upon it that the Republican Senate will do him justice. He ought to rejoice that as the Senate is Republican it will deal out exact justice between himself, Donnelly, "Pat" Kelly, and "Jim" Hill. The Senate is never so strictly judicial as when passing on a feud engendered inside the Democratic party. If Campbell desires justice he ought to be accommodated, since Mr. Cleveland has established the precedent necessary for a reconsideration of his case.

THE PAR VALUE OF GOLD.

The New York *Herald* keeps the following statement standing in its columns as the text of its misleading and sophistical discussion of the silver question:

The continuance of the coinage of Bland dollars worth 79.66 cents means gold above par, and consequent loss to all who have loaned honest money on mortgages.

It is a poor rule that will not work both ways; and if the above statement be correct it follows that a discontinuance of the silver coinage, if this should result in an increased demand and higher value for gold, would inflict a loss on all who have *borrowed* money on honest mortgages. To make loans when money is plenty and exact payment in dearer money involves an illegitimate transfer of wealth from the creditor to the debtor. This is the art of "currency manipulation" long practiced by money-lenders and by means of which profits are hocused from one class to the other—a species of fraud none the less galling and oppressive because its operation is often silent and unseen, although never unfelt. This practice has been carried to such an extent that money-lenders imagine they are deprived of some right when denied the privilege of manipulating the currency so as to increase the burden of debts and cheapen everything else. No one is now proposing to readjust the currency in the interest of the debtor, and the only question is whether both parties to the mortgage shall employ when it becomes due money of the same value in their dealings as when it was contracted.

What is meant by "gold above par"? As bullion gold is considerably above its monetary ratio to silver, but as money it is worth neither more nor less. The two metals are at par, or on a level, when their value accords with the ratio fixed by law; but acts of legislation deal only with coins, not with bullion. As merchandise there can hardly be said to be any par between gold and silver, since their relative values change with every considerable alteration in the supply, and an equality between them can be maintained only because of their use as money. When made a legal tender in the payment of debts they have a value distinct from their worth as merchandise, and it is only through the power of the law that any par or fixed ratio between them can be preserved for any great length of time. As money gold can be "above par" only when a cheaper currency has been accumulated in excess of the demand for it in the payment of debts; but it is preposterous to say that the United States is in any such condition at present. It is a fact known to every rational person that silver dollars are precisely equal to gold in the payment of debts or the purchase of anything in the markets. Notwithstanding the difference in their bullion value, the two metals are at par as money and rate at 100 cents on the dollar. This condition might be destroyed by an excessive supply of silver; but there are certainly no indications that the Bland act will produce that effect for an indefinit time in the future.

The gold-bugs can afford to abate their efforts to scale up debts, taxes, and fixed charges by manipulating the currency. The creditor classes have a natural hatred for silver money, but in the present state of affairs they ought to control this inveterate prejudice and face the facts calmly. The United States is fortunately situated and can afford to enjoy its useful and moderate supply of silver money while the European nations have their noses on the grindstone of gold monometallism. The prospects are that the loudest cry for the remonetization of silver will come from England and Germany, and that before many years the entire problem will be settled by international agreement. Let the gold-bugs be content to receive on their mortgages as good money as they loaned while the law which keeps silver at par remains unchanged and the European countries alone suffer from a currency constriction brought about by gold monometallism.

THE INDIAN LAND ALLOTMENT.

Another step forward in the settlement of the Indian question has been taken in the passage by the Senate of the Dawes Allotment bill, and if members of the House are wise or have any disposition to do justice to the Indian they will promptly pass it also. So far as it goes it contains excellent provisions and it coincides with the recommendations of Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Miles as well as of prominent civil officials who have had experience with the Indians and who have made a study of the difficulties growing out of their present relations to the Government.

The Dawes bill divides up the reservations so that each head of a family shall have 160 acres, each single person over 18 years or age eighty acres, and each child under 18 years forty acres. The allotments the Government will hold for them inalienable during twenty-five years and then issue absolute patents. The land that is left after the allotments are made is to be sold and the proceeds will be held in trust for the Indians until the expiration of the above-named period, when the money will be used for their benefit, the interest meanwhile being employed to further their efforts towards self-support. The bill also provides that all Indians who take these allotments and thereby sever the tribal connection shall become citizens, "entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens." The only condition named in the bill is that the law will not apply to any tribe until the consent of two-thirds of its members has been obtained—a proviso which, in every case where it is adopted, will make the law still more binding, as the Indians will have been voluntary parties to the contract with the Government. In all of these respects save one—that of citizenship—the provisions of the bill are not dissimilar to those which Gen. Sheridan suggested, and they will probably meet with no opposition. As to conferring the rights of citizenship upon them, there may be some difference of opinion, but after allotting lands to them in severalty and making them members of the community with whites, where they would be amenable to the responsibilities of citizenship, there is no good reason why they should not also enjoy its rights and privileges.

The establishment of the general principle set forth in the Dawes bill would be a step, and a long step too, towards the solution of the Indian problem; but it is not all that is necessary. The breaking up of their present form of government, the severing of the tribal relations, and the establishment and maintenance of a fixed home only prepare the way for their ultimate civilization. Any scheme which will stop them from leading a wandering and predatory life, and, by breaking up the reservation system, plant them in communities with white neighbors all about them, places them on the right road towards bringing them under the influence of white civilization. That once done, still further advances must be made, and the duty to do so will be still more imperative after the Government has planted them in homes of their own and made citizens of them. They must then be prepared to exercise the rights of citizenship. It is not likely that much will be accomplished with the older Indians in this direction. The traditions, associations, and habits of their lives cannot be rooted up by act of Congress, but a great work can be done with the young Indians, and it is mainly upon them that the hope of the future depends. If they are to be good citizens they must be educated with that end in view. They must be thoroughly unindianized, and the most important factor in this process is their acquirement of the English language. Secretary Lamar in his annual report recognized the necessity of this, but sufficient stress has not been laid upon it. They must be taught not only to speak English but to read and write it, so that it will be in common use among them. Once their Indian dialects have disappeared, the only strong tie which connects them with Indian life will be severed, and they will encounter new habits and influences which will be too strong for them to resist successfully. The English language and the three R's are the essential conditions of their civilization, and to this end schools should be established and white teachers and the graduates of the Indian schools, like those at Hampton and Carlisle, should be encouraged to undertake the work. Having fixed the home, let the school-house and church follow, and it will not be long before the Indian is civilized.

THE communication which the President sent to Congress yesterday was properly stigmatized by Senator Edmunds as more like those of King Charles I. to Parliament than any this Republic had ever seen from its Chief Magistrate. No other President ever took such an arbitrary stand or addressed the Senate in such defiant language in refusing to transmit documents and records in the custody of the executive departments. Mr. Cleveland says: "These suspensions are *my* "executive act, based on considerations addressed to *me* alone and for which *I* am "wholly responsible." Does Mr. Cleveland suppose he can convince the country that he has been called upon to submit his private and confidential correspondence to the inspection of the Senate? The Senate called only for documents filed in the departments and made the basis of official acts—papers addressed to Mr. Cleveland not as an individual but as President and designed to influence his public conduct. In accordance with the uniform practice these documents were stamped as official and filed in the departments, and now for the first time it is claimed that they are the personal property of the President. If so they have no place in the public files and Mr. Cleveland should never have allowed them to pass out of his possession. The truth no doubt is that Mr. Cleveland has never seen one-tenth of these documents which he now claims as part of his private correspondence. They have been referred to the Cabinet officers, used to authorize and influence official action, and placed on file. They are public documents in every sense and the Senate has a right to inspect them. The President's weak pretense is refuted by the fact that he has allowed these papers to go on the public files. All the important records and files of the Government are in the possession of the executive departments, and if their custodians can close them at will and prevent legislative investigation or inquiry Congress can acquire only such information as may be allowed by an autocratic Executive and his Cabinet clerks. No such doctrine can be tolerated. The Senate is bound to resent Mr. Cleveland's action by a resort to any means in its power, and first of all by a resolution of censure.

S. W. ALLERTON is reported to have said in St. Louis: "It is only recently that dressed beef has been weighed in New York and found to have been underbilled." Also that he had personally seen copies of freight bills issued by both the Grand Trunk and Erie Roads at $45 per car when the rate was $85; and in addition to that $15 was paid back for mileage on the car, which was pulled back 1,000 miles for nothing. Admitting the truth of all this, it only shows how injustice tempts to fraud today as it has done in all past ages. It certainly is not to the interest of the stockholders of the railroads that freight rates on any kind of property should be put to a point where the ordinary shipper is discriminated against by being compelled to pay them while some friend of the officials is allowed a drawback, part of which finds its way into the pockets of the said officials. The whole thing is wrong and conducive to corruption. It could scarcely be more so if the principal officers of the railroads had deliberately set to work to frame a system that should enrich themselves and friends at the expense of the general public. There is little doubt that the statement of Mr. Allerton quoted above is true. He understands the whole subject from "Alpha to Omaha."

THE Farrar Liquor-Tax bill, which has passed the House in Ohio, reënacts the principle of the Scott law, with the exception of the lien clause. It also adopts the discrimination in favor of beer and wine by making the tax $200 for all kinds of liquors and $100 for beer and wine only. In order to hedge against the probability that dealers would be found selling whisky under the wine and beer tax it increases the tax to $250 whenever it is shown that such parties have falsified. Subsequent to the passage of the law a caucus was held at which it was agreed to embody the local-option feature in a separate bill and present it to the House for discussion. The Farrar bill, it need not be said, was voted against solidly by the Democrats. If they are equally solid in the Senate they will be enabled to defeat it by the votes of the four Hamilton County frauds who were not elected to the seats they occupy.

THE most notable significance of the sermons which Sam Jones has thus far delivered in Chicago is to be found in their appeals to the clergy and church membership rather than to the sinners. The line of his remarks tallies with what we have often said as to the spiritual condition of this city. On the ground floor, Chicago is not a bad place. Thanks to Brother Moody's efforts, the people average up better than those of other cities and are well grounded in good works. Brother Jones has evidently recognized this and found that all he needs do at present is to wake up the brethren, who have become somewhat rusty for want of enough to do. We regret to see that some of them are inclined to resent it and to call him hard names, but he should not be discouraged on that account. After a brief season of labor with them he will bring them in and stir them up to renewed effort. After that Brother Jones will probably pay his respects to the sinners, though we warn him that he will have little more to do than to glean after Brother Moody's abundant harvest. The clergy of late have felt called upon on several occasions to discipline the press. As one good turn deserves another, if Brother Jones finds any difficulty in disciplining the clergy the press will be glad to help him.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 14,287,789 bushels of wheat, 3,032,038 bushels of corn, 411,984 bushels of oats, 269,-392 bushels of rye, and 148,293 bushels of barley; total, 18,149,496 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 17,926,981 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock increased 234,776 bushels, including an increase of 277,509 bushels of corn. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 52,148,859 bushels of wheat, 11,404,417 bushels of corn, 2,248,161 bushels of oats, 696,653 bushels of rye, and 1,146,827 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 622,928 in wheat and larger by 2,529,346 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 429,660 bushels.

COMMERCIAL men will be interested in the news that the Supreme Court of the United States has set aside the verdict of the lower court in the Higgins & Gilbert case at Cleveland. The first decision was against them on the ground that the entries on their books were not sufficiently explicit in showing that transactions on 'Change in this city for a customer had been made by the firm with other specified members of our Board of Trade.

IT is barely possible that M. Pasteur had what is slangily called "a picnic" in treating the children sent from Newark, N. J., to Paris. The dogs bitten by the one that bit the Newark children have not gone mad. The test in the case of the Newark children cannot in the light of this fact be taken as absolute.

A PROFANE wretch has been swindling Missourians by pretending to be specially ordained by God to make successful speculations. He deceived a large number of people. He was, of course, aided in his rascality by the general knowledge that only a person so ordained would be likely to make a successful speculation in Missouri.

ONE feature of traveling shows in Japan suggests what might be made a telling attachment to the modern sermon of the realistic sort. This feature is a view of Jigokee or the Buddhist Hell. The figures represented move by machinery, and include a selection of as terrifying devils as ever were depicted in a temple kakemono. One who has seen the performance thus describes it: "One well-developed devil is weighing new arrivals at the gates in a balance, and directs them to the right or left—to Heaven or Hell—according as they tip the scale or are found wanting. The tortures inflicted on the wicked receive ample attention. The braying in a mortar, pounding with an iron mace (spiked), sawing in two, and dragging out of the entrails are all on view. The most business-like earnestness is displayed by the various figures, one green devil being specially noticeable." With such machinery as this, hidden by a curtain at one side of the pulpit, a preacher could produce a startling effect upon the most stiff-necked and unimpressionable congregation. Pausing at the climax of his description of the horrors of the hereafter of the wicked, sweeping aside the curtain with a gesture, and uttering the word "Behold!" as the figures settle down to business, he could lift that congregation. And, if a realistic vision will add to the effect of a sermon, why not adopt it?

SENATOR JONES of Florida did not, apparently, do a wise thing in sending to the lady he is wooing a ton of public documents, for documents, somehow, do not figure much in love affairs of the genuine sort; but he might have done worse. Public documents are always discreet, if dull. Were the *Congressional Record* really the record of Congressmen such a shipment to a lady would settle the case of a Senatorial wooer beyond all hope.

JOHN BURROUGHS, the naturalist, and certainly a friend of birds, has declared in favor of the death of the English sparrow. In a letter to the New Haven *Palladium* he thus expresses himself:

> WEST PARK, N. Y., Feb. 17.—I have read with much interest the discussion of the sparrow question in the clippings from the *Palladium* which you have sent me. I find that people all over the country are waking up to the fact that the sparrows are a nuisance and must be put down. When they ask me what is to be done, I reply, "Kill 'em, and make 'em into pot-pies." Four and twenty sparrows baked in a pie make an excellent dish, for I have tried it. I kill all the sparrows I can—shoot them with fine shot—and they are becoming very shy about my premises.
>
> In the city I should advise you to forego the pot-pie and poison them: soak oatmeal or bread crumbs in a solution of arsenic or strychnia and sprinkle it in your yards, or on your house-tops, or in the middle of the streets. This method would soon fix them. In sheer self-defense the people of towns and cities will have to do something of the kind before long. Very sincerely,
>
> JOHN BURROUGHS.

A few friends of the sparrow have appeared lately and defended the bird in print, but a case cannot be made out in his favor. If there were no other birds it might be advisable to let the sparrow remain; but there are other birds, sweet-voiced, rich-plumaged natives, which he is driving away. The sparrow must die, for he is a nuisance, and besides, as Mr. Burroughs remarks, he makes good pie.

A CONTEMPORARY thinks that Minister Hubbard of Japan has been placed in a false attitude before the country by some newspaper funny man. The only funny man who has hurt the Minister any is the steward of the steamer on which Hubbard and his family sailed to Japan—on a pass. This steward had such an exquisit sense of humor that he wanted Hubbard to pay for the wine Hubbard had ordered and consumed, and, when this was refused, appealed to his superior officer. This droll act of the steward led to a general knowledge of the Minister's manners and methods while traveling which hasn't been good for him, it is true. It was unfortunate for the ambassador extraordinary, or extraordinary ambassador, that he met such a facetious steward.

THE evangelists now preaching before great audiences in Chicago can hardly fail to realize what a power for good lies in the press. Mr. Small knows from personal experience what the press can do, and Mr. Jones, if he has failed to perceive it in the past, must recognize it now, after what has happened in Chicago. Long before the evangelists arrived here THE TRIBUNE called attention to the nature of the field, and called attention, also, to the harvesters. It invited them to come and it did what it could to prepare the grain for the sickle. Gradually, even THE TRIBUNE'S irresponsible contemporaries evinced a degree of interest in the work and have since been doing as much to help it along as could reasonably be expected from such unaccustomed agents. Now both the rivivalists are preaching daily to interested thousands, and to many other thousands their words are carried through the medium of the press. A powerful engine for good is the press, especially in Chicago, and just now.

A NEWS item says that recent London fogs have had an unexplainable pinkish cast, which puzzles the scientists. Possibly the talk of the Socialists in the late riots was just bloody enough to make the fog pink. Here in Chicago the Socialist talk is always a deep red—and foggy, too, for that matter.

FOR writing genuinely soulful, for gems of thought set in beautiful words, there is nothing to be compared, even remotely, with the work of the operatic critic in towns of, say, under 150,000 people. Col. Mapleson, who ought to be an expert, puts the population point under which the wild, weird, impassioned style of criticism flourishes at 200,000, but Col. Mapleson has been known, sometimes, to exaggerate. In the town of over 150,000 people the man who writes the criticisms is not quite so likely to make the work the great effort of his life as in the smaller place, because in such a town he has probably seen opera quite frequently before. It is in towns of the class first named that the writing is done in a style to let the world know that even in this utilitarian age the art of softly-beautiful word-painting is not quite lost, and that there are some people yet living who know the difference between an aria and an impresario. As the art of making a certain beautiful lace was preserved only in one French village, so is the art of really "bang-up" dramatic and musical criticism preserved only in towns of a certain size.

THE friends of Secretary Whitney are said to be becoming "a little restless." This demeanor on their part appears not entirely inexcusable.

AT a recent temperance meeting in Saco, Me., which, of course, is under a prohibitory law, statistics were presented showing that in 200 days 16,000 liquor prescriptions were put up at a Biddeford establishment. This is at the rate of eighty per day, which is pretty good for a town of 6,389 inhabitants. The Saco doctors are evidently profound believers in the medicinal power of alcohol. Prescriptions of the same kind were doubtless put up at other establishments for the Saco people. Every patient in the town must have been treated alcoholically. In Georgia, where modified prohibition has been adopted recently, the sale of "domestic wines" is permitted, and, according to the Atlanta *Constitution*, arrangements are being made for a big trade in those beverages:

> Grocery stores are to be started, restaurants are to be opened, and various business places are to spring into existence with great facilities for supplying "domestic wines." For instance, a man who has been accustomed to disposing of hot Scotches and whisky sours will invest in a few sacks of flour, a box of soap, and a codfish, and start a grocery store. He will also keep domestic wines, and will insist that "domestic wines" are wines made in the United States.

It may be that some of the "domestic wines" will be drank in the grocery stores. The Prohibitionists threaten to "sit down" on the "trade." But the "grocery" keepers will laugh at them, as the "grocery" keepers in Iowa and Kansas laugh at the Prohibitionists in those States.

A PROCESSION of workingmen which expects to command public sympathy should have among its flags no red ones.

THE New York *Evening Post* is a dangerous champion. It sought to break the force of disclosures affecting the private character of the President, and in so doing got itself into serious trouble with the Rev. Dr. Ball, who in the late campaign gave some of the facts in the case. It charged Dr. Ball with having fled to Canada because of an insult to a Christian lady, and now it appears that the "insult" consisted in asking a lady who prayed too loud and long one night to "hush up." Dr. Ball, in the libel suit he brought, was compelled to ask a bill of particulars, because the *Evening Post* had charged him with telling filthy stories about the President; and here the newspaper has again put its foot in it. Just what Mr. Cleveland must think of a journal whose mugwump recklesness has brought to the surface again a tale ignored, because of the position he occupies, by even opposition newspapers, it is difficult to imagine. How he must quote—if he knows the lines—"The Lord deliver me from my friends," or that thoughtful assertion of the poet:

> There's nothing we read of in torture's inventions
> Like a well-meaning fool with the best of intentions.

THE "Salvation Temple," headquarters of the Salvation Army in Toronto, is a building more than 100 feet square and will seat 2,500 persons. The Salvationists raised all the money required for the building's construction. The Canadian branch of the army in this country seems a trifle ahead of that in the United States in solidity of character.

YESTERDAY was the first day of spring, and after spring, as almost everybody knows, comes summer. In summer the people of torrid and arid regions seek other regions where the heat of the sun is tempered by cool breezes and where Nature has done her best to make every prospect please. The subject has been alluded to before, and it may seem a trifle early to make suggestions regarding what the wise will do in July; but there is no time inappropriate to call attention to the attractiveness of Chicago as a summer-resort. There is no place like it in the country which Columbus has the credit of discovering. There are few people in the United States who do not already know of the Chicago lake breeze and of the city's many surpassing virtues as a place of abode when skies are coppery, but it is a duty to mention them for the benefit of the few who are uninformed. There is no breeze like the Chicago lake breeze, and there is but one Chicago.

CURRENT NOTES.

Taking the bill of fare literally: Edith—"I'd like some boiled dodo, mamma." Mamma (to waiter)—"The child means boiled ditto. You may bring me a small slice, too."—*Tid-Bits.*

Judge (indignantly)—"These sums which you stole, fruits of long years of honest work, you squandered in wretched fooleries." Prisoner (with emotion)—"I could not keep that money. It weighed too much on my conscience."—*Paris Figaro.*

Perhaps the best way to settle the vexed question of the tall hats at the theatre will be to divide the house like a Quaker meeting, putting the men on one side and the women on the other. If this did not abate the nuisance it would at least confine its inconveniences to the offenders.—*Boston Courier.*

De Jones—"I called around to your office yesterday, doctor, and found you had moved." Dr. Pighead—"Yes; I'm located now at One Hundred and Thirty-second street." De Jones—"Why, there can't be any practice for you out there. Not more than three houses within a radius of three-quarters of a mile." Dr. Pighead—"Well, there's a foot-ball ground on one corner, a skating rink on another, and a saloon opposite. I'd like to know what more a man wants!"—*Rambler.*

Through some mistake the Post-Office Department has ordered the Postmaster at Eustis, Fla., to date his communication to the department "Eaustis," that being the name under which it was established. Steps are being taken to have the matter straightened.—*Savannah Times.*

Dr. Perkins Soonover had to ride away out into the suburbs of Austin to see a patient. "I am sorry, doctor, that you have had such a long trip just to see me," said the sick man. "O, I've got another patient out this way, so you see I kill two birds with one stone."—*Texas Siftings.*

"I don't see upon what grounds you can secure a pension. You were not in the army during the War." "I know, but I was in the Home Guards." "Were you wounded or disabled?" "No; but I first saw the woman who is now my wife while we were on parade. Since then I've had nothing but trouble, and think the Government ought to give me a pension."—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

Wife—"This is a nice time of night to come home—ain't you ashamed of yourself?" Husband (pulling off his boots and putting them carefully on the bureau)—"Don't—er—scold. Couldn't get away—er—moment sooner. Had a—hic—big argument." W.—"Big fiddlestick!" H.—"Fact I 'sure you. Whadcher think? All—er—boys of the lodge in it. Queshun was, which of us had—er—most amiable and—er—beautiful wife. I beat 'em all. Described you—hic—beautiful eyes, silky hair, cheeks—hic—roses, teeth pearls, lips cherries—temper—ef—hic—like nangel. Offered to fight 'em if they wouldn't admit it. They gave in, 'n here I am—late, late—er—victorious, finest wife in—er—world." W. (with a sweet smile)—"You are a sad fellow, John. I'm afraid you'll never be anything better. Let me help you take off your coat, dear."—*Boston Courier.*

PERSONALS.

Boston has raised $3,500 for the benefit of Mrs. Hancock, and some of the General's friends in Washington talk of presenting her a house on Dupont Circle in that city.

"Mr. John Drew, the father of the young clergyman to whom Miss Mary Gladstone was married," says the London *World*, "is one of the most ardent and active Conservatives in Devonshire, and a Tory of the 'stern and unbending' type."

Ex-Gov. Bowie of Maryland, who is President of a street-car line in Baltimore, had a conference Thursday with his employés, who wish their hours of labor reduced. During the interchange of views Mr. Bowie remarked: "I do not care a —— about the opinions of newspapers, priests, preachers, or anybody else."

While the sticklers for etiquet are discussing whether the wife of a member of the Cabinet should return the visit of the wife of a Representative personally or by sending a card, intelligence has been received at Washington of the novel action by Mrs. Stallo, whose husband is now Minister of the United States at Rome. An official calling on her one day, she handed him her card and that of her husband, with a request that he would receive them as a return of his visit.

Dan Folsom of Quincy, Cal., and his wife did not live happily together, and it was said that he had the best of reasons for being jealous of Dr. L. F. Cate, Treasurer of Palmas County. He threatened to shoot Cate on sight, and the doctor discreetly kept out of his way, after denying that there was any cause for Dan's jealousy. But the 17th of this month Folsom met Dr. Cate and his son coming out of the court-house, and at once opened fire on the doctor. Young Cate responded in kind, and after seven or eight shots had been fired Folsom fell and died, shot through the jugular vein. Neither of the Cates was hit. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, and the doctor and his son were discharged. All three men are said to be "much respected."

Senator Fair's friends say—and the statement is equally true of the other two living members of the old bonanza firm—that he is no longer an active participant in mining speculations, and that he has salted away most of his money in Government bonds and California real estate. The editor of a New York mining journal says that he does not believe that any of the bonanza kings ever had as much money as the world generally has thought, even in their palmiest days, and that they had less now than ever. "I don't think either Fair, Mackay, or Flood has put any considerable money in mines in the last three years," he continued; "and they only own now a few stocks in which they see a big future, and others that they cannot get out of without heavy loss. All three have turned their attention to legitimate business. Fair is here now looking into some railroad enterprise; Flood is the biggest holder of real estate in San Francisco; while Mackay, as is well known, has nearly all of his fortune in telegraph and cable schemes and the Hoffman House here. Their connection with the Comstock lode is now a reminiscence."

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

The Queen has forwarded a donation of £100 to the Countess of Dufferin's fund in support of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

"An Old M. P." sends a pathetic plea to the London *Daily News* in support of the demand for a larger House of Commons. He urges, apparently without knowing it, exactly such a legislative chamber as those of Congress at Washington and of the State of New York at Albany, to the latter of which Mr. Freeman accorded such high praise. An octagon chamber, in which every member would have a seat, assigned to him by the Sergeant-at-Arms, with a little ledge before it for his papers, every seat being equally good—that is what is needed.

Lord Hinton, who has been before the Lambeth Police Court on a charge of obtaining guns by fraud, is a son of Earl Poulett, whose seat is at Hinton St. George, Crewkerne. Debrett states that Lord Hinton, who was born the 15th of December, 1849—his father having married a Landport pilot's daughter the 23d of June, 1849—"was some time engaged as a clown and professional pantomimist at the Surrey Theatre and elsewhere under the nom de guerre of 'Mr. Cosman.' He married Dec. 6, 1869, Miss Lydia Ann Sheppy, a ballet-dancer, and has issue a son and a daughter."

Owing to the prevalence of foul odors from the drains at the British Houses of Parliament a committee was appointed last session to inquire into and report upon the subject. Through their recommendation some of the main drains passing along Palace yard were opened during the recess, and it was hoped that the nuisance had been effectually cured. A recent rain showed that this hope was delusive. In Palace yard and in Star court, through which members walk or drive to the private entrance, foul odors rose from the grating of the drains and were unpleasantly perceptible to the police on duty and others who had business at the House.

The rumor of the arrest of an important Nihilist chief, recently reported, is confirmed, and the following additional details are given by a St. Petersburg correspondent: The individual in question is up to the present believed to be Ivanoff, who several years ago escaped from prison at Kieff, together with the famous Stephanovich, who instigated the revolt of Tchigirin, and was subsequently recaptured, tried, and, if my memory serves me rightly, hanged. Ivanoff escaped abroad, and it appears that the Russian Government has for a long time past been keeping watch over him in Paris, which surveillance is said to have cost it a large sum of money. He only lately returned to St. Petersburg, and was arrested on leaving a restaurant. In his possession were found two perfectly legal passports, one in the name of Ivanoff and the other in that of Sokoloff. For this important capture the successor of the murdered Soudaikin, Lieut. Sekurinsky, has received the Order of St. Vladimir and 3,000 rubles. The other police officers have also received various pecuniary rewards. Other less important captures are said to have been made in consequence of the first.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—"PRINCESS ANDREA."

And now comes another New York translation of that early indiscretion of Sardou, which was originally written to order for Agnes Ethel, and which, to its other aliases, has added that of "Princess Andrea." Charles Reade adapted it in England about nine years ago and gave it the name of "Jealousy," and it is soon to be revived in that country under the title "The Countess and the Opera Dancer." Mr. Steele Mackaye's idea of the piece was expressed in that compact and clever abstract known as "In Spite of All." The present version aims to keep closely to the spirit of the original; but there are certain incidents of a horse-play order and bits of breezy barroom comedy which one must be permitted to regard as unmistakable evidences of New York invention. At its best the play could never be classed with the later productions that have made Sardou famous; and, such as it is, it has suffered in translation from slipshod dialog and the eruptive bad taste of the adapter.

Mme. Janish assumes the title rôle. She is an actress who has evidently been trained in what might be called the conventional, as opposed to the now popular natural, school of dramatic art. She is sometimes declamatory when her lines require the ease of soliloquy,

and monotony often takes the place of the variety of style to which American audiences are accustomed. Feeling she expresses with a sort of technical precision, but without any spontaneity whatever. Where she is really delightful is in passages demanding the display of a delicate sense of humor. Mechanical when she should be melting, and harsh when she should be passionate, her charm of manner is such as makes the chief grace of the comedienne. The value of manner in acting is not easily overestimated. When in the second act of "Princess Andrea" Mme. Janish confronts the vulgar ballet-girl the contrast is striking between the gently-bred woman of society and the cocotte of Bohemia. There are not many actresses on the stage at present who can appreciate such a difference, much less express it in bearing. While she does not possess as yet a sympathetic comprehension of the English language, she is struggling with the difficulties of such an attainment and is making creditable progress.

Mr. John C. Freund appeared as a romantic Minister of Police—that highly idealized character of all French fiction—and his impersonation was marked by distinction and by the flavor of individuality. Quite opposed to his success in this direction was the colorless portrayal of Prince Maurice by Mr. Frank Norcross. The actor made the mistake of emphasizing instead of relieving the despicable qualities of this cad, which are alone sufficient to make one weary of the play.

A word as to the fifth act. The stage manager is mistaken in believing that Parisian insane asylums are modeled upon the traditional New York tenement-house; and the introduction of certain ancient farcical devices in the same scene is an infringement upon the rights of the author of "A Tin Soldier."

AUGUSTIN DALY'S TOUR.

New York *World*, Feb. 28: 'Arrangements were completed by Mr. Augustin Daly last Friday for a second European tour of his famous comedy company. The regular season at his Broadway theatre will close May 1 and the company will then go to Boston, opening at the Museum in a week's engagement May 3. A week later they will appear at Philadelphia in the Chestnut Street Theatre for five nights and two matinées. The ladies and gentlemen sail from this city on the steamer Aurania of the Cunard Line May 15. The London season of ten weeks will open at the Strand Theatre May 27. William Terriss, who was the leading support of Henry Irving on his tour in this country and was interested in the former trip of Mr. Daly, will have the management of the tour. Mr. Daly yesterday told a *World* reporter that he will profit by his experience last year and not announce the opening piece in London too long ahead. Closing the London season July 31, the company will go to Edinburg for a week, beginning Aug. 2, and then to the Royalty Theatre, Glasgow, opening in the latter city Aug. 9.

Quite a number of the comedies in the company's répertoire were adapted from the German by Mr. Daly, and he will give some of the authors of these and their countrymen an opportunity to see how they can be played by an American company. Beginning Aug. 16 they will play a week's engagement at the Thalia Theatre, Hamburg, and one of equal length at the Royalty Theatre in Berlin, opening Aug. 23.

Mr. Daly has just closed contracts with seven of the leading German dramatic authors for the exclusive use for five years of their plays in German as well as English in the United States, England, and Australia. These playwrights are Von Moser, Von Schoenthan, Dr. Blumenthal, Adolph L'Arronge, Edward Jacobson, Stobitser, and Julius Rosen, and several original plays will probably be written by them expressly for Mr. Daly's company. From Berlin Mr. Daly's company will go to Paris, and arrangements are nearly completed for their performances at Paris. The comedians will thereafter play for a week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre in *Liverpool*, opening Sept. 6. The following week they will play at the Gaiety Theatre in Dublin. They will leave Queenstown Sept. 19, on the Aurania, and hope to reach home in time to begin their regular season about Oct. 1.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—DUFF "MIKADO."

The Duff "Mikado" opened at the Chicago Opera-House last night to an audience of fair proportions and of more than usual cordiality. The cast remains the same as during the latter part of the engagement at McVicker's—namely: Mr. Harry S. Hilliard as Nanki-Poo, Mr. Gustavus Hall as the Mikado, Mr. J. H. Ryley as Ko-Ko, Mr. Thomas Whiffen as Pooh-Bah, Mr. Francis Gaillard as Pish-Tush, Miss Vernona Jarbeau as Yum-Yum, Miss Sallie Williams as Pitti-Sing, Mrs. Zelda Seguin as Katisha. Each one of these personations has decided merit, and several of them have about all the merit that the respective rôles permit. Miss Williams, for instance, as Pitti-Sing, and her right-hand supporter, Mr. Whiffen, make as effective a pair as could be desired. The principals have introduced more or less new "business" since seen here before. Some of it is good, some of it is not. In general there is a tendency to overdo, and especially is this true in the matter of encores, which have come to be the regular thing in the cases of nearly all the musical numbers—the motive being to discover what new antic Ryley will introduce at the recall. While these repetitions and amplifications may be of themselves excusable, they retard the play and impair the general effect by making the action too prolix. The orchestra last night was not well in hand, several of the instruments being more or less at sea. The ensemble is extremely effective, just as it was formerly, and the Duff "Mikado," as a whole, the best that has been seen here. It can continue only this week.

OPPOSED TO WINDOW ADVERTISING.

DETROIT, Mich., March 1.—[Special.]—Speaking of the movement in Chicago to do away with show-window and lithograph advertising, Manager C. J. Whitney said today: "I favor the abolition of show-window advertising. The window 'ads' take more money out of the theatre than they bring in. The same money put into newspaper advertising would be decidedly more profitable."

NOTES.

Roland Reed opened to a good house at Hooley's last night in a revised version of "Humbug," the piece which he brought out at the Grand last season, and which he repeated at the same theatre a few months ago. He has pruned the comedy of many superfluities, and it now goes with much more snap and vim than formerly. One of the features he introduces is his "pocket edition of 'The Mikado,'" for it will be remembered that he had the honor of being the first American Ko-Ko during the short-lived enterprise of Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld. The leading female rôles in "Humbug" are done by Miss Madge Carr and Miss Emily Kean. A clever character sketch is that of Jackson Luster by Mr. H. Rees Davies.

Mr. James T. Russell will give the second of his series of Shakspearean recitals at the Madison Street Theatre at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The following artists will assist: Miss Amy Fay, Miss Jennie Dutton, Miss Annie Rommeiss, the Chicago Lady Quartet, and Mr. Friedrich Hess.

The Two Johns comedy company is doing a fair business at the Standard.

"Clio," with its girls and its earthquake, has been transferred to the Academy of Music, where it is attracting large audiences.

When Mr. Florence was here a few weeks ago he revived two old characters—Capt. Cuttle and Mr. Obenreizer—which pleased his admirers and recalled bygone successes. He is now at McVicker's doing Bob Brierly in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." The last time this melodramatic rôle was played in Chicago it was by Louis Morrison, two years ago, at the Academy. The impressions of Mr. Florence's acting in the part will be recorded during the week.

The next attraction at the Chicago Opera-House will be Hugh Conway's "Called Back," with the original company and scenery.

Thursday at 2 p. m. the theatrical managers of Chicago will meet in the Columbia Theatre, when, it is believed, a permanent organization will be effected.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

M. Pasteur Assures the French Scientists that He Has Conquered Hydrophobia.

The Silver and Polish Questions Strangely Mixed Up in the German Reichstag.

Rumored Outbreak in Annam—China's and England's Interests in Burmah.

PASTEUR.

HE SAYS THAT HIS HYDROPHOBIA CURE IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

PARIS, March 1.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—M. Pasteur this afternoon at the Académie des Sciences read the paper announced in the dispatch of Saturday. M. Pasteur, after relating his methods of treatment, said that 350 persons had been inoculated, among them twelve Americans. In all these cases the treatment had proven successful, with one exception—namely: the case of Louise Pelletier, a girl 10 years old, who was bitten Oct. 3 and brought to the laboratory Nov. 9, thirty-seven days after the bite. The child was bitten most terribly in the head, the dog's teeth having penetrated almost to the girl's brain.

M. Pasteur said:

In the scientific interest of the method I ought to have refused to treat this case, and only consented to do so on account of the anguish of the parents, and after having been urged to do so by Dr. Vulpian and other members of the medical faculty of Paris.

M. Pasteur then related his experiments—cabled at the time—by which he demonstrated that the death of Louise Pelletier was caused by the virus from the dog's bite and not from the virus of innoculations. He continued:

Another case caused me very great anxiety: that of a boy named Jullion, 8 years old, who was bitten Nov. 30 by a dog subsequently proved to have been mad. Jullion was brought to me three weeks after he was bitten. His wounds were almost as bad as those of the Pelletier girl. Jullion, when he saw the mad-dog bounding at him, opened his mouth and cried. The dog flew at him, biting him six times in the head and neck. One of the wounds was terrible. The large teeth of the dog's lower jaw had cut through Jullion's lip and penetrated deep into the palate. The teeth of the dog's upper jaw that remained outside the child's mouth penetrated between the child's right eye and nose. The wound was so dangerous that cauterization was impossible. The boy is now doing well.

M. Pasteur here gave statistics of the last six years in the Department of the Seine, showing that in 1878, of 103 persons bitten by dogs supposed to be mad, twenty-four died of rabies. In 1879 seventy-six were bitten and twelve died of rabies; in 1880 sixty-eight were bitten and five died; in 1881, 156 were bitten and twenty-three died; in 1882, sixty-seven were bitten and eleven died; in 1883, forty-five were bitten and six died. The average for the six years was one death out of six bitten.

M. Pasteur concluded with statistics showing that rabies usually manifests itself in a period varying from forty to sixty days after the bite, and said:

Of the 350 cases treated by the new method 100 were bitten before Dec. 15—that is to say, over two and a half months ago. The second 100 were treated from between six weeks and two months after they were bitten. As to the remaining 150 other persons treated or under treatment everything continues up to the present the same as with the first 200. It can thus be seen how many persons have thus far been saved from death.

When M. Pasteur took his seat on the bench of the institute, after reading his report, Admiral Julien de la Graviere, President of the Academie des Sciences, thanked M. Pasteur in the name of the academy and of France for his discovery, and proposed that an international establishment for inoculation should as soon as practicable be created in Paris, and that voluntary subscriptions should be opened for the purpose.

M. de Freycinet, Prime Minister of France, who was also present, shook M. Pasteur warmly by the hand, and stated that the Government would do all that it could to carry out the projected establishment for inoculation, and that the Minister of Finance would receive and hold at the disposal of a committee to be appointed by the Academie des Sciences funds for the creation of the proposed establishment. M. Pasteur was most warmly congratulated by all the members of the Academy upon the splendid success of his discovery.

GERMANY.

A STRONG PETITION IN FAVOR OF BIMETALLISM PRESENTED TO THE REICHSTAG.

LONDON, March 1.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—A strong petition urging the establishment of a bimetallic currency in Germany was presented in the Reichstag today on behalf of the Bauer Verein (association of farmers). This association has cut quite a figure lately in connection with the silver question and its wide ramifications, and the character and standing of its members entitle its recommendations to more than ordinary consideration. The leaders of the silver party in the Reichstag have determined to press the subject upon Prince Bismarck until he shows his hand, in view of the fact now generally admitted that the Chancellor is seeking an opportunity to substitute the spirits monopoly for bimetallism.

The Prussian Chamber is angry because of the anti-Prussian attitude of the Reichstag upon the Polish question, and the speeches in both bodies have recently been very exciting in character. In the Reichstag today a fierce discussion arose, during which the silver and Polish questions became strangely mixed. Toward its conclusion the vehemence of the debate was somewhat mitigated by a humorous speech delivered at a very opportune moment by Dr. von Schoelemer-Alst, in the course of which he inquired whether in the enforcement of its compulsory vaccination policy in Prussian Poland the Government intended to inoculate its victims with German coin instead of vaccine virus.

IN THE ORIENT.

CHINESE-BRITISH SCHEMES IN BURMAH—RUMORED OUTBREAK IN ANNAM.

LONDON, March 1.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Lord Rosebery, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has given instructions to British agents to China to assist English manufacturers and merchants to secure control of the Chinese market and to conduct their treatment of the claims of the Chinese Government to suzerainty over Burmah with that end in view. It is hoped that the American Government will be equally alive to the importance of controlling the Chinese market and act accordingly.

There is a rumor in London tonight of a fresh outbreak of the Annamese against the French in Tonquin, and it is also stated that the Siamese Government is seeking the assistance of England against the same dangerous neighbors.

M. Filippini, Prefect of the Department of the Loire, in France, has been appointed Governor of Cochin, China.

FRANCE.

A PLEA FOR THE RETENTION OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

PARIS, March 1.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—A prominent member of the Council of Public Charities has made an earnest protest against the proposed licensing of the founding hospitals in Paris. The Councillor declares that the council has not been consulted in the matter, and that its consent is absolutely essential. Heretofore these hospitals have not required the attention of official inspectors; the Sisters of Charity have tenderly watched over the little foundlings, and tried and competent nurses personally known to the Sisters have assisted them. The service has been admirable, and there has never been a complaint or a murmur from the Sisters against the poor remuneration which they received for the almost ceaseless care they exercised over the poor children. Why, he says, is it then necessary or just to dismiss these tender guardians without cause or explanation and substitute for them an incoherent service performed by inexperienced nurses hired at great expense?

At a fête held yesterday in Perpignan, the Capital of Pyrennees-Orientales, 40,000 persons were present. An aeronaut made a balloon ascension, although the wind was blowing violently. The balloon was dashed against trees, and buildings, and finally burst, when it fell to the ground with the aeronaut, injuring him dangerously.

The members composing the party of the Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies met today to adopt the line of action on the proposed measure for the expulsion of the French Princes. M. Clémenceau was present. By a vote of 40 to 6 the meeting favored an immediate expulsion of the Princes. Clémenceau approved the motion.

Joly & Rubal, bankers of Rennes, have failed. Liabilities, $100,000. They have no assets. Both members of the firm were arrested.

BRITISH NEWS.

A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT MISTAKEN FOR A HANGMAN AND ROUGHLY HANDLED.

LONDON, March 1.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—A correspondent of the London *World* made a visit Saturday to the home of Sir Claude de Crespigny, the Kentish Baronet whose exploits as an aeronaut and more recently as an amateur hangman have brought him into disagreeable prominence. He succeeded in reaching the Baronet's residence without difficulty, but when leaving he was set upon by the rustics of the quiet Kentish village, who mistook him for Berry, the hangman, and he was roughly handled.

Queen Victoria spontaneously paid a great compliment to America today in receiving Mrs. Phelps, wife of the United States Minister, in a private audience at Windsor Castle. Mrs. Phelps was accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Rosebery. The party was met at Windsor station and conveyed to the castle by special court carriages. The Countess presented Mrs. Phelps in the Ambassadors' room. The Queen received Mrs. Phelps most cordially, and conversed with her for some time. The reception of a Minister's wife privately by the Queen is almost phenomenal. That honor is due only to the wife of an Ambassador. The honor is the more marked because the Queen will hold a drawing-room shortly, at which it is customary to present Ministers' wives to her. Mrs. Phelps was attired in mourning. The party lunched at the castle and was conveyed back to the station in the same royal carriages, preceded by gorgeous postilions. Mr. Phelps did not accompany his wife. Official notice is given in the Court Circular of the presentation of Mrs. Phelps.

A snow-storm prevails throughout Great Britain. In many places the snow has drifted in great piles on the railroad track, seriously impeding traffic. The sufferings of the poor are greatly increased by the storm.

The storm is the heaviest of the season. Many trains are blockaded.

The American steamship Missouri stranded today at Holyhead in thick weather. Passengers and crew are safe. The cattle on board are being thrown overboard in order to lighten her. She has twenty-five feet of water in the after hold. The other holds are dry. It is expected she will float the next high tide. Some cattle and cotton have been taken off and deposited on shore.

An American passenger who crossed from Dublin to Holyhead today reports a terribly rough passage. Another steamer is laboring off Holyhead. It is doubtful whether she will survive the gale.

THE POLITICAL PROBLEM.

Sir Henry James (Liberal), formerly Attorney-General, while addressing constituents in Lancashire this evening spoke in justification of his secession from Mr. Gladstone's party. The creation of an Irish Parliament, he said, would call into existence a power the fear of whose hostility to England would ever exist. Neither he nor Lord Hartington intended to form a new party, but both would loyally support Gladstone's general policy.

"Mr. Gladstone," added Sir Henry, "generously offered me the Lord Chancellorship and afterward an important office in the House of Commons. I was compelled to decline both of those offers in the absence of pledges which the Government was unable to give."

The terrible distress among the people along the west coast of Ireland is beginning to attract Government attention. Mr. Morley, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons this afternoon indicated by his answers to the questions about the distress that the Government would soon start relief works in all the western islands.

Lord Randolph Churchill has written a letter to the Grand Master of the Orangemen of Belfast eulogizing last Monday's demonstration in the writer's honor against home rule. He describes the demonstration as "imposing," and says he believes that "in the general nature and scope of its effect it will prove unequaled by any other event in recent political history."

The Welsh members of the Liberal party have united in intimating to Mr. Gladstone that it will be impossible for them to support any proposal tending to the establishment of a separate Parliament in Ireland.

As a result of the Conservative meeting at the Carlton Club, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the House of Commons this evening pressed Mr. Gladstone to allow the discussion of Mr. Sexton's motion against Lord Randolph Churchill to take place Tuesday night. Mr. Gladstone replied that the course suggested would be most unfair; that the House should first consider motions that have precedence over Mr. Sexton's. Mr. Gladstone was not inclined to yield.

A strong whip has been issued urging Conservative members to be present Tuesday night in the event of the discussion of the motion, which the Tory leaders hope will attain the importance of a debate on the Government's Irish policy. The Parnellites doubt whether the motion will be reached Tuesday night. In case it is reached it is thought that it will be postponed indefinitly.

Messrs. Harrington and Davitt, nominees for election in the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, have been rejected by that body.

A monthly journal called *The Land and the People* will appear in April. It will be directed by several members of the House of Commons, and will advocate the principle of the allotment of small holdings.

Great anxiety is felt owing to the non-arrival of the British man-of-war Bellerophon at Barbadoes, where she was due Feb. 17.

[The Bellerophon is an armor-plated ship of 7,550 tons, 6,520 horse-power, carrying fifteen guns.]

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

REPORTS THAT THE EASTERN ROUMELIAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO THE BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, March 1.—Some anxiety is felt at Bucharest because of Servia's attitude toward Bulgaria. It is reported that Eastern Roumelian troops have been ordered to the Bulgarian frontier and that Prince Alexander will proceed to the front immediately. Servia objects to the Turco-Bulgarian draft of the treaty of peace because it speaks of the "reëstablishment of friendly relations between Servia and Bulgaria." Servia wishes the objectionable words eliminated, which shows a bitter anti-Bulgarian feeling in Servia. It is hoped that a fresh wording of the treaty will be arranged, less vague than the Servian draft and less precise than the Bulgarian draft.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* says that Turkey has proposed and Servia has assented to a single clause unconditional peace treaty. Earl Rosebery, British Foreign Secretary, has telegraphed instructions to the British Ministers at Bucharest and Belgrade, respectively, to support the Turkish peace treaty.

The Austrian Government has demanded of Prince Nicolas of Montenegro an explanation of his plans for the construction of a port at Antivari. It is reported that Prince Nicolas has been supplied with funds from the Russian Treasury to enable him to create the port under the plans of Russian military engineers. The real object of the Russian Government, it is asserted, is to establish a secret Russian naval rendezvous on the Mediterranean. Austria, under the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of Berlin, claims that Antivari is under the military and police control of Austria and that Montenegrin trading vessels are under the protection of the Austrian flag.

CABLE NOTES.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the promulgation of the Austrian Constitution was celebrated at Vienna last Friday by the presentation of a number of Liberal addresses to Chevalier von Schmerling, who was Premier at the date of the great event, Feb. 26, 1861.

Epoca of Madrid having recently stated that the American Government is opposing Spain's mediation between Italy and Colombia, a correspondent replies that the Spanish Government has received congratulations from Washington on the prospects of Spain's mediation in settling the dispute.

ON HIS MUSCLE.

PARSON DOWNS GETS MAD AND ATTEMPTS TO LARRUP A REPORTER ON THE BOSTON "POST."

BOSTON, Mass., March 1.—[Special.]—Parson W. W. Downs has again got himself into trouble, and the result will probably be his appearance in the Municipal Court here in a few days. H. R. Dillenback, a member of the *Post* reportorial force, was in the Parker House this evening on business for his paper and he was talking to the clerk when Parson Downs entered. Downs called the reporter aside and requested him to give him some information which he had in his possession. The reporter replied in a very gentlemanly manner that the information which he had was gotten professionally and that therefore it would be impossible for him to oblige Mr. Downs. The latter became thoroughly excited at the answer of the newspaper-man and said that if the information was not forthcoming in five minutes he "would punch the head off the low reporter."

Mr. Dillenback replied that the Parker House was not the proper place for a quarrel, and suggested that Mr. Downs should meet him at the post-office on the morrow, when he would endeavor to answer all questions put to him. This answer did not satisfy the clergyman with the unsavory reputation, and he began to call the reporter names that would disgrace the lowest of street gamins if coming from their lips. As Mr. Dillenback desired to end the disgraceful scene he turned about to leave the hotel, when he was quickly struck over the head several times by the pugilistic parson. The reporter turned quickly around, and in so doing he received a blow full in the face. He clinched with the Parson, and, as he is quite an athletic young fellow, he would have gotten the best of it had not several men separated them. Mr. Dillenback quickly recovered his temper, and quietly left the hotel. Parson Downs also left in a few moments accompanied by several friends, who looked, a well-known sporting man said, as though they were willing to act as his seconds. It is said that Dillenback will procure a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Downs, who will again be advertised in the courts. The affair has created a decided sensation here, and Parson Downs is being condemned by men who have heretofore been friendly to him.

FOYER GOSSIP.

McCULLOUGH'S BRAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 1.—After the autopsy of the brain of John McCullough by Dr. Hugo Engel, which it was held justified his treatment of the patient, there was considerable counter criticism. To meet this, Dr. Engel sent a portion of the brain to one of the most distinguished pathologists of Leipsic for analysis, and he has just received an exhaustive report, closing with these words: "I fully concur in your view of the case." It was held by Dr. Engel that McCullough was suffering from blood poisoning.

"LAKME" IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Special.]—For the first time in America "Lakmé" was produced tonight by the management of the American opera. The performance was for the benefit of the Home for the Relief of Destitute Blind. The Academy was crowded. Candidus A. Gerald was an excellent tenor, and Pauline L'Allmand was repeatedly recalled as Lakmé.

A LONDON MANAGER ARRESTED.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Atkinson, manager of the Court Theatre, who absconded Friday, has been arrested on a specific charge of stealing £800 from Carl Rosa.

EVANSTON.

At a meeting of the Village Trustees held last night at the town-hall the Village Treasurer reported receipts for the last month of $5,695.25, disbursements $1,699.96, and a cash balance on hand of $14,443.53.

The Superintendent of the Water-Works reported that during the month of February they had pumped 18,595,024 gallons of water, the average amount of coal used per twenty-four hours being 1,789 pounds, at a total cost per 1,000,000 gallons of $5.65. The Chairman of the Finance Committee was empowered to pay the village portions of the assessments for the Davis and Lake street improvements and the Judson avenue sewer, amounting in all to $3,240.03, whenever it should become due and the money available.

The liquor question did not come up, as was expected, but was postponed until the next meeting, the committee not being ready to make a report.

An ordinance was passed by the board empowering the "Evanston Electric Light Company" to erect poles in the village for the purpose of lighting the village with electric lamps.

CHARGED WITH MISUSING THE MAILS.

TOLEDO, O., March 1.—The examination of Andrew S. and Andrew J. Belbout, publishers of the *Sunday Democrat*, charged with sending obscene literature through the mails, took place this afternoon through United States Commissioner Almon Hall, and at its conclusion the accused were held in $4,000 bonds each for trial at the ensuing term of the United States Court.

A GRAVE-DIGGER'S PECULIAR DEATH.

Cincinnati *Enquirer*: A singular death is that of Clark Thornton of Washington, Ga., which resulted from poisonous gas inhaled, which seeped through into a grave he was digging by the side of another. The other men at work with him left the grave as soon as they detected the gas, but Thornton, thinking there was no danger in it, remained and died.

THE LOST CREW OF THE IDLEWILD.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., March 1.—Men patrolling the beach today in search of those lost from the steamer Idlewild found the life-boat of the steamer full of water in the ice near Old Field Lighthouse. No bodies were found. Eight men from the steamer were undoubtedly drowned.

It is much better to take proper care of a cough or cold from its incipiency by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant than to run any risk of developing a fatal pulmonary affection. This well-known curative is equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma, and bronchitis.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Not by a Wide Margin.

Copper is not "just as good" as gold. Neither are any other plasters "just as good" as Benson's. If a druggist tells you so it is because he can make more profit from the cheap imitation.

ESTABLISHED BY USAGE.

Benson's Plasters cure in a few hours ailments upon which no others produce the least effect.

Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator, imparts a delicious flavor to all drinks and cures dyspepsia, diarrhœa, fever and ague. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Coughs.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are used with advantage to alleviate coughs, sore throat, hoarseness, and bronchial affections. *Sold only in boxes.*

MARY ANDERSON.

No Apparent Loss of Frigidity During Her Absence from the City.

Critics of Her Performance Last Night Agree on Its Chilling Effect.

Looked at Dramatically, from a Social Standpoint, and from the Gallery.

Miss Anderson is the beautiful ice-palace of dramatic art. Curiosity is the motive that impels the multitude to behold her, and they stand in wonder and admiration before her translucent loveliness. But there shall come a sun before which such fabrics fade; and then, perhaps, only the few who recognized the artificiality will remember the beauty when it is no more.

She did well to choose the rôle of Galatea for her reëntrance upon the Chicago stage, for it may be said that she plays the statue to the life. It is when she essays the part of a woman with a soul that one notices regretfully how the chill of the marble still clings to her and the ring of the steel lingers in her voice. But she is surpassingly fair upon the pedestal, where she might well remain forever as Nature's mockery of the sculptor's art. In the dark, velvet recess last evening the light fell upon a figure which was a vindication of idolatry. It was posed in that attitude of serene humility at which Greek sculpture aimed in its ideals of womanhood. The drapery had received the touch of an artistic hand, and its simplicity was the protest of beauty against ornamentation. When Galatea moved and spoke, still graceful in a score of changing attitudes, the illusion could not be sustained, for the soul of the actress fell below the perfection of outward form.

An improvement, which was to be expected, was noticed in Miss Anderson's manner; she had subdued angularities and conquered repose, but her lack of idealism and of poetic sympathy prevented her from swaying the heart into forgetfulness of her personality. The Cockney classic which Mr. Gilbert made the vehicle of commonplace satire, mistaking it for comedy, and which but for the present actress would now be deservedly forgotten, affords an opportunity for the portrayal of a primitive ingenuousness and also for the display of a pathos, far-fetched, it is true, but not the less touching. Miss Anderson's naïveté was amusing, but not spontaneous; just as if a child should try to imitate a grown person, and one should recognize the failure of the attempt while enjoying its cuteness. And as for the pathos, was the audience at any time moved, or was the sympathy of one spectator so imperfect that he was excluded from the circle of its influences? To be plain, Miss Anderson at moments when she should have been most natural left the impression of affectation. She struck one as a woman who by pleasing personality, by a subtle influence of character which is moral rather than esthetic, and by physical charms that pique one through an utter lack of sensuousness, has arrived at last where she is the pet of the inconstant public. She should remember, however, that she can never make herself its mistress.

Turning from Galatea, which as a character is little else than Yum-Yum in Grecian costume, much interest centres in the impersonation of Clarice in "Comedy and Tragedy." The action of this short bit is swift, cumulative, and dramatic; it is the rapids of the drama, but no one will mistake the force of the current for the dash of the swimmer. Miss Anderson did the part with that power of declamation which was always her gift. One listened to the deep chest-tones so familiar from of old, and wished that some of them would carry the echo of the heart. Eloquence there was, but eloquence is not inspiration. In the climax the actress reached the hight of earnestness where a greater would have reached the hight of passion. One true note was sounded when insulted innocence repelled presuming villany. Miss Anderson was always grandly impressive in noble self-defense. But there is so much more in this world than the dignity of offended virtue, if the actress could only see it. There is sorrow, trivial or tragic, but always pitiful; there is love, weak, passionate, but human; and there is sin—as Swinburne has sung—

Sin sweet beyond forgiving,
And brief beyond regret.

One will be pardoned for quoting Swinburne, as it is a rush to the other extreme after the experience of last night. But Miss Anderson with all her sweetness is still shallow, and one resigns her with regret to her marble immobility.

The supporting company is not a shining one, but it will do. It would be well, however, if those members who are cast for the low-comedy parts in "Pygmalion and Galatea" would restrain their tendency to vulgarity. Mr. Robertson, the leading man, deserves a word of encouragement. He will act some day when he gets over the excusable conceit of youth. Meantime he imitates Henry Irving in an amusing manner, and there must be something promising in a young man who pays so great an artist as Mr. Irving the compliment of imitation.

"SASSIETY'S" OPINION.

"Has she improved or not?" That was the question that each auditor familiar with Miss Anderson's acting asked himself and his neighbor at the Columbia last evening. The responses varied like the answers of Goethe's Gretchen when she asks the petals of a flower, "Does he love me?" "Much; a little; not at all."

Then there were those auditors who had never before seen Miss Anderson, and who knew her only from the jests of irreverent and unpatriotic paragraphers, who have in their ribald way pronounced her cold as Arctic snow, as midwinter in Greenland, as icicles on an icehouse; like Desdemona, "cold even as her chastity."

The audience was a large one, but it was scarcely what the society reporter would have denominated "brilliant and fashionable." The boxes were occupied to a considerable extent by people who were obvious members of the deadhead fraternity; and although the audience was intelligent, appreciative, and to a certain extent critical, there were, as a gilded youth expressed it between the puffs of his cigaret, "very few of our set here, doncher know."

The prominent figure in the lobby was, as a matter of course, the fascinating and ubiquitous Mr. Marcus Aurelius Mayer, whose Russian rabbit-skin overcoat was the cynosure of all eyes and the admired of all admirers. The prominent figures in the auditorium were the muscular youths with abnormally big hands who applauded zealously upon every occasion where a demonstration was not wholly out of place. Miss Anderson was naturally the prominent figure on the stage, for her supporting company is uninteresting. She has been censured in some quarters for lack of patriotism in importing a troupe of English Thespians when the native market is overstocked with competent American actors and actresses. It is her judgment and that of her manager that should be questioned in this matter, for a sagacious manager could have gone out on Union Square and corralled a company in a few hours that would have been an improvement upon the present agglomeration of apathy, conceit, and self-consciousness; and that at half the price paid to this English company. It is probable that the selection was merely a sop thrown to the Cerberus of Anglomania; but even New York society would have none of this troupe of arrant duffers. An actor, who has been an unemployed ornament of "The Rialto" for several weeks, and whose sole remnant of former triumphs is his furtrimmed overcoat, said last evening:

"Well, what d'ye think of the company? Rank, eh? What was the matter with Abbey giving us fellows a chance?" To which Mr. Mayer suavely rejoined: "Well, you see, my boy, Miss Anderson was not feeling well enough to rehearse with an entirely new company, so we thought best to bring the Lyceum people over. They are really some of the best people in London." To which plausible explanation the impoverished historian vouchsafed no response but "R-r-rats!" which expletive he emphasized by expectorating twice in a manner expressing volumes of invective.

"What do you think of Miss Anderson? Has she improved?" was asked of a bright young woman in one of the dress boxes.

"Really, I can't say whether she's improved or not, for I never saw her before; but I think she's lovely. Her neck is a trifle—ah, scrawny, you know, and her arms are dreadfully long; but then her poses are ever so much prettier than Vernona Jarbeau's. I think she would make a lovely Yum-Yum; don't you? Then her voice is delicious. It is one of the most musical voices I ever heard. Did you notice its modulations when she first speaks from behind the curtain, and when she becomes a statue again her utterance of the word, 'Farewell'? It actually thrills one, you know. And, O! did you notice the perfectly superb way that the valet pronounced those French names in 'Comedy and Tragedy'? I would give the world for his accent."

"What do you think of 'our Mary'? was the question put to a young man who 'knows it all' and who, but for the fact that he 'bangs' his hair would be accounted more than ordinarily intelligent.

"Well, I'll tell you, old chap. (Two sherry-and-bitters, please.) To say she has improved is nonsense. She is just what she was when I saw her here four years ago and when I saw her in London last year. She's a deucedly handsome woman in her statuesque way. She has every natural advantage, but she lacks something, genius—magnetism—soul; call it what you will. Do you remember what Adelaide Neilson used to say was requisit in the woman who would play Juliet? No? Well, in effect, it was that she must have loved. There is something in that, take my word for it, despite Diderot's theory that acting is all brain and no heart; and that is why Mary Anderson can play nothing as well as Galatea, who is, according to Gilbert, a most artificial sort of woman at best. In Galatea she is unapproachable; but now look, when she plays a part like Clarice in 'Comedy and Tragedy,' how hollow her emotion and how insensate her passion seem. In this play she is simply a beautiful woman whose natural cleverness has been studiously coached. Almost every gesture and inflection belong not to the actress but to the author. Gilbert showed her how to play the part. When in the climax of the piece she exclaims, 'I am not acting, I am in earnest!' one can scarcely blame the courtiers present for refusing to believe her. Do you follow me? Here's luck to her anyway, and may she be a great actress some day!"

Last evening was a great night in Chicago for W. S. Gilbert. With three companies giving his "Mikado" and two of his plays presented by one of America's representative actresses he should not allow a little thing like a $50 check from a well-meaning firm of publishers to prey upon his cynical and satirical mind.

LOOKING DOWN FROM THE GALLERY.

Mary Anderson, graced with all the cockneyisms that a short sojourn in the West End of London can give, posed last night at the Columbia. Her costumes were charming, but the honest, well-fed, enfranchised citizen who sat in the upper gallery looked way beyond them. To be sure, not in the way that the eye-glassed youth wished to do, but yet he looked beyond white drapery and fawn-colored gown. For him the play was the thing.

"My dear," he said, turning to his petticoated half, "now what in thunder does that 'ere mean?"

"What, dear?"

"Why, that 'ere statue on that 'ere girl."

"Why, don't you see, dear," she replied, having been through the high school and knowing all about it, "the statue falls in love with him and knowing he wouldn't marry her unless she was a woman, that is unless——"

"Of course not," he said.

"Why, she turns to a woman."

"But 'tain't in reason."

"Certainly not, my dear, woman don't do things in reason."

"But, I say, she wan't no woman, then. Now it's just as reasonable, ain't it, fur a every-day handsaw to turn to a bobjammed, flying buzz-saw as fur a statue to turn to a woman."

"If you m-mean to insinuate that the w-wife of your b-bosom is a nasty, whizzing buzz-saw, who——"

"I meant——"

"I know you did, and if just because I can't help myself you are going to insult me that way I'm going home."

"But drop this, my dear, she plays 'Comedy and Tragedy' after awhile."

"Never mind, we'll have that at h-home."

They went out as the curtain rang down, but they didn't come back. It is no secret, however, to make known that Miss Anderson gathered courage to proceed. Attired in light yellow, tall and queenly, she attempted to play the part of an actress. The barkeeper who stands behind the buffet adjoining the theatre acknowledges that she made a mistake in selecting this part.

"Deah boy," he said—he has catered so long to American actors that he has caught an English accent—"deah boy, her Mary Anderson is chawming, y' knaw, but she cawn't play the pawt of an actwess, don't y' see, because in owdaw to do that one has to know how to act, deah boy."

Three or four other barkeepers were of the same opinion, and it seems to be the general feeling among the dramatic critics that they are good authority.

AN OILY INDIVIDUAL.

DETROIT, Mich., March 1.—John Fink, arrested in Philadelphia Saturday for swindling the Machine Screw Works of this city, has had victims all over the country, and the amount he has secured from them is not less than $50,000. He claimed to sell a recipe for a cheap and wonderful lubricator, pretending to furnish a barrel already prepared. His recipe was useless and the barrel contained ordinary oil, slightly doctored to change its appearance. He secured recommendations on the strength of his oil, and used them at various times in almost every State in the Union. He had several aliases, and very carefully covered his tracks wherever he went to.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE OHIO VALLEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 17, 1886.—Proposals will be received until March 12 for the grading, masonry, timber, and bridge work required in the construction of the Ohio River Railroad from Parkersburg to Point Pleasant, a distance of seventy-nine miles. Profiles and specifications can be examined any time after Feb. 26. Bids will be opened March 12, when the work will be declared to the most satisfactory bidder, the company reserving the right to reject any or all bids. The work will be let in sections of from one to ten miles.

The attention of contractors for masonry is especially called to the work required to bridge the Little Kanawha River.

Contractors not known to the company must furnish satisfactory references.

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DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Peter Wolf, Michael W. Wolf, Henry Furst, Peter W. New, and John H. Jacobs, under the firm name and style of Wolf, Jacobs & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1886, Peter Wolf and Michael W. Wolf retiring from said firm.

PETER W. WOLF,
MICHAEL W. WOLF,
HENRY FURST,
PETER W. NEW,
JOHN H. JACOBS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of Furst, Jacobs & Co., with their principal office at the office of Henry Furst, No. 443 Fifth-av., who will assume all liabilities and collect all debts due the late firm of Wolf, Jacobs & Co.

HENRY FURST,
JOHN H. JACOBS,
PETER W. NEW,
GEORGE C. FURST,
PETER A. PICKEL.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Henry M. Love and George Booth, both of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, Ill., under the firm name of Love & Booth, doing business as Commission Merchants, in Chicago is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by H. M. Love.

HENRY M. LOVE,
Monday, March 1, 1886. GEORGE BOOTH.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between S. T. Gunderson and W. H. Olver under name of Gunderson & Olver is this day dissolved by mutual consent and expiration of its term. Said S. T. Gunderson is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.

S. T. GUNDERSON,
Chicago, March 1, 1886. W. H. OLVER.

The business of the above firm will be continued by S. T. Gunderson & Son.

S. T. GUNDERSON,
GEO. O. GUNDERSON.

DISSOLUTION.

Owing to the death of Geo. D. Baldwin the firm of Geo. D. Baldwin & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. F. BALDWIN,
WM. J. DEE,
JAS. K. SAVAGE,
Surviving Partners.

The business of the late firm of Geo. D. Baldwin & Co. will be carried on under the same firm and style by Geo. F. Baldwin. Chicago, March 1, 1886.

SAM JONES.

(Continued from the First Page.)

"What are you doing here? You are a disgrace to every profession that men make towards Christianity." I never saw a Christian—a professing Christian—in a bar-room in my life but I didn't feel that he ought to be kicked out, the low-down rake of God's creation. That is the way I looked at those things as a sinner. I never got down, so low down, as to play cards for amusement, for card-playing is a game of starvelings, morally and spiritually. Out here in these asylums you will see a deck of cards in every room. They amuse the idiots with them, and it is an amusement for idiots inside the asylum and out. [Laughter.]

A voice in the congregation—Coming down from Morgan Park this morning I saw four games of cards being played in the cars.

Mr. Jones, continuing—Well, the idiots are in the majority in this world, but that don't make it right to be one.

THE BIG-HEAD.

"Be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed." Get in a right attitude towards this world. Get in harmony with all the good and out of harmony with all the bad. That is what this verse means. Then, brethren, should any man think more highly of himself than he ought to think God has a wise and sensible estimate of what you are mentally and physically, and do your work by that rule. A great many people underestimate rather than overestimate their force. I believe one is as harmful as the other. We have some people in this world with the big-head. I think that is a disease. I don't think it is the outgrowth of a man's normal self at all. I think it is an abnormal, diseased state with man just as with horses. [Laughter.] But the difference between big-head with men and horses is this: The poor horse dies in about a week, but the fool-fellow lives on. I like the bighead in the horse the better, because it rids you of the afflicted soonest. Get a wise, proper estimate of yourself. About three-fourths of Christianity is everlastingly singing this song: "O, to be nothing, nothing, nothing!" And they have sung it until it is quite true. They are nothing. Not a thing. Just a blank in God's moral universe. Now, if you want to be nothing, be it. I don't want to be. I want to be something, and I want to be somebody. When I die I not only want to be wept and honored and sung by men, but I want half the angels in Heaven to look out over the parapets to see me wing my way to God. "O, to be nothing, nothing, nothing!" Brother, you ought to have your name changed, and let me call you old Brother Nothing and other Sister Nothing, and go around by your right name, nothing, nothing. [Laughter.] The Lord have mercy upon us. Get a wise estimate of what you are—a sensible estimate. I have got sense enough to make a good thing out of the prayer-meeting; I will do my best there. I have got sense enough to pray for the people; I have found that out; and I believe I will pray with the balance of my life. I have sense enough to behave myself—am big enough and have sense enough to be ruled by that which is good, and I will be. I have sense enough to read my Bible, and I will read it. Get a wise estimate of yourself, and then work at what, by a wise estimate, you can do and what you ought to do.

May God help you to take up some of these thoughts! May God bless you all and help you into a richer, sweeter, higher experience in your practical life. We have sentiment enough today; so, brethren, let us run on the ethical awhile, let us run on the moral awhile, let us tell the truth, pay our debts, be good husbands, and good wives. Let us run on that line awhile if it takes us ten years to catch up the sentiment within. Now, you think about these things. I have talked for half an hour, and I reckon these reporters are glad I am going to quit. I sympathize with you all, and there is no set of men in the world that I love more. I feel at home with you all around me, either in my room or here at the church. God bless the reporters of this city. ["Amen."] As they repreach these sermons may these sermons have their best influence upon the hearts and heads of these reporters. ["Amen."] God bless you all.

Now, this afternoon at 2 o'clock I preach at [here he was prompted by those who were more conversant with the program and localities] the First Baptist Church, over at Thirty-first street and South Park avenue, and Brother Small preaches in this room tonight. I preach at the rink tonight. I want your prayers and your sympathy. I need them. Give them to me. Give me your prayers and sympathy every day. I have no grudge or ill-will to work-out among you at all, but just love for everybody. I feel very much like the fellow said he felt when his sweetheart accepted him: "He had nothing agin anybody in the world." [Laughter.] I want to help everybody, and do good to everybody, and do nothing but good to everybody; and tomorrow morning all of you come back to these half-past 10 o'clock services, and God bless you all. We will receive the benediction, and may God bless you all.

The benediction was pronounced and the services closed.

At the conclusion of the sermon Prof. Swing, who had been an interested listener, stepped up to the platform and conversed with the evangelist. He congratulated him on being such an easy speaker, and predicted that he would not soon wear out. He also complimented Mr. Jones on the solid good sense that characterized his remarks, and expressed the hope that he would do great good in the community.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

PRAYER AS AN ADJUNCT TO SUCCESSFUL CHRISTIANITY.

The afternoon service was held at the First Baptist Church, corner South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, and attracted an audience of about 800 people, a large number of whom were women. Mr. Burke led the singing, which was appropriate and effective. The Rev. George C. Lorimer, who had been designated to take charge of the services, requested the Rev. John Williamson to lead in prayer for God's blessing on the services. His very fervent invocation was followed by another song, and a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tracy of Christ Church. During the singing of the subsequent hymn the Georgia evangelist entered and was escorted to the pulpit by Dr. Lorimer and the Rev. Mr. Bland. During the progress of the hymn Sam walked to the front, told the audience to sit down, and said Dr. Lorimer would announce the collection to be taken up. Dr. Lorimer did as requested, and with this much of explanation and preparation the singing and the basket-passing proceeded together. At the conclusion of this double service Dr. Lorimer announced the evening meeting and this afternoon's meeting at the First Baptist Church, and in the name of the audience bade Mr. Jones a very sincere welcome to the church and to the Christian people of the South Side. The popular evangelist stepped to the front and began as follows:

It is our purpose, brethren, to meet promptly at 3 and dismiss this service at 4. I was betrayed into being late this afternoon by a good Methodist preacher. He said it would only take half an hour to come, and it took me about 45-46 to come; that is the reason I was delayed. Let us meet promptly every afternoon at 3, and we will dismiss you at 4. We will try and dismiss you by five minutes after 4 this afternoon. I want you to feel that in these services—I don't want you to feel any restraint or constraint upon you at all. I want you to feel perfectly easy. Any minute of the service you would rather go than to stay, you can consider the benediction pronounced as far as you are concerned, and rack out. [Laughter.] We won't miss you at all, if you hadn't come; and we don't want anybody to stay a moment longer than they want to stay. We want all of us to be perfectly free and easy; and whenever you get your little cup full, that is the time for you to leave, and you can leave noiselessly, and nobody will notice you. I am sure I won't.

THE TEXT.

We invite your prayerful attention now to these words; and I can laugh and pray just as easy as cry; it is all the same with me; it would be with you if you had as much religion in you as you ought to have:

> Paul and Silas and Timotheus unto the Church of the Thessalonians, which is in God the Father and in the Lord Jesus Christ:
>
> Grace be unto you and peace from God, our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ. We give thanks to God always for you all, making mention of you in our prayers.

I will only read these two verses. We may take up some of the remaining verses at some future service of the afternoon; but these verses will suggest perhaps—these two—more than we will be able to go over this afternoon.

Paul and Silas and Timothy unto the Church of the Thessalonians. I have studied these epistles of St. Paul and St. Peter and St. John to the churches with much interest and I trust to some profit, and I come deliberately to this conclusion, that whatever else may be said of the church of the first century, we must admit that it had power with God and influence over men. And then I study the church of this century in the light of these epistles, and I find that just in so far as we are like the church of the first century we still have power with God and influence with men; and just in so far as we have lost this likeness, just in that far have we lost power with God and lost influence over men.

Now, I believe in progressive theology, but I don't believe in progressive Christianity. I believe it is possible that we may know more of God. I believe it is possible that we may reach out farther after God than the last generation, but you can never improve on these ten commandments, and in the Sermon on the Mount. You can't beat them. When Bob Ingersoll said the Bible—that contemptible book—said he, "I could write a better book myself." A good old sister popped up in the meeting and said he had better get at it; she says "there is money in it," and there is, too. If a fellow can beat the Sermon on the Mount and the ten commandments, he can make a fortune in a day; and I dare assert there are a great many shrewd money-loving men that would have got up that trick long ago if it had been possible. I say we may improve on theology. That has been done. Thank God, theology is getting filtered more or less every year, and the more you filter it the better it is; and I like a pure, filtered theology, and every time it is filtered the purer and clearer it gets. I have the same use for theology in a moral sense that I have for a telescope in an astronomical sense. I want a telescope because I cannot only see the stars through it, but it brings them right down to me where I can number them all and name them. And I want my theology as a sort of moral telescope; not only something I can see through as clear as day, but it brings God and angels and sets them down all around me; and that is the only use in the world I have got for theology—to give me a clearer view of God and my duty.

I say I believe in a progressive theology, but not in a progressive Christianity. We haven't improved much upon Christianity, whatever we may have done with theology.

THE SCHOOLBOY AND HIS COPY.

I often think that our Christian lives, instead of being better and grander in many senses—I often think that the church reminds me of a school-boy's copy-book. He walks up to the teacher, the teacher sets him a copy as he says, and he goes back to his desk and commences writing. The first line of the copy—that is, his line—he imitates the copy, and the next he imitates his own line, and the next; and did you ever notice the bottom line on the boy's copy-book is much the worst line he has written? And just so with Christianity. Christ was the great pattern. The Disciples patterned after him, and the next generation after the disciples, until we have got down now, and the bottom line now seems to me to be about the worst line on the page—a page known and read of all men. I am afraid sometimes that it is true, and yet I am not one of those who are going about declaring the world is getting worse—the golden ages all past. I am looking to a millennium, and God helping me I am going to do all I can do to bring about a grand epoch in this world's history.

The gladdest day in my life shall be when I look into the face of Jesus Christ, and see His own benign countenance looking out over a redeemed world: The lost sinner has been brought to Him, the lost soul has been saved, and the reign of righteousness has already begun on earth. That will be a grand time, brethren. And yet there are a great many things that we ought to improve in. We can do no better than to go back to the fountain head, or, as soldiers say, to headquarters. There is where we get our orders and instructions.

Now let us take up these thoughts. Paul, Silas, and Timothy! At this time they were on a missionary tour among the Gentiles. They preached the Gospel. Men believed and rejoiced in their belief, and He organized them into Christian churches; and after an observance of some months from Thessalonica, St. Paul addresses this letter with these words: "Paul, Silas, and Timothy unto the church of Thessalonica, which is in God the Father and in the Lord Jesus Christ." Now the first thing I notice is this: That the heart of God is the home of His church, and the heart of the church is the home of God. "In God the Father and in the Lord Jesus Christ." You can run Confucianism without a living Confucius. You can run Mormonism with Joe Smith dead and buried. But you cannot run Christianity without a living, personal, embodied Christ. And it is not a Christ of history. It is not a Christ of 1,800 years ago. It is not a Christ crucified, dead, and buried so much, brother, that we look to, but as we look to Him in redeeming mercy, as we look at Him today as a power in the soul of man that redeems them not only from the guilt of sin but from the dominion of sin. That is what we want—that kind of Christianity in Christ and having Christ Jesus in you you are a new creature and then if any man be in Christ he is a new creature and if you have Christ in you, have Him firm as the hope of glory. These are interchangeable terms in Christ Jesus. "Behold I stand at the door and knock; if you open unto me I will come in and sup with you." O, what a privilege it is to answer the knock of Christ at the door of a man's heart and invite him to come in. I did. I was ashamed of the home I had to offer him. I was ashamed of the table that I had to sit him down to. I was ashamed of everything on it. I ministered to him the best I could, and now He says, 'You shall be guest and I will be host. You shall sup with Me,' and O to sit down at my own table and have Him feed me on Heaven's bread and angels' food. And, brother, a personal, intimate acquaintance with Christ will straighten you out in your life and character and you will never be straight much until you know Him personally and intimately. An intimate acquaintance with Christ will prevent not only my going where I ought not to go, but it will take from me the desire to go to that place.

INDIVIDUAL INFLUENCE IN THE CHURCH.

I say to you this; the Gospel through Jesus Christ not only is the sweetest pleasure and the greatest joy and the greatest blessing, but it is nothing but blessing and grace and joy. It is glad tidings of great joy; and there is more real enjoyment in His Holy Ghost prayer-meeting, to a good Christian, than there is in all the sinful pleasures of life to a man out of harmony with God, in Christ Jesus. Now, a church partakes of the nature of each individual member of that church. Suppose we have fifty good men in our church—and I don't reckon any of you can boast of more than that, I don't care how many members you have got. A church is in big luck in this country that has got fifty members that are true to God and true to the right. I will tell you another thing; if any of you pastors will pick out fifty in your church that you will stake your immortality that those men are all right, you are the most lucky pastors I have ever seen in this country. [Laughter.] I expect my Brother Lorimer, if he was going to call a meeting of all his first-class members that love God with all their heart and love their neighbor as themselves he would call it in the parlors of the church; he would never think about calling it in the auditorium; the little crowd would look lost in there—that crowd. [Laughter.]

In harmony with God! that love God with all their heart and love their neighbor as themselves; and that is Christianity in its most glorious aspect. Love to God and love to man in Christ Jesus. Now, we say we have got fifty good men and women and three hundred indifferent ones; tolerable ones, as we say. Now, you see the church partakes of the nature of each individual composing it. And I will say to you here, when every member of every church in this country will tell the truth when they join the church and when they took the vows of Christianity upon them, and then abide their promises and abide by their vows, we are going to take this world to Christ. We have got a perfect Gospel and a perfect Savior, and all Jesus wants now is an army that will stand up and sing in truth and spirit, "Surely, the Captain may depend on me." I will stand in my tracks like a man and do my duty. In Christ Jesus. There is one man there says, "I belong to a Baptist church." Another says, "I belong to the Presbyterian church." Now, church membership is a good deal like the little fellow when a man asked him what church his father belonged to. He says: "My father is a Baptist, but he is not busy at it much." [Laughter.] He don't spend much time on that line, and that is about the line we are generally in our church-membership. There is the Methodist; he is not busy at it much; he don't look after it a great deal; he belongs to the church. If you went South twenty-five years ago—I am glad it is not true now, I am glad, as glad as any man north of Mason and Dixon's line that it is not true now—but if you went South twenty-five years ago and met a colored man and said, "Whom do you belong to?" "I belong to Mr. So-and-So." "What do you mean?" "I mean every minute of my time, every drop of my blood, every faculty of my soul belongs to that man, and I can go nowhere without a pass in my pocket." "I belong to the Baptist Church." "What do you mean?" "Every minute of my time, every faculty of my soul, every energy of my nature belongs to that church. They command, I obey, and I go nowhere without the permission of my pastor and my church, with passes in my pocket." How many of you belong to the church on that line? You say you belong to the church, and then act like the church belongs to you. [Laughter.] And there is a good deal of that sort of carrying on in this world.

A CHURCH WITHOUT GOD.

Our church! Well, you may own the church. I have found out long ago the church has got no ownership over you; you say like you please; you go where you please; and whenever you own a church and run a church according to your notions, God don't come within a mile of you. You can put that down. Haven't you run a prayer-meeting here without the Lord? Haven't you run many a service without Him? Ah, me! In Christ Jesus. A man or a woman belongs to God, from head to foot, through and through, all over, every day in the week, and every minute of the day: that is Christianity. The church of the Thessalonians, which is in God the Father and in the Lord Jesus Christ. Just as God lives in the heart of the church, and the church dwells in the heart of God, just in that proportion have we power with God and influence over our fellow-men. I said in a sermon—I believe it was at Nashville, Tenn.—it provoked a good deal of criticism on the part of churches and preachers. I said this: "Now, I look at this old world steeped in its guilt; I look at a majority of humanity drifting hellward in their lives." I said then—I asked myself the question: "Which is it?" and every preacher and every member of the church ought to answer this question to their own conscience: "Which is it? Is the Gospel of Jesus Christ adequate to reach the depths of human depravity?" Is it? And if you say yes, I have got you, and then I will say the Gospel is not preached and lived; if it was it would save men as certain as the sun shines.

Is the Gospel of Christ inadequate to reach the depths of human depravity? Nobody will take that position. Then, brethren, if the Gospel is adequate to reach the depth of human depravity and save the world, then what is the matter? We do not live and preach the Gospel, and it is just as essential that you must live the truth as it is that you preach it. You take away the weight of the driving wheels of an engine and it cannot roll itself, much less pull a train; and every good man and good woman in a church is a weight on the driving wheels in the church that enables it to pull the freighted tons of souls after it.

THE KIND OF GOSPEL WANTED.

Now in the verse following—or several verses—he tells us "Our Gospel come to you not only in words but in power and in the Holy Ghost." I am ashamed of this generation. I look backwards a century and see George Whitefield stand at an hour in the morning before day with 40,000 people gathered around him, and in one hour's talk before the sun rises on the world George Whitefield has had 2,000 penitents and 1,000 born to God. What is the matter with us? Eighteen hundred years ago St. Peter could preach a plain, simple Gospel sermon. There isn't a preacher in Chicago that cannot beat that sermon from a literary standpoint. I mean what I say with no disrespect to St. Peter in the world, but there isn't a single preacher in this city but what can beat that sermon, and yet St. Peter had 3,000 souls born to him under that sermon, while it takes about 2,000 of our little old sermons to win a soul to Christ. You cannot get much water in a bucket bottom side up unless you reverse gravity, and you can't do that. I want to see the Gospel a power in Chicago—a power that men cannot resist. I have seen tall, intellectual, stalwart men fall before the power of the Gospel and cry for mercy, and beg me to pray for them. That is what we want in Chicago. Let us pray God for that sort of a Gospel. I will tell you how we will get it. I will illustrate it. In Columbus several years ago a man owned a large, magnificent, muscular horse. He was magnificent in proportions; and a gentleman—a stranger—looked on (several were standing around) and said: "Who owns that horse?" The owner of the horse said: "That is my horse." "Well," said the stranger, "I'll bet you a hundred dollars that you can take a rope 100 feet long and fasten one end to a bushel of sand, and hitch that horse to the other end, and he cannot move the sack of sand." The owner said: "I'll take that bet." They tied a long rope to the bushel of sand and hitched up the horse to a singletree, and the horse plunged and struggled, but he could not move the sand. Then they all said: "You have lost your money." "No," said the man. He turned to two colored men and said: "Now get up on that horse." They did so, he clucked again, and the horse made a powerful struggle, but he could not move the sand. They said: "You have lost your money." He said: "Wait," and he turned to three other large, burly colored men, and the muscles cracked and the sack of sand moved off like a thing of life.

THINGS THAT DON'T WEIGH.

And I will tell you another thing. If you Christian people of Chicago will put the weight on these meetings God will bless them, and we will move this town from centre to circumference. Have you got the weight? That is the question. When God gets into a fight he don't count noses to see how many he has got, but he puts the whole great army on the scales and weighs them. God goes by weight. And the most disgusting sight in the world is to see a great big 200-pound Baptist or a 210-pound Methodist—a great big, old, fat, flabby Methodist put on God's scale, and he don't weigh half an ounce. [Laughter.] It is the most ridiculous sight I ever looked at in my life. A great, big, fine-looking, fat, sleek fellow, if you ran your hand into his bosom and took out his little soul he would break and run. What is that little, old, starved thing? He would not have it. Is that my soul? [Laughter.] There is many a starved soul in this country in a fat, well-fed, well-clothed body—a man who puts all on his body and none on his soul. Like a man building an elegant mansion, when he comes to painting and adorning he puts all the paint and adornment upon the scaffold that he is going to take down in a few days. Brother, adorn your soul and feed your soul unto everlasting life and have weight! weight! A perfect man physically, the physiologists say, weighs 160 pounds and is 5 feet 10 inches high. A perfect Christian weighs so much. He is so many feet and inches high. Lord God help us now to begin to weigh, because we will be weighed some of these days and it will be said "mene mene tekle"—thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting when it is too late. Any preacher who has got men and women to stand on the Word as he preached it can be weighed on it and balanced on it. You go into a town and find it full of backsliders and of men after the world and commerce preaching the Gospel and the old sinners will leave at once. They won't pay any attention to you at all. But you go into a town where the people love God and attend to their duty and commence preaching the Gospel and sinners will fall down before the world and cry for mercy at every service. I will tell you another thing. There is but one soil in this universe that infidelity will grow in (and it is not complimentary to infidelity or the church either), and that is the soil that is littered by the unfaithful lives of men of the churches. You never saw an infidel in your life outside of the radiated influence of a Christian church, and you never saw one in your life growing up amid faithful, persistent Christians. They can't stand the test. The man who introduced and sat on the platform with Ingersoll in Cincinnati was converted. I saw him join the church and profess the Savior's love. I tell you all you want is to get a good, hot Christianity that means business, and infidelity just melts before it like frost before the morning sun. It can't stand it. I have a great deal of respect for sensible infidels, but none at all for the little fellow that hasn't sense enough to keep out of harm. He is a little infidel. A little skeptic. You little empty-headed fool, what are you talking about? You are putting on airs. You have really got to be a little skeptical in your opinions. You never read a hundred pages of solid literature in your life, and you have got to be a little skeptical. [Laughter.] You will break into the asylum some of these days; that will be the end of you. I have some respect for John Stuart Mill and his sort; they are sensible men; and I believe God Himself respects a sensible man who is lost in his bearings in his search for truth. I believe God Almighty respects an honest man who will split a hair half a mile long to get at the truth. But these fellows that never have thought clearly two minutes in their lives and never read a hundred pages of decent literature get sort of skeptical! I don't know what is the matter with me. I am growing sort of skeptical. The little fellows. [Laughter.] What we want, I say, brethren, is a gospel that will move men; a gospel of power, and we get that when we put consecrated lives upon the Word of God.

THE MATTER OF PRAYER.

"We give thanks to God, always making mention of you in our prayers." Every faithful preacher in this world is a praying man. The best preacher—the most efficient preacher in Chicago is the one that prays the most. I tell you when a preacher goes and gets down on his knees and talks with God awhile, when that man gets up he has always got something to say to you. Whenever the Lord whispers into the ear of a preacher, and that preacher—whispers into His ears, then that preacher is going to say something when he gets up to talk. We Methodists, North and South, are powerful particular about what sort of a preacher we get the next time, and we have got the advantage of you Baptists and Presbyterians, too. When we get a sorry preacher we know the Bishop will rack him off the next year and let him go; but if you get a sorry one it is the biggest job in the world to get shut of him, isn't it? [Laughter.] We Methodists beat you there, to say the least of it. Now, our churches go up every year to conference, to the Bishop. They send a delegation up to see the Bishop about who to send. One delegation will say, "Bishop, send us a preacher that is popular with other denominations." And another says, "Bishop, send us a preacher that is popular with the young people." And another says, "Bishop, send us a preacher that is popular with everybody." But I never have heard a Methodist church sending up word to the Bishop: "Send us a preacher that is popular with God Almighty. We want a preacher that knows God and lives close to Him." When they get that spirit, brethren, things are going to bend or break, one, around your way; you need not doubt it. [Laughter.] It takes two things to get up a good sermon, and that is a good preacher and a good hearer. How does a fellow get ready to preach? I don't know but one way in the world, and that is to study, read, think, pray. I have heard of a preacher that could preach without studying. They say: "Just ope your mouth and the Lord will fill it." Well, if you open your mouth the Lord will fill it, but he will fill it with air. That is all in the world that I know of his filling it with. There is many an old air-gun going about in this country. [Laughter.] How can a man say something when he don't know anything? It is like the old woman on the witness-stand; when they worried her she finally said, "How can I know anything about anything that I don't know anything about?" She struck the key-note of the whole thing. How can a man teach others when he don't know a thing himself? I believe in study, thought, prayer; that makes me ready to preach. Down South one of our Presiding Elders got hold of an old local preacher. He had heard about how he had been going on. He was examining him and he said, "Brother, did you say that Herod cut off Abraham's head?" "Yes." "Did you say John the Baptist was put in the fiery furnace?" "Yes." "Why," he says, "brother, where did you get all this?" He said, "The Lord told me so." "Well," said he, "brother, the Lord tells me in His Word that it was John the Baptist that Herod cut the head off of, and it was the Hebrew children that were put into the fiery furnace." He said he didn't care what the Bible said; he was going by what the Lord told him. Don't you see?—there is a good deal of that spirit going on in the world too.

PRAYER AND PREACHING.

I am sorry for any man that gets anything outside of this Book from God. The Holy Ghost Himself stays with the Word and is never contrary to it. Preach the Gospel. What for? Because the Holy Ghost is powerless without the Gospel. That is it. Ah! praying is but the living embodiment of the Holy Ghost Himself, making inroads upon the hearts and consciences of the people. Pray. A preacher prays for his people. What a privilege it is to get down and pray before you go to church! I would not preach to a crowd that I had not prayed for. Thank God for that privilege! Well, I was saying it takes two things to get up a good sermon—a good preacher and a good hearer. How do I get ready to preach? By reading and prayer. How do you get ready to hear? Just the very same way—thought, study, prayer. And it is about as hard to get ready to hear a sermon as it is to get ready to preach one. That is the truth. You may get the best seed in Illinois and cast them out on the streets of these cities, and they won't come up, much less bring a harvest. How do you do it? You go into your field, break up the ground and harrow it over, sow your seed, and you expect a harvest. Now, brother, you may take the best seed from the granaries of Heaven, and scatter them out over the ground of these hearts, and they won't come up—much less bring a harvest. But if you will take the great plowshare of faith and prayer, and break up your hearts, and harrow them over with supplication, then when you sow the good seed of truth, as they fall they will fall upon good ground and spring up and bear an hundred-fold to the glory of God. They are getting ready to hear. How many people came straight to church from their knees this evening? How many of you came from your secret prayer that God may bless you and every person in this house? All who have come here from their knees in secret prayer to God, stand up. How many are there? Every one of you. There is about a dozen, and I thank you heartily, brethren and sister, that you prayed. But I believe Hong Kong, China, would rack out a better crowd than this. I don't think I could get a congregation in China this big that there was not more that had been out praying for God's service. I will tell you another thing. If that is the best thing you can do as a Christian people; if you can't pray before you come here, you can take your carcasses out of here and keep them out of here until this meeting is over. I will tell you in plain English if you come we don't want you. Now you can stay away, and growl and brag as much as you please, and there will be other people here that will pray here before this thing goes. God pity you, that you will come here expecting the first service in your settlement, and come to God's house and don't ask. The Lord pity you! Don't you do that any more while I am here to preach, to say the least of it. If you can't get time to pray, then stay away altogether. Will you do it?

A LITTLE DIALOG.

Dr. Scudder—There are some that don't pray on their knees; they pray as they walk.

Prof. Willard—I was going to say the same thing. Some men pray all the day long.

Mr. Jones—Anybody else got any exculpatory statements?

Dr. Scudder—No, sir. That was the truth; that was not exculpatory.

Prof. Willard—I would like to say a word, and that is this: I don't believe it is necessary for a man to get down on his knees to pray. I had an inquiring sinner—a gambler, a drunkard—anxious about his soul, in answer to prayer. That old man has been in my room the last half hour before I came away, and I was studying the Bible with him, and I had to leave before he settled the matter with me. I prayed all the way down here for that man. I don't believe it is necessary for a man to get down on his knees to pray for a blessing.

Dr. Scudder—I wish to say the same thing. I pray when I walk the streets. I pray all the day long.

Prof. Willard—And I believe that is just as much prayer as it is to get on your knees.

Mr. Jones—I hope you will all get stirred up enough to go to praying.

An old lady—I say we must go on our bended knees and pray. We must look up to Him.

Mr. Jones—I didn't mean an exculpatory statement, I meant an explanation; I didn't mean anything at all to reflect on you all, and my object in bringing this question up as I have is not to reproach you for what you have done or have not done, but to impress the fact upon you brethren—let us come from our closets to the church. That is the point I was trying to impress upon you, and I think it is done, too. I think that question is settled, and I don't think we will have to raise it at all; and without any reflection upon you, brethren, but simply and only to impress upon you the great duty of coming, if not upon bended knees, as this good sister says, come with bended heart, supplicating the throne of grace that God may pour out His spirit. It is the spirit of prayer that is wanted, and if you have that, my brother, you can pray walking the streets. Pray anywhere; pray everywhere; and I trust the good Lord will breathe upon us the good spirit of prayer, and then, whether we are on our knees or walking the streets, we will have brought God's spirit down upon these services, and that is the point I wanted to make; and I simply wanted to make the point strong, brothers, so as to get you to prayer—nothing more, nothing less. Now, pray as the Scriptures say; pray. You are to pray without ceasing.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRAYER.

In Hunstville, Ala.—I want to impress this point upon you—in Huntsville, Ala., when a meeting had been going on four or five days and a brother of mine was there at the same time. Another preacher was in the room, and that night I was disturbed by the snoring of these two brethren, and about 12 o'clock I said, "Look here brethren, you must help me into the parlor with my bed. I can't sleep here with this noise; I ought to go to sleep;" and about 12 o'clock or a little after they helped me into the parlor with my bed, and we run upon Brother John Rising, whose guests we were. He was in the parlor in the dark on his knees wrestling with God for power and salvation. That morning about 3 o'clock my brother said he walked out in the hall and Brother John Rising was on his knees praying at 3 o'clock that morning. I looked my brother in the face when he told me about it after breakfast and, said he, "Brother, listen. God Almighty is going to move this audience as you never saw an audience moved in your life. When God's people pray all night you are going to see the heavens open and the salvation of God poured down upon the people."

That is the point I want to impress upon you. Let us go into this spirit bravely. I believe this incident is related of Dr. Storey. It is said that in the eighteen years of his ministry at a certain place he said: "God has blessed me every year here with a gracious revival. I do not understand it. And," said he, "the other day I told my brethren I never understood why God would bless such an unfaithful preacher as I have been. But," said he, "the other day I was standing at the dying bed of one of my members and he looked around and said: 'Brother Storey, I have never been able to pay you money or do much else, but I have spent every half Saturday night for eighteen years praying for the power of the Holy Ghost upon your preaching.' And now I have found out the secret. Thank God, I had one man in my church that would pray a half of every Saturday night for the blessing of God to rest upon the congregation." And, brother, when we get to that we are going to see things move. No wonder our preachers cannot preach with the power they ought to and that there is so little sympathy on the part of the congregations.

DR. FINNEY AND BROTHER NASH.

You know of Dr. Finney, an old backwoodsman, and Brother Nash, who used to go together. Brother Nash would never go to the church. He staid in his room and prayed while Dr. Finney would go to the church and preach. Dr. Finney once related this incident: "When I got down to the church and commenced preaching all at once the Holy Ghost came down upon us, and that night perhaps every sinner in the house was converted and every Christian blessed. I never saw such a visible presence of God in my life. When we walked out of the church I said to a friend: 'Well, Brother Nash had a big time with the Lord tonight.' When I got back to the room Brother Nash was lying flat on his back. I said: 'Brother Nash, what sort of a time have you had with the Lord?' 'The grandest time I ever had in my life. I commenced praying for the blessing on my knees. Then I walked the room and walked as long as I could, and then I said "Arise and shout," and I was just about shouting over God's blessing when you walked in here and saw me lying flat on my back.'" God helping us we may pray the power of Heaven into this congregation.

Now, in conclusion, let us take the lesson of this hour and get some good out of it. If taken in every direction it will prove good to everyone that wants good out of it, and those that don't want good out of it may find something to criticise and something to talk about. But I say this to you, my brethren, with love and sympathy for you: It points out the means by which we may get God and angels down upon us. It was true in all other cities where I have ever worked, and I trust it may be truer in a grander sense here than in any other city. Let us pray for it and look for it, and the blessing of God will be upon us and over us. Then come out tonight and tomorrow afternoon at 3, and may God come with you in such power as you never had Him with you in this service.

AT NIGHT.

SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT AT THE CASINO SERVICE.

The evening service in the rink at Twenty-fourth and State streets drew a much larger crowd than that Sunday night, there being between 6,000 and 7,000 people present. About every seat down-stairs was occupied, while nearly all those in the gallery were taken. The choir sang several hymns, and then Dr. Ridgway, President of the Garrett Biblical Institute, offered a prayer. After the singing of "Trust in Jesus" the Scriptures were read by the Rev. Mr. Tracey of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church. "I am almost persuaded" was sung, the Rev. Mr. Bland requesting all to pray to God that His blessing might come to many souls during the singing. He also asked all while Mr. Jones was speaking to silently pray that the truths he might utter might go to the heart of some soul. Dr. Barrows announced the meetings for the day—at 10:30 a. m. at the Chicago Avenue Church, at 3 p. m. at the First Baptist Church, and at 7:30 at the rink—and also stated that the usual collection would be taken up.

Mr. Jones then said:

I hope, brethren, that you who believe that God hears and answers prayers will pray much tonight that the word of God may have free course to run and be glorified in the salvation of men. We invite your attention to two verses beginning with the fifth of the first chapter of the second epistle general of St. Peter:

> And besides this, giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience Godliness, and to Godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity, for if these things be in you and abound they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, but he that lacketh these things is blind and cannot see afar off, and hath forgotten that he was purged from his old sins; wherefore, then, rather brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election sure. For if [and Heaven and Hell are both referred to in that one little word]—for if ye do these things ye shall never fail; for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

I have read several verses, but we take the two first read.

"And besides this, giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience Godliness, and to Godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity."

Six thousand years ago God said, "Let there be light," and there was light. But this world enjoyed its rays for thousands of years before it had a philosopher that could analyze physical light and tell us what it was. At last one stepped to the front, and he told us that pure, white, physical light was the symmetrical blending of the seven primary colors we see in the rainbow—the red and the orange and the blue and the violet, and the different colors we see in the rainbow all blended give us what we call pure white light. They tell us again if you subtract one of these constituent elements from physical light the world would be flooded with darkness. Eighteen hundred years ago Jesus Christ looked upon His church and He said, "Ye are the light of the world." St. Peter, the great philosopher in Christianity, steps to the front and he tells us what pure spiritual white light is. He tells us that it is the symmetrical blending of the seven primary graces of Christianity—faith, courage, knowledge, patience, temperance, godliness, brotherly kindness, and charity—and where these Christian graces are blended in a human life you have pure white light pouring itself upon all men around him.

BUILDING CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

But we change the figure and we build the Christian character, the Christian superstructure, and we build it according to the divine pattern, divine direction, out of divinely furnished material. Character is the immortal part of me, it is immortal part of me—character. My reputation is not worth much. Reputation is like a glove; you can put it on or off, or you can rend it and throw it away, and you haven't lost much; but character is the hand itself, and when once it is scored it is scored forever. And if I would build character, this superstructure that shall outlive the sun, if I could build a house not made with hands I must build according to divine pattern out of divinely furnished material, and then carry up the superstructure without the sound of hammer, and when this building is finished God will stoop down and push one hand under this building and the other rest on the top, and He will set it down on the streets of the New Jerusalem, and it is God's house to live in forever. If He does not do that He will just run the streets of the New Jerusalem out in front of my building and carry me into Heaven and let me live there forever in the house not made with hands. The first foundation rock you put down in this superstructure is faith; that is the bed-rock that we put down—faith. Without faith it is impossible to believe God. Brethren, not only does the Christian superstructure rest upon faith, but all structures rest upon faith. Every building in Chicago is bottomed on faith, every ear of corn that this rich State grows is germinated and springs up out of the faith. But for your faith that corn would never have been planted; but for your faith it could never have been gathered. Faith, it is the principle upon which omnipotence slumbers, and he that believeth unto him all things are possible, and the man who says I believe and feels it in his blood and bones, that man is omnipotent any way and under all circumstances. If I believe in my cause, though it be a wrong cause, I am a power. Faith is a power no matter how it is directed. Faith—I believe, and I dare assert in my place, here, brethren before this Christian people in Chicago, that if God will eliminate infidelity out of the heart of a church of this city, we may bring the whole city to Christ. Now we have what we call theoretical infidelity, and, thank God, we haven't much of that theoretical infidelity, but brethren practical infidelity is worse than theoretical infidelity.

RIGHT AND WRONG FAITH.

Let me make myself understood at this point, and this is the effort of my life in the pulpit, is to make myself understood. I don't care a cent whether you agree with me or not; I want you to understand me, though, and I don't want anybody to go away and say that man said something I don't understand. I want to put the fodder down where these little children can get hold of it; let me be understood by you. I say, brethren, we have preached faith in this country on a certain line until every man in this country is running on the principle that he that believeth not shall be damned, and he just believes everything, for he is afraid if he don't he shall be damned, and he is running on that. I mean a sort of passive assent to everything that is said and done. Brethren, that is not what we want. We don't want inherited faith nor the faith in which we acquiesce in the truth of a proposition, but we want a faith that says: "I believe, and not only do I believe, but I will demonstrate it; I will do like I say I believe."

Here, there is a man out there who believes in Sunday-schools, but he hasn't been inside of a Sunday-school room in ten years, perhaps, unless he was passing through there incidentally; but he believes in them, he says. There is a Methodist out there who says he believes in class-meeting, but he hasn't been inside of one in five years. There is a Methodist out there who says, "I believe in family prayers; it is a great institution in a family," but he no more prays in his family than he is transported to a distant sphere. Well, now, brother, there is another man out there who says, "I believe the Gospel was intended for all mankind," and he gets happy under the preaching of "Go ye unto all the world and preach the Gospel." He believes in missionaries and gives the last cent possible every year. He believes in the Bible text about an unfeigned faith. What do you mean by that? If I should say to him, "Do you believe in supporting the Gospel?" he would say, "I won't answer that," and tell me to go see his Deacon and ask him. I go to the Deacon and I say to him, "Does Brother A. believe in supporting the Gospel?" "Well, if he don't," he says, "he is a mighty strange man. He pays $500 a year to the pulpit and $800 a year to our mission. If he don't believe in supporting the Gospel, he is the strangest man I ever saw." If a man comes and says, "Do you believe in family prayer?" I am not going to tell him, but I'll tell you who will. My wife and children. You go and ask my wife and children, "Does your husband and father believe in family prayers?" "Well, if he doesn't, he is the strangest man I ever saw, for he gets down the Bible every morning and night and prays with me and the children." He goes to him and says, "Do you believe in the prayer-meeting?" "Go and ask my pastor," he says; "I won't tell you." He goes to the pastor and asks: "Does Brother So-and-So believe in the prayer-meeting?" And the pastor says: "I never have missed him from the prayer-meeting since I have been pastor." O, brother, I never have believed anything since I was converted that I didn't believe in it before, but the only difference between me now and what I was when I was bound in sin is that I used to believe it and wouldn't do anything, but for thirteen years I have been believing all I could and doing all I could, and that is what we call a faith that means business. I believe like I do and do like I believe.

INFIDELITY.

Away with this infidelity in the church. Suppose every man demonstrated to the world that he believed in the doctrines and institutions of conscience—the meetings and the home piety that he professes to believe in. Suppose that he lived thus in his everyday life, there would be no theoretical infidelity. I said once before, there is but one good soil in the universe of God that infidelity will grow in, and that is the soil that is littered by the unfaithful lives of professing Christians. It is no compliment to infidelity or Christianity either to say that, but that is the truth as certain as I am standing here tonight. Wherever you find a few old backsliding members of the church you will find a corresponding number—about one to ten—of small-brained infidels, who jump up in the community and say: "We don't believe a word of Christianity." I have known infidels to denounce their fathers as hypocrits and as insincere, but I have never known an infidel to attack the honest piety of his precious mother. Faith! I believe! I believe! I believe right is right and will do it, and I believe wrong is wrong and I will die before I do it. Now you are getting in shape, getting where God will use you, and you are getting to where you will have some shape. I believe in the right, and I tell you I believe the right. I believe religion is good on earth and I don't believe there is anything better in Heaven than religion. Good Lord, give us the religion that will make us stick to the right and die by the right and eschew the wrong. Practical Christianity is a Christianity that prays in the family, attends prayer-meeting, gives to all good causes, tells the truth, deals honestly, and walks upright before men. Faith! I believe! The belief the maintenance of the apostles might be traced to this source. They stood out before men and talked about the certainty of these things, the infallible sign, the sure word of prophesy.

WHAT TO BELIEVE.

Now this is the first great rock we put down. I believe in God, in Jesus Christ, His only begotten Son, my Savior; I believe in the Holy Ghost, I believe in the communion of saints, I believe in present joy and pardon, and everlasting life beyond the grave. And I will tell you you're not going to do much with a man who don't believe in everlasting life beyond the grave. The man who proposes to get all there is for him between this and the graveyard you can't make much out of; but when you stretch out an infinit future and show him that he is susceptible of infinit development, and that he will live on and grow, and by-and-by he will lay his old worn-out body down like a child does his doll when it is tired playing with it, and, pushing the friends back from his couch and o'erleaping those around his dying couch, go above star and moon until he overvaults the very throne of God Himself—you can do something with a man who believes he will live forever, but you can do nothing with a man when he has every instinct of the brute in him, and who will die like the brute. I believe if I lived the life that some people live I would want it to be the life of a horse and wound up pretty quick. [Laughter.] I believe in the truth of God—in the virtue of the blood of Christ. I believe in the power of the Holy Ghost. I believe with all my heart, I believe. Now, with this rock put down according to the divine direction, let us see what rock will fit right down upon that without the sound of a hammer. "Add to your faith virtue"—vertus, the old Latin word, meaning courage. Add to your faith courage. You see how that rock fits right down on the other. Now, if a man believes he is right, the next thing he wants is courage that dares to do the right.

COURAGEOUS CHRISTIANS.

Brethren of all qualities in the church, above all men I like a courageous man, and the man who thinks God loves and admires the cowardly and the timid man he has read that Bible in vain. You may take this Book from Genesis to Revelations and I will show you that God never did choose a man to do a work for Him but what that man was game from head to foot, through and through, and God despises a coward. God wants Luther to start in the wedge that shall split Catholicism, and Luther is brave and as game a man as ever lived. God wants Luther to go into Worms and when men and devils met him on the outside of the city and said to him, "Here, don't go into the city today, here is the picture of a hero they have burned at the stake yesterday, and you had better stay out"; and Luther looked at the picture with a courageous smile on his face, and he said, "Out of the fire into glory. I will go into Worms today, if I knew every tile upon every roof of the city was a devil." God wants men to go into Worms, and God wants men like that to do His commandments—courage! Now there are two very distinct kinds of courage. There is what we call moral courage and what we call physical courage. I don't go much on physical courage, because we find the highest expression of that in the bull pup [laughter]; that is the highest expression of physical courage that the world has ever seen, and I never heard one of these bullies shake his fist but what I felt like telling him you are not what you appear. Let me get your brother; he is gamer than you. I will go and get a little bull-pup, and I tell you that little bull-pup, your brother, three months old, is gamer than you are at 40. I have very little respect for what we call bull-dog courage.

> Dogs delight to bark and bite;
> It is their nature to.

Physical courage. Now I want to say physical courage will enable me to walk right up into the blazing mouth of a thousand cannons and hold me there without the shake of a muscle. I have known men who could do that with physical courage, but they would wince and whine in the presence of public opinion. God pity the Christian man that consults public opinion on any question of conscience or conviction. I was sitting in a parlor once with a company of so-called Christians, and the pastor was sitting in there with me, and we got up the question of the then cotton future, and I gave him my mind on that matter. You know it is seldom I speak out on a thing, but I did it on that occasion. [Laughter.] I gave my views straight along, and we had a strong discussion, and when I walked out of the house that brother looked me in the face and said: "Jones, you are in the minority, old fellow; you are in the minority." And I said; "That is a lie! If God is on my side I am in the infinit majority, sir, and I will have you know it." God save the church which is run with what we call the majority. I say if a man listens to the majority in this country the Devil will get him and the majority too.

HOW TO WIN THE FIGHT.

Courage, courage, O for courage on the part of God's people that will enable them to march out into line these next few weeks in Chicago, that will enable every Christian soldier to run up with his flag and march to the front and give God's enemies battle like the old Roman soldier when he met Pyrrhus, when he went on the battlefield and found the fearful assaults made on his soldiers and said: "If I had an army like that I could go and face the world." Now, let us imitate the old Roman soldier when he cried, "Give me victory or give me death!" you might look into his face and it would look like the face of a lion. And God needs just such men—men that never quake nor tremble, that will walk up in the blazing mouths of 10,000 worldly cannons and die game if they die at all. I will tell you what hurts more than anything else. It is when a man lays down his gun in the thickest of the fight and goes out to his enemy to criticise the movements of the General. [Laughter.] "I don't like some things he said." Others say: "I don't like the way he said that." Well, God bless you, that is the only thing I have got a patent right on at all—that is the way I say things. [Great laughter.] If it hadn't been for the way I say things I wouldn't have been here at all. [Laughter.] There is a poor fellow laying down his gun and running away. Brothers, don't do that. If there is anything that backslidden members of the church and old, rusty, mean sinners do like, it is to have a respectable member come out and say: "I am sorry he said some things; I wish he hadn't said that," and "I am sorry he said so and so. I liked it all but that." You pusillanimous wretch, you. [Laughter.] Wasn't it the truth? Wasn't it the truth?

Now I will tell you what is the war. If you are a Christian, get your gun, go forth; but if you ain't a Christian, say what you please and fire as much as you please; but if you profess to be fighting under the flag of Jesus Christ, look to your old musket and your cartridge-box, and be sure you point your gun the right way. Courage.

Well, you say, what is the use of saying those things? Well, you furnish the necessity for it, that's all. Listen to me a minute. You are obliged to make an issue before you can get up a fight, and if you think the Devil is going to surrender Chicago without a fight for his cause you don't know your old acquaintance. You are not posted. [Laughter.] The Devil is running this city. There is no doubt about that. You tell me a city can have 4,000 barrooms and all the other evil things here and do like this city—you tell me that God is running this city! When I was preaching in St. Louis one of the leading Catholics said in that town: "Sam Jones can't do anything in St. Louis; it is a Catholic city;" and the next time I got the pulpit on him I says: "The Catholic Church holds up the cross as its sign, and I know the cross of Jesus Christ is not the custodian of the barrooms and the lewd houses and the other devilments of this city; it is a lie and a libel on the cross of Christ." [Applause.] A Catholic city! Well, I will say this much: If the Catholic Church is running St. Louis, or Chicago either, then I say God pity the Catholic Church. That is all I have got to say about it. If they can daddy all these saloons and mammy all these lewd houses may God pity them. That is all I have got to say.

THERE MUST BE AN ISSUE.

They ain't going to do it. They won't do it, and I say to you all, my brethren, it is a question of courage, courage; and I will say another thing—we have got to have the issue; it has got to come. You can't make an issue without friction to save your life. You look at the friction here in 1859 and 1860, and you see how the friction worked up the issue, and then they drew the line, and just as soon as they drew the line the guns were turned loose on old Fort Sumter. I will tell you another thing. If you want to get up an issue, a fight in Chicago, draw your lines, get God's people on one side and the devil's crowd on the other, and then they will fight. You cannot get them to fight now. They are too thick [laughter]—the world and the church. They go to meeting together and go to prayer-meeting together. The church and the world go together to dances, go together to the theatre, run charity balls; they are just as thick as colored folks. [Laughter.] But, if you want to get up a fight, draw your line, and, like Joshua of old, show every man which is God's side and go over there. Separate your forces and they will go to fighting in the twinkling of an eye. This is just as natural as it is for you to believe. But never go to fighting with them as thick as they are. You can't beat them joined. You know there are more theatre Christians in this town than there are prayer-meeting Christians. What do you say, brethren? [Laughter.] You know there are more card-playing Christians than there are Sunday-school Christians. Why, brother, you can do nothing with the church and it all tangled up with the world that way. Make the issue. When the issue was made between the North and the South, the line drawn, every loyal citizen of the North beyond the line in the South hurried back over Mason and Dixon's line, and got his musket and went to the front. Every man loyal to the South went back over the line and got his weapon and went to the front. And brethren, God has sounded the tocsin of war in this city, and now if you are a Christian on the Devil's side, get your gun and come back and let us fight with all our powers the odds and the influences of the Devil in our community. Courage, courage. We want courage, brother, we want courage that will stand in its tracks and die there. It has been said to me, "If you don't shut your mouth about some things dynamite will be put under your dwelling and your family will be blown into eternity," and I walked out on the streets and I said I will never hush my mouth. I will denounce you as infernal scoundrels violating the law of my State. I would just as soon go to heaven by the dynamite route as by any other. [Laughter.] I never intend to be bought, I never intend to be scared, and I never intend to swerve a hair's breadth from what I see is right until this whole world shall hush my mouth forever, and you may take me and duck me down in ten fathoms of water with a rock around my neck and every bubbling wave will sigh out on you, "You have drowned a man who had the courage to say what he believes." [Applause.] Courage! courage! And if I denounce a thing that is right in this city, if you will just make me conscious of it I will drop down on my knees and beg your pardon before 10,000 people. If I denounce a wrong, then, my brother, I will have a million bullet-holes put through my body before I take back one word of it. Now convince me that I am right and I will stand by it. If I am wrong I will beg your pardon. God will punish me if I have ever misrepresented His people.

URGING CHRISTIANS TO WORK.

You are coming to the house here and you will never do anything. But I want you Christian people to march out into line and whenever you see an enemy of God point right at him and shoot him on the spot, but don't hit him in the knee; if you hit him anywhere else but here (the heart) apologize to him and tell him you meant to send a side shot. [Laughter.] Courage! The author of this text knew what he meant by writing on this line. You recollect the time when St. Peter, and he was a physically brave man; he never wavered but once. You recollect when he staid out at a distance and looked at his persecuted laws; you remember when he stood looking on that multitude as they carried Christ before that mock tribunal, and there Peter stood at a distance, and there was his Lord. Peter saw them buffeting his Lord. Peter saw them as they spat upon Him. Peter saw Him as they platted the crown of thorns. Peter saw the blood run down from His temples, and I have no doubt his blood boiled in his heart, and I believe that when they approached him and said to him "You are one of His disciples" that Peter cowed when he said, "No, I am not." And then they approached him again and said, "You are one of His disciples." But Peter cowardly answered, "No, I am not." Then he looked at the blood trickling down his Master's face, and a little girl came up to him and said, "You are one of His disciples," and Peter cursed, and with an oath said: "I don't know him." Ah me, I don't object to the way my Bible is given to me, but I wish in my heart a thousand times that when the Savior of Men, the Christ of Heaven, stood there without a friend, when all men had forsaken him and Peter stood in the distance, I wish that when they approached Peter and said: "You are one of His disciples," I have wished a thousand times that Peter had rushed right up to the side of the Son of God and said: "I am one of His disciples and I will die by his side." I believe God Almighty would have rushed every angel in Heaven down to Peter's side and not suffered a hair of his head to be touched. O, God pity us for our cowardice. Our Savior has been crucified afresh in our midst. They have not only platted the crown of thorns, but they have pressed it upon His brow, and they have spat upon Him and abused him in our presence. And we have skulked, and whined, and said we never knew Him. O, God pity us for such cowardice that curses the world today. Courage, courage!

Now what rock will fit right down on the top of courage—knowledge. Now you say if a man believes he is right and has got courage to go forward then the next thing a man wants is knowledge. You know how to do right. The Book says, "If you know these things happy are ye if ye do them." Brother, knowledge is the handmaid of religion to dress her down and make her more serviceable. Get knowledge. God puts his auger right in the top of a man's head and it bores down until it strikes his heart, and then it springs up like an artesian well. God does not commence at the heart and bore up, or what would He do with the dirt? I tell you, my congregation, God begins with the head of man—we have got heart religion all over our country. Every fellow has got it in the heart, you can only take his word for it, it has never been out of there that anybody ever heard of.

HEART RELIGION.

Listen. We say we believe in old-fashioned heart religion. Brethren, if I have religion in but one square inch of my person I want it right here in my right hand, so I can do something for God and humanity. Heart religion! You have got it in the heart, but got what? Got what? Religion is just as much of the hand and the foot as it is of the heart, and just as much of the hand as it is of the heart, and just as much of the tongue as it is of the heart, and if there is a square inch of me that is not religious, O, God, cover that spot in me. I want to be religious from head to foot, through and through, all over, from head to foot, and heart, and everywhere, that is the sort of religion—heart religion. A stranger called upon me one night and he said: "I have started in by praying, O Lord, give us more common sense." I said, "Amen." He said, "Lord give us more common sense," and I again said "Amen," and I would have hollered "Amen" right along on that line. [Laughter.] That is what we want in this

country—a sensible Christianity that takes hold of things right. Brains? What can God Himself do with ignorance? Omnipotence can manage anything better than he can ignorance. But you will say, "You ought not to limit the power of God." But it has never done anything with China and can never do anything with China until you project colleges there and put some sense in the people ahead of the Gospel. You have never done anything there. Every conversion you ever had there has cost upwards of $100,000. That is the fact about it—the common sense of it. [Laughter.] I believe in mixing common sense and religion, and then you have got the grandest compound this world ever saw. Common sense and religion. Sensible religion. Knowledge—knowledge. And, brethren, this little book from which we got our text—this grand Bible I had in my hands a few minutes ago—there is the source of all knowledge and all truth. Give me that book there a minute. If this little book is true it outweighs all the stars. If this little book is true it outweighs all the universe. If this little book is true I have got to die—I have got to die whether it is true or not—but if true I have got to meet at the judgment and be judged. We walk by its precepts and we delight in its teachings. Thank God for this precious book!

This blessed book I'd rather own
Than all the golden gems
Than e'er in monarchs' coffers shone,
Or on their diadems.
And were the seas one chrysolite,
This earth a golden ball,
And gems were all the stars of night,
This book were worth them all.

Ah! no, a soul ne'er found relief
In glittering hoards of wealth;
Gems dazzle not the eye that grieves,
Gold cannot purchase health.
But here's a blessed balm
For every human wo,
And they that seek this book in tears,
Their tears shall cease to flow.

Ah, this book! I love its precepts, and when I come to die I will pillow my head upon it and kiss my wife and children good-by, and go like the schoolboy going home. O, brother, lean on this book. Live for this book, and let the knowledge of your life and heart be always in harmony with the knowledge and truth of this book.

I have talked an hour, and now, my brother, let us take these things home. I will take up this text at some other hour. The rest of it is left for another hour. Let us take it up and get good out of it, and get the spirit of life and courage.

At this point the people in the gallery began to leave. Mr. Jones said: "Don't get up to leave, if you please; just listen to me a moment or two longer. I want every person in this audience tonight in the gallery, every man a member of the church—you, my brethren, out of the church—you are my brethren—I want every one of you that wants to project your life like this add to faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance. I want every one of you that wants to project your life on that plane. Let us see how many in this vast audience will stand up and say, I will project my life on a plane like that."

It was impossible to tell how many stood up, or rather how many remained seated, but about three-fourths of the audience seemed to be on their feet. Mr. Jones concluded with this prayer: "O God, as we stand before Thee, help us. We are very weak. Bless us in all our efforts to do good, to be good. Bless all these men and women, and bring us back each time with renewed faith and love. Bless all and prepare us for what Thou hast in store for us, and in Thy kingdom save us. And to Thy great name we give present and everlasting praise. Amen."

A hymn concluded the exercises.

SAM SMALL.

GOING FOR THE PEOPLE WHO CRITICISE THE SERVICES.

The noon meeting at Farwell Hall yesterday drew an audience that filled every seat in the building. Mr. Small, Mr. Jones, and a large number of well-known ministers and laymen occupied the platform. After reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. R. W. Bland and the Rev. Mr. Brown Sam Small announced his text as "Ye are they which justify yourselves before men."—*Luke xvi., 15.*

Men, he said, would hide, and dodge, and prevaricate, and sneak about to hunt up masks and subterfuges to conceal their true nature from the public gaze. When found out they would rush into the newspapers to justify themselves before men. A good many of these were like the old bogus preacher down South who was taken up for chicken-stealing. When taken before the Magistrate no trace of chickens or feathers could be found about his carpetsack. The Judge was just about to acquit him, when the carpetsack was opened and out flew a rooster. "Foh de Lawd," exclaimed the old darky, "I know naught about dat rooster, massa Judge, an' whoever put 'im in dat carpetsack war no frien' o' mine." Many in Chicago were just like the old darky. As soon as the rooster jumped out they began to say that whoever put it there was no friend of theirs.

"The remark that I made in one of my addresses last week," continued the speaker, "about the man who would want to get out of Heaven for a cocktail raised a laugh in certain circles and a good deal of indignation among some goody-goody souls. One of these had to air his indignation in the newspapers, and I shouldn't be surprised if he was the same man who couldn't stay the full hour at one of the South Side meetings last week, but went over to the Calumet Club for a cocktail." [Laughter and the remark from Sam Jones, "The hit dog runs and hollers every crack."] I guess Mr. Jones is right and we'll find it true in this case before we get through. Whenever the curtain is raised and the light let in upon such people they shout and denounce the one who exposes them every time. It's an even race in Chicago between Phil Armour and the devil who can count the most hogs—the four-legged ones and the two-legged ones. [Laughter.] Some say that I draw on my imagination for 900 of the 1,000 bagnios which I stated there were in Chicago, but my statement is amply indorsed by what the police know. I'm told that one man has said that he won't give the money he intended towards this work on account of what I said about the charity ball. Let him keep his money and let it perish with him like that of Simon Magus. [Loud applause.] I can conceive the same man who is kicking to have been a member of the party who were playing for a jackpot of $128 late on a Saturday night. As there was a danger of the game running into Sunday it was decided that the winner should contribute the entire sum to the church. The others agreed that he should put it in an envelope signed 'A. J. Pot,' and the sexton handed it up to the minister, who intimated that he had received a generous contribution from Mr. A. J. Pot, whose acquaintance he was sorry he did not have."

SMALL'S EVENING SERVICE.

"There's a terrible significance in everything we do; each word and act has its intent and purport," said Sam Small at the Chicago Avenue Church last night. "The greatest hope of the righteous man is that all his thoughts, words, acts, and examples may be approved by God, and another incentive to do right is that we may have the approval of our fellow-men. Each sinful thought, word, or act is a seed of error, bearing evil and ending in corruption and death to body and soul. In looking over the dictionary I often think that the letter 'd' is the most offensive in the alfabet, because under it is such a long catalog of the ills of men. There are five which I might mention tonight: Degradation, debt, disease, disgrace, death; the five principal fruitages of sin. How subtle is that degradation which is known only to the man himself; the man who has a consciousness of having lost his innocence and self-respect; his cleanliness, and purity, and sense of right feeling and moral action! He may have sinned in the dark, out of sight of the world, and his neighbors know nothing of it, but *he* does, and the consciousness is utter degradation; can never hold up his head among his fellows; he may be brazen and callous, but the marks of sin are in his eyes and on his features, and nevermore can he wear the smile of conscious innocence. Debt—I don't know of anything more persistent in its pursuit of a sinful man than debt. It will cling to him and he is always oppressed by it. Many a time after drinking 75 cents' worth of mean red whisky I have spent $300 or $400 before I got over the effect and have run myself in debt to keep my family from starving. As for disease, there's many a man packing around diseases which result from his sins, and yet he charges God with afflicting him. Men ruin themselves with drink; and if they could only see the livers and kidneys of deceased drunkards they would——"

"Say, Sam, do you think a man inherits drunkenness?" asked a slightly-inebriated auditor.

But after sizing him up Mr. Small went on to the subject of disgrace without deigning any response. After small sins men would rob banks and steal trust funds and men and women kill each other, bringing terrible disgrace to themselves and relatives. Lastly he treated of the fifth, death—death by murder, death by suicide, or by accident while incapacitated by the result of liquor or other sins. "Now what is there in these sinful courses to induce a man to follow them and wreck his home, his life, and his soul?"

He concluded by an urgent appeal to the unregenerated.

A SCARCITY OF TICKETS.

At the meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday at the Sherman House it was decided to dispense with the March banquet of the Methodist Social Union on account of the Jones and Small revival meetings. There seemed to be a misunderstanding as to whether the revival meetings at the Casino Rink were solely under the direction of the South Side pastors or whether the clergymen from the other divisions were to participate. Several seemed to think also that the meeting had been slighted, since only about a dozen tickets admitting preachers to seats on the platform had been tendered it. The Rev. C. G. Trusdell said he did not care whether the tickets called for seats on the platform, under the platform, or on the roof; but he did not want to see the Methodist contingent snubbed. A motion was made to appoint a committee to investigate the matter. Several of the South Side pastors poured oil on the troubled waters by stating that the dimensions of the platform were thirty-two by eighteen feet, and, as there were fifty singers, only a limited amount of clerical avoirdupois could be accommodated. The motion to investigate was lost, and the meeting adjourned to attend the noon meeting.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE REVIVAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—[Special.]—The most remarkable religious revival known for years is now progressing in Southern Indiana. Whole communities have been stirred profoundly by its influence, and hundreds have been added to the church membership. The work of awakening commenced early in January in the rural churches of Harrison County, and has spread from small beginnings all over the Counties of Clark, Floyd, Crawford, Dubois, Pike, Grant, Gibson, Knox, Vanderburg, Warrick, and Spencer. At Elizabeth, in Harrison County; Leavenworth, Alton, and other towns in Crawford County; Charlestown and Utica, in Clark County; Birdseye, Huntingburg, Jasper, and many other localities in Dubois County; at Oakland City, Princeton, and other towns in Gibson County; at many localities in Pike and Knox Counties; at the churches in Evansville and many of the country meeting-houses in Vanderburg County; at half a dozen or more localities in Warrick County; at Rockport and other Spencer County towns; at Paoli and a number of the country churches in Orange County, the conversions and additions to the churches have numbered all the way from fifty to 200 and 300. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian, and Baptist churches have all been more or less the beneficiaries of this revival work, the Methodist sharing most largely and the Presbyterian ranking second in the list.

IRVING'S "FAUST."

THE FIENDISH REVELS ON THE SUMMIT OF THE BROCKEN—A SCENE FROM DANTE'S "INFERNO."

Art Journal for March: The scene when it is first exhibited to the audience, a simple broad effect of rock and tree and cloud, might have been expected to pass for what it is—the mere foundation of the great sensation act of the play. But the audience, affected by its calm, true spirit, welcomed it with applause. Illuminated with a cold effect of stormy moonlight, the scene is singularly impressive. It is a study in black and white and gray. A mass of time-worn rock on one hand, two weather-beaten pines on the other, between them a snowy valley, the distance a mystery of vaporous clouds. But how deftly laid in for the purposes of the stage-manager! No effects of form or color to compete with the supernatural incidents of which it is the scene; no straining of the landscape painter to be in strong evidence with the figure artist; it is only the summit of the Brocken, cold, weird, desolate, with a couple of ragged pines that had staggered in tempestuous winds, barely keeping their roots in the rocky soil and snow. Presently the luminous shadow of the red Mephistopheles shows a cleft in the mountain, whence he appears leading Faust to the summit. The devil is accompanied by thunder and lightning. There is a big, hazy moon with a watery halo. A sudden flight of witches on broomsticks crosses its yellow disk. A flock of owls flap their solemn wings through the stormy night. Strange nameless beings and goblin spectres, half men, half beasts, chattering imps, old, bearded men and ghost-like women, hooded things, and winged fiends swarm out of the mountain sides with unearthly shrieks and cries and deep, grave chants and songs. Mephistopheles joins their infernal revels and leads the mocking laughs that greet the complaining wails of those who suffer; for it is a weird mixture of hellish joy and fiendish torment. Strange calls, from the rocky clefts below are heard and answered.

Faust is lured away for a moment by three weird women, while Mephistopheles still encourages the wild dance and joins in the ghost-like revels, the flashing lightning and the rolling thunder giving occasional accompaniment to the orgie. The devilish arrivals continue until rock and valley are crowded with the ungodly company, the last chorus giving out the lines:

When round the summit whirls our flight
Then lower and on the ground alight,
And far and wide the heather press
With witchhood's swarms of wantonness?

Then there is a momentary pause, the throng settles down into a surging mass, Mephistopheles calls to Faust, way is made for him, and across the distant mountain is seen a vision of Margaret.

Faust—A moment! seest thou—lo, yonder, yonder!
Alone and far a girl most pale and fair,
With slow and trailing feet she comes to us,
Methinks——'tis——Margaret?
Mephis.—Illusion! Heed it not—born of a dream.
It is a frenzy—lifeless fantasy.
Avoid its stare—'twill work upon thy blood,
Thy brain, 'twill make thee mad.
Faust—Those eyes have ne'er been closed by loving hands.
Dead?—Yet those the lips I once have pressed.
That is the form I clasped——
Mephis.—Fool, 'tis but magic!
Faust—The grief, the rapture conquers me.
Thy semblance is enough! I care not, I,
If it be like thee I must love it too.
Ah! what means that slender scarlet line
Around her throat—no broader than a knife?
Margaret!—Margaret!

"Vanish!" cries Mephistopheles, rising to his full hight in the centre of the scene. Amidst a peal of thunder the stage is cleared as by magic. Mephistopheles is alone, a red, solemn, spirit-like figure; a dark mystery all around him, no moon, no rocks, no trees, no sky, only darkness made visible by the cloaked figure with its pale, frowning visage and its flashing eyes, a veritable Prince of darkness and every inch a Prince. All suddenly, with a curse upon his lips at the departed vision, he invites his ghastly subjects to a renewal of the revels:

The curse of Hell upon it!
Swell your throats now with music wild!
Hellish! infernal! and then mad!

The command is obeyed. The Brocken is crowded once more, but the orgie goes on staccato, swelling in ferocity of shout and motion to the end. Mephistopheles, with laughing approval, reclines upon a rock which gives forth flashes of electric light, a pair of apes fondling him, until once again he leaps into the centre of the throng, and the world of the Hartz is ablaze. Earth and air are enveloped in a burning mass. The rocks seem to melt like lava. A furnace of molten lead has broken loose. The clouds shower down fiery rain, the thunder rolls away into the distant valleys. The ghost-like crew of fiends and witches and beings of nameless shape cower beneath the fiery hail and raise their withered, writhing arms in shivering protest. It is a scene from Dante's "Inferno," and there is Dante in the midst, if the actor only put into his mobile features an expression of pity instead of a sense of fiendish delight.

SENATOR BECK ON UNDERVALUATIONS.

Washington Correspondence New York *Herald:* Senator Beck served on the Ways and Means Committee when in the House, and has been on the Finance Committee of the Senate for years. He is one of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the matter of undervaluations, and recently visited New York to be practically instructed in the methods of doing business. "I learned more in those two days," said the Senator, "than I learned in all the long years I have been dealing with the tariff. No man is fit in my judgment to legislate, or recommend tariff legislation at least, who has not seen the operation of the tariff laws as they are carried out in the Appraiser's department in New York. I felt like kicking myself that I had ever voted for a measure that could be construed as I found the tariff laws were in their practical enforcement. Talk about smuggling! The ingenuity of the human mind has the greatest incentive imaginable to devise ways to evade our customs revenue laws. They are too clumsy for anything, and the sooner we simplify matters the better it will be for the Treasury and the morality of the people generally."

DOGS KILLED.

Ten thousand unlicensed dogs have been destroyed in London at the Dogs' Home alone since the hydrophobia scare began a few weeks ago.

RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Illinois Central—Losses on the Iowa Lines.

Appointment of an East-Bound Percentage Committee—Cut in St. Paul Rates.

Everything Ready for the Building of a Bridge Across the River at Memphis.

The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1885, has just been made. The gross sum received by this company from traffic during the last year was $12,621,264, against $12,190,833 for the year 1884. The earnings of the lines owned by the company in Illinois and the South increased $464,485, while the earnings of the leased lines in Iowa decreased $34,054. The net earnings of the railroad in 1885 were $4,776,189, and $4,820,544 in 1884. The net receipts during the last year from all sources were: Surplus dividend fund, $294,139; traffic, $4,776,189; lands, $55,916; New York office, $111,997; total, $5,238,240. From this fund were paid: Interest on debt and bonds drawn under sinking fund, $594,400; rental Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, $1,480,791; permanent improvements, $584,859; total, $2,624,050; leaving $2,614,190, out of which the usual semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent payable Sept. 1, 1885 and March 1, 1886, have been taken, amounting to $2,320,000. This leaves a surplus dividend fund applicable to the next dividend of $294,190.

The increase in operating expenses and the large amount expended on permanent improvements show that the physical condition of the property has not been neglected. For the coming year the further expenditure of $551,500 for betterments, chiefly in extending the double tracks and for additional equipment, has been ordered, and the construction of new engines and cars has been begun in the company's shops. Upon the leased lines in Iowa a further expenditure of $70,437 has been made for improvements properly chargeable to construction, which makes the whole sum charged to permanent expenditures in Iowa $1,591,857. By the terms of the lease the lessor is to pay the lessee the appraised value of such improvements at the expiration of the present lease of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad (October, 1887), and the first cost of all real estate furnished by the lessee if the Illinois Central Railroad Company shall exercise its option to surrender the lease. This company has, however, the option of renewing the lease in perpetuity on paying the present rental of 36 per cent of the gross earnings.

During the last year the loss to the Illinois Central by reason of the lease of the Iowa lines has amounted to $136,102, without charging the Iowa Division with interest on the cars and locomotives used, valued at $603,750, or on the improvements made during the term of the lease, or with rent for the terminal facilities in Dubuque and in Chicago owned by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. In 1884 the loss to the Illinois Central Railroad Company was $32,854 on a like basis.

In again bringing the attention of the stockholders to the unsatisfactory results obtained in Iowa the directors deem it proper to explain how completely the conditions of railway business have changed since these leases were made in 1867. An immense immigration was then passing into Iowa and the States beyond. Sioux City, the terminus of the Iowa Division, was the chief entrepot for supplies on the Missouri River. No other railways than the Dubuque & Sioux City and its feeders existed in the northern half of Iowa, excepting about eighty miles of the Prairie du Chien Road running northward from McGregor. There were then only 1,283 miles of railway in the State. Railroad charges had been advancing for several years and then stood at about 4 cents per mile for passengers and 3¾ cents per ton per mile for freight, and taxes were 1 per cent of the gross earnings. There are now 7,509 miles of railway in Iowa and the rates are less than 3 cents per mile for passengers and 1½ cents per ton per mile for freight, while taxes exceed 4 per cent of the gross earnings. Sixteen different railways, controlled by other corporations, cross the Iowa Division at different points, forming in several cases shorter lines to Chicago and the East and diverting business to such an extent that while ten years ago the gross earnings of the Iowa Division were $1,850,127.67 they had fallen to $1,678,335.80 in 1885.

In 1881 the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad Company began to take out of its income and set apart a fund to provide for the contingency of a termination of the lease, and it is understood additions have been made to the fund annually ever since. The Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company appears to have made no provision in this behalf until quite recently, when the directors recommended to their shareholders that no dividends be declared for two years, and that the net earnings of the company be reserved to buy equipment and to pay for betterments. This action by the lessor companies renders it reasonably certain that at the end of the lease the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be able to collect promptly whatever sum may be found to be due, as stipulated in the lease.

The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad is being extended from Yazoo City to the Yalobusha River, about seventy miles, with a branch to connect with the West & East Railroad at Lexington, Miss. This brings the road within ninety miles of Memphis, to which point it is expected to extend the line during the coming year. The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the company, in this city, the second Wednesday in March.

EAST-BOUND PERCENTAGE COMMITTEE.

Commissioner Blanchard announces that by authority of the Central Traffic Association and the Trunk Line Executive Committee the following Percentage Committee has been appointed: James Smith, Wabash, Chairman; John B. Carson, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; G. G. Cochran, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio; H. H. Courtright, Chicago & Alton; William Duncan, Ohio & Mississippi; H. C. Diehl, Indiana, Bloomington & Western; D. S. Gray, Panhandle & Pennsylvania Company; Edgar Hill, Bee Line; H. W. Hibbard, Vandalia; M. E. Ingalls, Big Four; J. T. R. McKay, Lake Shore; A. Mackay, Michigan Central; A. H. McLeod, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; G. B. Reeve, Chicago & Grand Trunk; E. P. Ripley, Burlington; William Stewart, Pennsylvania Company; W. M. Sage, Rock Island; and C. S. Wight, Baltimore & Ohio.

The duties devolved upon this committee are the consideration of east-bound percentages, as follows:

First—To report a uniform basis of maximum allowances by percentage or cents per 100 pounds, or both, for the short hauls of connecting lines to any junction where two or more connections compete, and to different, yet competing junctions, said junction points to be based on the Chicago unit.

Second—To recommend percentages on the Chicago basis from new junctions and crossing-points, or alterations in the percentages which have been heretofore announced from any points.

Third—To revise and recommend a basis of percentages from points at a greater distance from New York than is Chicago, including those upon the Mississippi River.

It is generally recognized, says Mr. Blanchard, that, while many old forms of concessions from rates are prohibited and have largely ceased under the new contracts of the trunk lines and of the Central Traffic Association, the following are continued with equally disturbing and serious results: Adopting percentages at new crossings which were made for other points having dissimilar distances; extending the St. Louis percentage to Mississippi River points, and the Chicago percentage to various interior points, regardless of the distance principle, or the effects of percentages and rates so made upon the rates from other places. The action of this committee will be submitted to the Joint Committee for amendment or confirmation. In view of the importance of the questions involved, Mr. Blanchard urges prompt action upon the committee.

ANOTHER CUT IN ST. PAUL PASSENGER RATES—THE CALIFORNIA WAR.

The rates to St. Paul locally, which thus far have been maintained at $11, were reduced yesterday by the Illinois Central to $9.50, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northwestern followed suit by making the rate $10. The reason why the Illinois Central made the reduction is explained in a letter to Mr. St. John, of the Rock Island, in which Mr. Hanson of the Illinois Central states that he had purchased a first-class ticket from a broker purporting to be of the Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad issue (evidently meaning Minneapolis & St. Louis), from Chicago to St. Paul, for $9.50, and his company was therefore compelled to make the rate over the counter from Chicago to Minneapolis or St. Paul the same. The ticket, Mr. Hanson says, was purchased March 1, and limited until March 10 by the broker. Mr. St. John, in reply to Mr. Hanson's letter, said that under the present condition of things there was no law to prevent the Illinois Central from making such rates to Minneapolis or St. Paul as it may deem best. Its action was but the carrying out of the St. Paul's "new policy," which, it seems, the Illinois Central had adopted in part only. It was unnecessary for the Illinois Central, for the purpose of reducing rates, to purchase tickets of ancient date, or of old issue, of brokers as an excuse for such reductions. It might just as well have come down at once to the figure which it was so anxious to adopt. In this connection Mr. St. John asks to be pardoned for asking if the Illinois Central was willing to have its competitors adopt as their regular rate to New Orleans the price at which labor and other tickets of its issue can be bought at brokers' offices via its line. If so, and its competitors chose to take advantage of it, he feels satisfied its New Orleans rates would soon be materially reduced. This letter is of considerable importance, as it indicates a decision on the part of the Rock Island and its Southwestern allies to cut the New Orleans rates if the Illinois Central continues to take a hand in the St. Paul fight. The Rock Island refuses to meet the new rates to St. Paul, and considers itself sufficiently protected by the arrangement allowing connecting lines to base on a $9.50 rate to points beyond St. Paul.

There is but little change in the situation as regards the transcontinental fight. Freight rates are about 50 per cent off the regular tariff, and all the Pacific Coast Association lines prorate with the California lines at the cut rates. The roads from Chicago find it impossible to compete for the business from seaboard points, owing to the refusal of the Eastern trunk lines to prorate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 1.—J. C. Stubbs, General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Company, today made one general rate of $10 per ton on all freight to New York, regardless of class. He also ordered two rates to be made from New York to this point of $1 per hundred on freight. Heretofore the charges were $3 or over per hundred, and 75 cents on freight previously carried for less than $3.

Owing to a demand of the Iowa roads that full fare be charged between Omaha and Chicago prices on unlimited tickets have been advanced to New York to $95.25; Chicago, $72.50; no change in limited tickets. The Southern Pacific made a new move in the fight this afternoon by cutting third-class tickets. Their announcement was immediately followed by similar action on the part of all other overland roads, and schedules of open rates were conspicuously posted at all offices as follows: To Omaha and Kansas City, $12.50; Chicago, $17.50; New York, $28.50; Boston, $30.50. Heavy sales of third-class tickets resulted in consequence of this reduction.

THE GREAT BRIDGE AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 1.—[Special.]—The bridging of the Mississippi River at this point seems to be attracting the attention of all the railroad magnates. Maj. Niles Merriwether, the City Engineer, is now at work drawing the plans and specifications for this undertaking. A. P. Boller, the engineer from New York, who was in Memphis several weeks ago, has written to the authorities that the money necessary to complete the enterprise, amounting to $5,000,000, had been subscribed and is now in bank in New York. It developed today that an engineer from Cleveland, O., named Macon, has been here for three weeks making surveys, etc. He represents Boston capitalists, who, in conjunction with President George H. Nettleton of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad, also contemplates the building of a bridge across the Mississippi here. Boller, it is believed, represents the Gould system of railroads.

A bill has been introduced in Congress authorizing the construction of a bridge at Memphis. The city authorities so far have not pledged themselves to either of the corporations who are so anxious to secure a charter, but will endeavor to see that full justice is done to all roads leading west from this city. It has been the dream of the average Memphian for years, the bridging of the Mississippi, and the prospects of it soon being realized has given renewed hope to those who have always claimed for Memphis the proud distinction of being the Queen City of the new Southwest.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Special.]—A fresh impetus was given to the war among the transcontinental railroads today. C. P. Huntington ordered a fresh cut in freight rates on his "Sunset Route" from New York to San Francisco. The new cut amounts to about 20 per cent on both first and second class freight, reducing the former from $1.25 to $1 per hundred, and the latter from $1 to 75 cents per hundred. This meets the low rate made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Other lines will probably follow Mr. Huntington's lead at once. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé ordered a reduction in its freight rate this morning down to the "Sunset Route," whose further cut of 20 per cent came immediately after. People interested conspicuously in transcontinental railway affairs said that there was no likelihood of any settlement of the rate war being reached soon, not before the Canadian Pacific was ready for admission to a reorganized association some weeks hence. Conferences were held today between some of the people interested in the transcontinental fight and representatives of the Eastern trunk lines, strenuous efforts being made to induce the Eastern managers to go into the fight, establish a pro rata tariff, and hurry the end of the war by increasing its immediate intensity.

After he had ordered the new 20 per cent cut in his freight rates Mr. Huntington said: "We are not fighters; we go slow in this office; we go very slow, but we do not purposely let anybody impose on us. We are determined that the public shall know one thing: Nobody shall carry freight between New York and San Francisco any better or any cheaper than we do. Everybody can depend on that. Nobody shall give any better rates than we do. We do not look upon that as a war; we call that looking after our interests."

THE READING REORGANIZATION.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Special.]—It was stated at the Windsor Hotel tonight that President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Company told one of his friends today that the scheme of the Drexel-Morgan syndicate for a reorganization of the Reading Railroad Company was "an utter failure." The importance of this statement lies in its authority. President Roberts has figured conspicuously in connection with "the grand plan" and has incomparable facilities for acquainting himself with all its purposes and movements. He was in sympathy with its object. The friend to whom he said that the syndicate had proved "an utter failure" assured New York friends tonight that he believed there was no longer any hope of creating the gigantic coal combination which had been contemplated as one of the chief features of the syndicate's big scheme. A new cut was made in the price of coal today. The Pennsylvania Coal Company led off with a reduction of 10 cents per ton on every grade except one or two of the most inferior, in which the cut was five cents a ton. As soon as news of the Pennsylvania Company's action was bruited the Delaware & Hudson sent its agents out with instructions to notify customers that it did not propose to be undersold. Other companies, it was predicted, would reduce prices tomorrow.

CUTS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—[Special.]—Under the agreement reached at the Cleveland meeting this was the day fixed for a general restoration of passenger rates, and the running of free-chair cars was to be abolished.

It is questionable if there has been a day in years when there was more rate cutting done than today, and local agents—some of them—were not only giving free chair cars on first-class tickets, but second-class as well. It is said that Mr. Ford of the Pennsylvania lines has about determined not to interfere with the running of chair cars under his jurisdiction.

WILL BE PUT IN BETTER CONDITION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—[Special.]—The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company by a recent refunding scheme has come into the possession of ample means with which to meet all the old obligations and to make many permanent improvements. The track on the main line between Hammond and Monon is to be relaid with heavy steel, and the Chicago & Indianapolis Air-Line Division is to receive attention throughout its length. Terminal facilities at Indianapolis are to be secured and improvements of some value to be erected. A new passenger-train out of Indianapolis for Chicago is to be put on, and several other changes of value are promised.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—In the United States Supreme Court today the celebrated case of the State of Tennessee vs. The Pullman Car Company was decided favorably for the Pullman Company. The question involved the right of the State to tax the property of the company, whose cars pass through the State. The decision sustained that of the lower courts, which had been in favor of the Pullman Company.

In the Court of claims today Chief-Justice Richardson delivered the opinion of the court in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in which it is held, on the authority of several decisions of the United States Supreme Court, that the right of the Government to retain, under the subsidy acts and the Sinking-Fund act, the whole compensation due the company for services applies only to compensation for services upon the 865 miles of aided portions of its road, and not to the 2,175 miles for the building of which the United States furnished no aid either by bonds or by chartered rights.

NOTES.

Mr. C. V. Lancaster has been appointed agent of the Rock Island at Underwood, Ia., vice C. W. Rowe. Mr. Rowe has been appointed agent at Malcolm, vice D. H. Arnold, resigned.

Mr. A. Pope has been appointed General Freight Agent and Mr. W. B. Bevill General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, with headquarters at Roanoke, Va.

The meeting of the Peoria east-bound roads, which was to have been held at Commissioner Blanchard's office today to organize a Peoria pool, has been postponed until tomorrow, as Commissioner Blanchard cannot return from the East until tonight.

Mr. James S. Cark having resigned the position of General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway to accept service with another company, the department will until further notice be under the charge of George W. Curtis as chief clerk.

Commissioner George H. Daniels of the Central Passenger Committee calls attention to the following resolution, adopted at the Cleveland meeting, Feb. 16, 1886:

Resolved, That commencing March 1, whatever rates shall be in effect from Chicago to Missouri River points may be used as a basis for making through rates from this territory to the west.

At a meeting of the contracting Freight Agents of the Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Wabash, Illinois Central, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago it was unanimously agreed to make the rate on lumber, car-loads from Chicago to points in Illinois reached via St. Louis, eight cents per 100 pounds, to take effect March 15.

The Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic has made a minimum on cattle-cars of 20,000 pounds instead of 19,000 pounds as heretofore. This has been done to make a car-load of cattle the same as horses, which has always been 20,000 pounds. By comparing statements for the last three or four years it is found that there never was a shipment of cattle of less than 21,000 pounds to the car.

A circular was issued yesterday announcing E. H. Winchester and John H. Reed as trustees for the holders of the first-mortgage bonds of the Little Rock, Mississippi & Texas Railroad. They have appointed as their agent Henry Wood, General Manager of the Valley Route. All the employés under the late management will be continued in their positions for the present.

The Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works are favorably inclined to the proposition of the Evanston Railway Company to pay for the building of the viaduct at Lake street upon condition that the company is granted the extra space over the tracks required and that the work may be commenced at once. The Evanston Road people propose to make the other railroads passing under the viaduct pay for their share of the work later.

The meeting of the Northwestern Traffic Association, which was to have been held at Commissioner Carman's office tomorrow, has been postponed for thirty days, with the understanding that affairs of the pool are to remain in statu quo until then. The present agreement expires, by limitation, March 31, 1886. The postponement of the meeting is due to the inability of Messrs. Hughitt, Cable, and Potter to attend. The special meeting of the Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota roads which was to have been held tomorrow has been postponed until the day of the regular meeting.

In the case of the People against the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company to compel the road to pay taxes on its property in Illinois, a plea was yesterday filed by the company setting out that it was not an Illinois corporation and owned no road here. It came in on the Chicago & Western Indiana tracks by lease from that road, but did not own any terminal facilities of its own, and hence was not subject to taxation in this State.

The transcript of the record in the case of the county against the Wisconsin Central Railroad was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, and an application will be made very soon to Judge Gresham for a temporary injunction.

Mr. O. S. Lyford, for many years General Superintendent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, has been appointed General Manager of that company. Mr. Lyford has had charge of the company's affairs since the resignation of Mr. Mackey, and for many years previous to that he had charge of the operating department. Mr. D. R. Patterson has been appointed Assistant to the General Manager of this company, in addition to his duties as Purchasing Agent. Mr. P. W. Drew has been appointed Assistant Superintendent. He will have charge of train and station service, in addition to his duties as Superintendent of Telegraph.

Recently a proposition was made to the Grand Trunk that the Canadian Pacific be allowed a differential of $2 on emigrant business to the Northwestern Territory, and that it shall not sell tickets beyond the Manitoba boundary line. The Canadian Pacific, in return, proposed not to compete for emigrant traffic from Canadian points to Dakota, Minnesota, etc., and also to sell no tickets beyond the United States boundary line. This means the Grand Trunk is not to compete with the Canadian Pacific for emigrant traffic on its line, and the Canadian Pacific is to leave all emigrant business this side of the Manitoba boundary line to the Grand Trunk. From advices received yesterday it appears that the Grand Trunk has accepted the proposition.

Last Friday evening articles of incorporation of the Stevens Point, Wausau & Northern Railroad were filed in the office the Secretary of State of Wisconsin. The object of the company is to build a road from Stevens Point, Wis., to a point on the Michigan line in Forest County, a distance of 150 miles. The capital stock is placed at $800,000. The incorporators are residents of La Crosse, Wis. These parties, or some of them at least, are largely interested in pine lands in the country north of Stevens Point, and their object evidently is to get a new outlet for their lumber to the southwest. The road is to connect at Stevens Point with the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul. The latter would deliver the lumber at La Crosse to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, which is probably interested in the new enterprise.

SUFFERING PEASANTS.

GREAT DISTRESS AMONG THE POOR SUBJECTS OF THE CZAR ON ACCOUNT OF POOR CROPS.

The reports that reach us from Russia are very grave. It is said that famine threatens whole provinces; that in extensive districts the able-bodied male population have migrated en masse to the great towns in search of employment, and that only the aged, the women, and the children have been left behind, with little prospect for many of them living through the winter. This is directly the result of last year's exceedingly bad harvest. It will, perhaps, be in the recollection of our readers that the wheat crop, for example, was only about three-quarters of an average crop; and the badness of the crops is immensely aggravated by the lowness of prices. The average price of wheat, for instance, last year was lower than it had been for 125 years previously, and compared with twelve months ago there is a further very considerable fall. We know how serious has been the effect of the fall in prices upon our own farmers; but here in England the farmers constitute a very small proportion of the whole population, while Russia may practically be said to be a country of peasant proprietors. The condition of the small farmers of Ireland more nearly resembles that of the bulk of the Russian peasants. The peasants are deeply in arrear in respect of the annuities which they have to pay for the redemption of their lands. The taxes, even in years when prices were much higher, were collected with great difficulty, and the oppression the peasants labored under was very great. In the nature of things, then, it will be much more difficult than ever to collect the taxes from them now, and, consequently, we may expect that the Russian Treasury will suffer more than ever this year. Apart from this is the danger of revolution in an empire where the Czar's authority rests mainly upon the peasants. Yet, in the face of all this, Russian bonds are very little under par, and sensible men predict that they will go higher still. Apparently the capitalists of Berlin have succeeded in making the German investors believe that Russian bonds are a safe and profitable investment.—*St. James' Gazette.*

SWEETER THAN SUGAR.

A chemist has discovered an extract from coal-tar 230 times sweeter than sugar.

WHAT WE SHOULD READ.

Wilkie Collins' Views as to What Is Needed for a Liberal Education.

"The Vicar of Wakefield" Is the Best Book on Sir John Lubbock's List.

In Fiction Dumas' "Monte Cristo" and Balzac's "Pere Goriot" Are Among Those Recommended.

Wilkie Collins writes thus to the *Pall Mall Gazette:* You have proposed that I should recommend to inexperienced readers some of the books which are necessary for a liberal education; and you have kindly sent a list of works drawn out by Sir John Lubbock with this object in view, and recently published in your journal.

I am sincerely sensible of the compliment to myself which is implied in your suggestion; but I am at the same time afraid that you have addressed yourself to the wrong man. Let me own the truth. I add one more to the number of reckless people who astonish Sir John Lubbock by devoting little care to the selection of what they read. I pick up the literature that happens to fall in my way, and live upon it as well as I can—like the sparrows who are picking up the crumbs outside my window while I write. If I may still quote my experience of myself, let me add that I have never gotten any good out of a book unless the book interested me in the first instance. When I find that reading becomes an effort instead of a pleasure I shut up the volume, respecting the eminent author and admiring my enviable fellow-creatures who have succeeded where I have failed. These sentiments have been especially lively in me (to give an example) when I have laid aside in despair "Clarissa Harlowe," "La Nouvelle Héloïse," the plays of Ben Jonson, Burke on "The Sublime and Beautiful," Hallam's "Middle Ages," and Roscoe's "Life of Leo the Tenth." Is a person with this good reason to blush for himself (if he was only young enough to do it) the right sort of person to produce a list of books for readers in search of a liberal education? You will agree with me that he is capable of seriously recommending Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" as the best book of travels that has ever been written, and Byron's "Childe Harold" as the grandest poem which the world has seen since the first publication of "Paradise Lost."

After this confession, if I nevertheless venture to offer a few suggestions, will you trust my honesty, even while you doubt my discretion? In any case, the tomb of literature is close by you. You can give me a decent burial in the waste-paper basket.

WHAT IS A LIBERAL EDUCATION?

To begin with, What is a liberal education? If I stood at my house door, and put that question to the first ten intelligent-looking persons who passed by, I believe I should receive ten answers all at variance one with the other. My own ideas cordially recognize any system of education the direct tendency of which is to make us better Christians. Looking over Sir John Lubbock's list from this point of view—that is to say, assuming that the production of a good citizen represents the most valuable result of a liberal education—I submit that the best book which your correspondent has recommended is "The Vicar of Wakefield"—and of the many excellent schoolmasters (judging them by their works) in whose capacity for useful teaching he believes, the two in whom I, for my part, most implicitly trust, are Walter Scott and Charles Dickens. Holding these extraordinary opinions, if you asked me to pick out a biographical work for general reading, I should choose (after Boswell's supremely great book, of course) Lockhart's "Life of Scott." Let the general reader follow my advice, and he will find himself not only introduced to the greatest genius that has ever written novels, but provided with the example of a man modest, just, generous, resolute, and merciful; a man whose very faults and failings have been transformed into virtues through the noble atonement that he offered, at the peril and the sacrifice of his life.

THE POPULAR TASTE.

Let me not forget that the question of literary value must also be considered in recommending books, for this good reason, that positive literary value means positive literary attraction to the general reader. In this connection I have in my mind the most perfect letters in the English language when I introduce the enviable persons who have not yet read it to Moore's "Life of Byron." Again, if any voices crying in the literary wilderness ask me what travels it may be well to read, I do justice to the charm of an admirable style, presenting the results of true and vivid observation, when I mention the names of Beckford and Kinglake. Get Beckford's "Italy, Spain, and Portugal"; and, beginning towards the end of the book, whet your appetite by reading the "Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaca and Batalha." In Kinglake's case, "Eothen" is the title, and the cheap edition of the book is within everybody's reach. Dr. Kane (in "Arctic Explorations") and Mr. George Melville (in "The Lena Delta") are neither of them consummate masters of the English language; but they possess the rare and admirable gift of being able to make other people see what they have seen themselves. When you meet with travelers who are unable to do this you will get nothing out of them but weariness of spirit. Shut up their books.

FICTION RECOMMENDED.

Keeping clear of living writers, may I recommend one or two works of fiction, on the chance that they may not have been mentioned, with a word of useful comment perhaps, in other lists?

Read, my good public, Mrs. Inchbald's "Simple Story," in which you will find the character of a young woman who is made interesting even by her faults—a rare triumph, I can tell you, in our art. Read Marryat's "Peter Simple" and "Midshipman Easy," and enjoy true humor and masterly knowledge of human nature. Let my dear lost friend, Charles Reade, seize on your interest, and never allow it to drop from beginning to end in "Hard Cash." Let Dumas keep you up all night over "Monte Cristo," and Balzac draw tears that honor him and honor you in "Père Goriot." Last, not least, do justice to a greater writer, shamefully neglected at the present time in England and America alike, who invented the sea-story and created the immortal character of "Leather Stocking." Read "The Pilot" and "Jack Tier"; read "The Deerslayer" and "The Pathfinder," and I believe you will be almost as grateful to Fenimore Cooper as I am.

A TASK OF GREAT MAGNITUDE.

It is time to have done. If I attempted to enumerate all the books that I might honestly recommend, I should employ as many secretaries as Napoleon the Great, and I should find nobody bold enough to read me to the end. As it is, some critical persons may object that there runs all through this letter the prejudice that might have been anticipated in a writer of what heavy people call "light literature." No, sir; my prejudice is in favor of the only useful books that I know of—books in all departments of literature which invite the general reader, as distinguished from books that repel him. If it is answered that profitable reading is a matter of duty first and a matter of pleasure afterwards, let me shelter myself under the authority of Dr. Johnson. Never mind what I say—hear him (Boswell, Vol. II., page 213, Ed. 1859): "I would not advise a rigid adherence to a particular plan of study. I myself have never persisted in any plan for two days together. A man ought to read just as inclination leads him; for what he reads as a task will do him little good."

I first read those admirable words (in an earlier edition of Boswell) when I was a boy at school. What a consolation they were to me when I could not learn my lesson! What consolation they may still offer to bigger boys in the same predicament among books recommended to them by the highest authorities!

OSCAR WILDE.

As we have published so many letters advising what to read, the following advice, "what not to read," from so good an authority as Mr. Oscar Wilde, may be of service:

Books, I fancy, may be conveniently divided into three classes:

1. Books to read, such as Cicero's Letters, Suetonius, Vasari's Lives of the Painters, the Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini, Sir John Mandeville, Marco Polo, St. Simon's Memoirs, Mommsen, and (till we get a better one) Grote's History of Greece.

2. Books to be reread, such as Plato and Keats. In the sphere of Poetry, the masters not the minstrels, in the sphere of philosophy, the seers not the savants.

3. Books not to read at all, such as Thomson's Seasons, Rogers' Italy, Paley's Evidences, all the Fathers, except St. Augustine, all John Stuart Mill, except the essay on Liberty, all Voltaire's plays without any exception, Butler's Analogy, Grant's Aristotle, Hume's England, Lewes' History of Philosophy, all argumentative books, and all books that try to prove anything.

This third class is by far the most important. To tell people what to read is as a rule either useless or harmful, for the true appreciation of literature is a question of temperament, not of teaching; to Parnassus there is no primer, and nothing that one can learn is ever worth learning. But to tell people what not to read is a very different matter, and I venture to recommend it as a mission to the University Extension Scheme. Indeed, it is one that is eminently needed in this age of ours, an age which reads so much that it has no time to admire, and writes so much that it has no time to think. Whoever will select out of the chaos of our modern curricula "The Worst Hundred Books" and publish a list of them will confer on the rising generation a real and lasting benefit.

After expressing these views I suppose that I should not offer any suggestions at all with regard to "The Best Hundred Books," but I hope that you will allow me the pleasure of being inconsistent, as I am anxious to put in a claim for a book that has been strangely omitted by most of the excellent judges who have contributed to your columns. I mean the Greek Anthology. The beautiful poems contained in this collection seem to me to hold the same position with regard to Greek dramatic literature as do the delicate little figurines of Tanagra to the Pheidian marbles, and to be quite as necessary for the complete understanding of the Greek Spirit.

I am also amazed to find that Edgar Allan Poe has been passed over. Surely this marvelous lord of rhythmic expression deserves a place. If, in order to make room for him, it be necessary to elbow out some one else I should elbow out Southey, and I think that Baudelaire might be most advantageously substituted for Keble. No doubt both in "The Curse of Kehama" and in the "Christian Year" there are poetical qualities of a certain kind, but absolute catholicity of taste is not without its dangers. It is only an auctioneer who should admire all schools of art.

IOWA ELECTIONS.

MUCH INTEREST TAKEN IN THE SELECTION OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, IN WHICH POLITICS DID NOT FIGURE CONSPICUOUSLY.

BURLINGTON, Ia., March 1.—At the municipal election today there were three tickets—Republican, Democratic, and Labor. The Republican nominees for Mayor and Treasurer and the Democratic nominee for Auditor, all three present incumbents, were reelected. The Democrats also elected the Police Judge and an Alderman-at-large. The next City Council will be eight Democrats and one Republican.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 1.—In the city election today the Republicans elected Eaton for Mayor, over Hormel, Democratic candidate for reelection, by a majority of 370, and gained four Aldermen, electing eight out of the nine.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 1.—[Special.]—In the city election today Harvey Phillips, Democrat, was elected Mayor on the "Citizens' ticket." The Democrats also elect a part of the other officers. The result is not a Democratic victory but a Republican defeat, and was brought about by general dissatisfaction among Republicans at the way in which Mr. Fullerton, the Republican candidate for Mayor, secured his nomination. His opponent, Mr. M. H. King, an Irishman in moderate circumstances, was the evident choice of the Republicans of the city, but went down before his rival. Under the circumstances the members of the party generally did not feel bound by the nomination of Fullerton, and either voted and worked openly for the Democratic candidate or neglected to vote for the Republican. In consequence Phillips carried the city without difficulty, with about 600 majority in a city that has ordinarily gone Republican by 1,000 majority. The rebuke to the new element that attempted to control the city politics is very emphatic, and is regarded with a good deal of satisfaction by many Republicans.

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 1.—The Democrats elected at the city election today a Treasurer, Solicitor, Assessor, and five Aldermen. The Republicans elect two Aldermen and probably the Mayor. The vote is close on Mayor.

IOWA CITY, Ia., March 1.—[Special.]—Republicans are jubilant tonight over the virtual overthrow of the Democratic saloon ring. The election of Frank Lewis in the Fifth Ward and Maj. Gearkel in the First makes the City Council a tie and prevents the ring dominating the city. Letevisky, Democrat, has less than 100 majority for Mayor. Last fall the Democrats had over 400 majority in the city.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., March 1.—[Special.]—The Marshalltown city election today was hotly contested. Ames, coalition, defeated Vial, saloon candidate, by 170 votes.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—The municipal election today resulted in a rousing Republican victory, John F. Powell having 130 majority for Mayor over William B. Werden, and the entire Republican ticket nearly as many. The only Democrat elected was Melody for Alderman in the First Ward. The Council will now be Republican, for the first time in several years. Republicans are jubilant over their success.

FAR WEST.

THE "ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS" CHANGES HANDS—COLLECTOR WELCH VINDICATED OF BASE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM.

DENVER, Colo., March 1—The Loveland interest in the *Rocky Mountain News* was this evening purchased by John Arkins, J. M. Burnell, and Maurice Arkins, who become sole proprietors of the paper. The property changed hands upon the basis of $180,000. The paper will remain under the management of John Arkins, who has conducted it for the last year.

BUTTE, Mont., March 1.—[Special.]—The grand jury, which was discharged yesterday and which was in session for two weeks, completely vindicated Daniel J. Welch, the ex-County Treasurer and present Collector of Internal Revenue for Montana and Idaho. It was charged that he was guilty of malfeasance in office, of tampering with his books and of appropriating public moneys to his own use. The fight on him was purely a political one, raised to prevent his confirmation by the Senate.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 1.—[Special.]—The report that an artesian flow of crude petroleum had been discovered in the southern part of Santa Fé County, between the mining villages of Golden and Wallace, was confirmed today and samples of the oil brought here and tested. The oil flows through tubing fifty-five feet down, and the flow is copious and steady. The crude oil burns freely and with a bright flame. Several claims have already been located in the vicinity of the well.

THE FIRE RECORD.

NASHUA, N. H., March 1.—Bascom's Block, containing stores, offices, and club-rooms, was burned last night. Loss, $40,000. A falling chimney buried three firemen—Lester Merrow, skull fractured and will probably die; Frank Farnsworth, three ribs fractured and probably fatally hurt; and George Campbell, seriously injured. The giving way of timbers threw down a ladder and precipitated Frank Holt from the second story to the icy sidewalk. He was severely injured, but will probably recover. Charles N. Calbury was struck by a brick in the head and now lies insensible.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 1.—Two buildings belonging to the extensive oil-cloth works of George W. Blabon & Co. were burned today. Loss, $75,000; partially insured.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y., March 1.—Fire started in Bodine Brothers' lumber-yard this afternoon with a stiff gale blowing. Engines from neighboring towns were called to assist in fighting the flames. At 10 o'clock tonight the fire was thought to be under control. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $31,000.

TROY, N. Y., March 1.—E. W. Hall's Opera-House at Whitehall and a number of smaller buildings were burned today. Loss, $35,000.

The paint-shops of the Fire Department, located at the foot of Chicago avenue, were damaged about $1,000 by fire at 12:30 a. m.

BRITISH PREMIERS.

It has rarely fallen to the lot of a British statesman to hold the office of Premier in three distinct Administrations. The late Lord Derby's first Government came into office in February, 1852, and lasted ten months; his second commenced in February, 1858, and continued till June of the next year; while the third was constituted in July, 1866, and was continued by Mr. Disraeli when Lord Derby retired in February, 1868. At the end of the last-named year Mr. Gladstone commenced his first Premiership, which lasted till March, 1874; and his second Premiership began in April, 1880. Many cases have occurred where the Premiership has twice fallen to the same statesman—the most remarkable instances being those of Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, Lord Melbourne, and Mr. Pitt within the present century. Lord Derby on the Conservative side and Mr. Gladstone on the Liberal side are thus the only party leaders who have hitherto been "three times Premier"; for, though Lord John Russell reformed his Ministry in March, 1851, yet the incident was rather in the nature of a continuance of his first than a commencement of a second Administration.

DEAD HORSES IN LONDON.

Dead horses are quoted in London now at 15 shillings. Last year they were worth £2 or £3 10s.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Henry A. Lane, London, England is at the Leland.

Gen. Horace Porter, New York, and Congressman James Laird, Hastings, Neb., are at the Pacific.

George H. Davis, O. W. Ruggles and wife, George L. Dunlap, wife, and niece, A. E. Silverthorne, J. B. Sherman, C. P. Root, and George W. Lamb of Chicago are guests of the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis.

IN GENERAL.

The following changes were yesterday announced in the railway mail service: J. L. Gilman, removed; H. L. Power, resigned; C. W. Christie and W. J. Ross appointed permanent clerks, and H. L. Leggett and J. A. N. Lindsey appointed probationers.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 20° above zero; 9 a. m., 20°; 10 a. m., 20°; 11 a. m., 21°; 12 m., 22°; 1 p. m., 21°; 3 p. m., 22°; 6 p. m., 23°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.80; 6 p. m., 29.87.

Nelson Dunham was brought before Justice Hawkinson yesterday charged with keeping a gaming-house at No. 91 South Clark street. The place is a saloon. Albert Abrahams, the complainant who swore out the warrant, alleges that he gambled and lost money in the place. The case was continued to March 8.

The thirteenth annual entertainment of the Cambrian Benevolent Society was held last evening at Berry's Hall, corner of Sangamon street and Washington boulevard, about 300 persons being present. The exercises were begun by the singing of a song of welcome by a choir of male voices. Introductory remarks by Mr. J. Jones, the President of the society, followed. The program consisted chiefly of vocal selections in Welsh, with one or two English songs, rendered by the men and women of the society, and were well received.

Messrs. Adams, Palmer, Dreyer, Williams, Stockton, and Gen. Strong met at the office of the Lincoln Park Board yesterday to inspect the plans of Architect Whitehouse for a base for the Grant monument and to consider the general character of the work. Mr. Whitehouse's plan has a terrace with a pedestal and equestrian bronze statue upon the summit, but the deliberations are at present confined to the ornamental base, the statue being an after consideration. No conclusion was arrived at when the committee adjourned for one week.

Anton Podgurski, recently from Poland, caused the arrest yesterday of Mrs. Elizabeth Schwartz, who he alleges was his wife in the old country and is now a bigamist. The woman, who is robust and about 35 years old, was found living with Nicholas Schwartz on Halsted street, near Eighteenth. The husband of former years said he discovered his truant wife after a long search in New York and Chicago in the capacity of a rag-picker. He saw her walking on Eighteenth street and recognized her at once. The woman gave bail in $1,000 for a hearing March 8 before Justice Kistler.

At the monthly meeting of the directors of the Union Catholic Library Association last night it was reported that the recent banquet at the Revere House netted the society nearly $500 and places it entirely out of debt. Twenty new members have been admitted, and several applications are on file. The board discussed the propriety of setting apart a certain sum every month for the purchase of books and soliciting contributions from the friends of the association for the same purpose. It was decided to keep the library rooms open hereafter until 8 p. m. Frank T. O'Brien was elected Secretary, and John O'Neill a member of the board to fill a vacancy.

Miss Anna M. Herrick was married at her home, No. 2120 Prairie avenue, at 6:30 p. m. yesterday to Señor Nicolas de Teresa, a Spanish resident of Paris, who has been visiting Chicago for some time. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. J. McPherson. Misses Jessie Grey, Margaret Otis, Jennie Myers, and Louisa Herrick acting as bridemaids. The groomsmen, friends of the bride, were Walter Herrick, Edwin Hughes, Thomas Blayney, and H. A. Waldron of Providence, R. I. During the evening a reception was held, and at 11 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. de Teresa were driven to the depot on their way to New York, Washington, London, and Paris.

The much-talked-of "call" was consummated on the Open Board yesterday at 9 o'clock. A large and excited crowd, including "Old Hutch" and quite a number of well-known "up-stairs" traders, gathered around the corn-pit, where the office of caller was satisfactorily performed by Ed Ryan. Although the call only lasted twenty minutes over 250,000 bushels of wheat changed hands in the time in lots all the way up to 50,000 bushels. The inevitable turmoil and confusion that characterizes the opening of all such new ventures found no exception here, but every confidence is expressed that the call will be in smooth running order within a few days. The experiment was generally regarded as highly satisfactory.

The telegraph lines and all other appurtenances of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company within the boundaries of the State of Illinois were sold at auction by Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery, at the Adams street entrance to the Government Building yesterday morning. The sale was in pursuance of an order of the United States Circuit Court and made to satisfy a judgment rendered against the company in favor of Eugene N. Howell of New York, amounting to $61,266. James L. High, attorney for Mr. Howell, tendered the only bid, becoming the purchaser for $25,000. The only other person present was E. A. Kent, who came from New York to represent the company. The sale was made subject to a priority lien for $10,000,000 held by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.

At the meeting of the Baptist ministers yesterday the subject of "Home Missions" was discussed. The Rev. Dr. W. M. Haigh of the Home Mission Society presented a statement of the work done by the society and its needs for the future. April 1 there would be a demand made on the treasurers of the various societies for $192,000 to prosecute the work. Dr. N. E. Wood spoke on "Home Mission Literature" and Dr. G. C. Lorimer on "The Gospel and Social Order." Dr. Lorimer spoke on the treatment of this subject, of the danger to the peace and well-being of society from the socialistic tendencies of the times. The Gospel was the weapon that must be used in bringing about a right condition of things. A resolution was adopted expressing the interest of the clergy in home mission work, and pledging the society increased support during the coming year.

THE "HOUSE OF BLAZES" MURDER.

The trial of John Dooley, John McNamara, and James Hennessey for the murder of Cornelius Hanley in a fight in the "House of Blazes" saloon at No. 3146 Ashland avenue, was continued in Judge Collins' court yesterday for the fourth day's work.

John Hanley, an old laborer who did not see the fight, was catechised for the amusement of lawyers.

"I live on Mulligan street," he said.

"Which way does it run?" asked Mr. Ingham.

"It roons, sorr, narth and wist."

"You do not mean that."

"Yis, sorr; narth towards the Board of Trade and wist towards wist. It dooz crass Ashland iviny at squarr corrners."

"Does it run parallel to Ashland avenue? Do you know what parallel means?"

"Oi dooz. It cooms onto Ashland iviny at Coughlin's grawcery shtore."

"I don't know where Coughlin's grocery is, but I infer your street runs east and west. That's all, witness."

The closing arguments will be begun this morning.

CHICAGO TO HAVE A WAX-WORKS EXHIBIT.

A company with a capital stock of $250,000 has been formed in this city by Simon Florsheim of the Chicago Corset Company for the purpose of establishing a wax-works museum similar to the Eden Musée in New York City and Mme. Tussaud's in London. The company propose putting up an elaborate two-story building, with an eighty-foot frontage, on Wabash avenue, somewhere north of the panoramas, and expect to have it completed by Oct. 1. A large number of figures are now being made by the same artists and sculptors who are employed by the Eden Musée, among which are groups of all the Presidents of the United States, the various rulers of the world, and the noted literary geniuses and musical composers of this country and of Europe. Besides these there will be a great many comical and local characters calculated to keep pace with current events. The new enterprise will not be run on the dime-museum plan, but will charge 50 cents admission week days and half that amount Sundays.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The General Committee of Preparation for the Episcopal Convention to be held in Chicago next fall appointed the following sub-committees at a meeting held at the Palmer yesterday: Halls, C. D. Hanna, Edwin Foreman, F. B. Tuthill, R. J. O. Hunter; Entertainment, W. M. Tilden, F. B. Fisher, J. H. S. Quick; Hospitality, Col. George Harlow; Post-Office, S. Corning Judd; Telephones and Telegraph, C. M. Fay, H. B. Grier; Hotels, M. D. Talcott; Lunches, Clinton Locke; Transportation, J. A. Grier, H. C. Wicker, M. M. Kirkman, John Dunn, H. O. Goddard, and A. H. Hanson. Gen. A. C. McClurg tendered the use of rooms at his store for committee meetings during the convention, which was accepted.

ALL ABOUT A PATENT.

The case of Gary G. Calkins, President of the Novelty Lock Company, charged with subornation of perjury, was resumed before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday. F. A. Gurney, bookkeeper for the Novelty Company, testified that he was present at an interview between Calkins and Hoffman in which the latter asked the former for money. To this request Calkins replied that he did not intend to pay Hoffman any more money; he had paid him enough. J. V. Calkins, a nephew of Gary G. Calkins and son of John W. Calkins, testified that he was present during a conversation in October, 1883, when Gary G. Calkins said to Mr. Huff: "O, Huff, you say that you're the inventor of this nut-lock." Upon which Huff replied that he was, and that neither Gilbert nor Hoffman had invented it. Thereupon John W. Calkins called Huff a liar. Gary G. Calkins then asked Huff why, if he was the inventor, he had not spoken to him about it, being in his employ. Huff replied that he had lost enough by the firm already, and did not intend to give any more information. Witness regarded the patent as a valuable one.

Mr. F. F. Warner, solicitor of patents, testified to an interview he had with Calkins and Hoffman in reference to securing a patent upon the nut-lock, during which Calkins said that Hoffman was the inventor, and that when the patent was secured it was to be assigned to Calkins, and witness was requested to draw up assignment papers. This was done, and subsequently witness informed Calkins that Gilbert had brought interference proceedings. Hoffman, who was present, said that he had the nut-locks upon his house for nearly two years; this was about April, 1885, and Hoffman made a statement in writing to this effect, also that in June, 1883, he suggested to Calkins that he should have the nut-lock attachment put in his door-knobs or scutcheons. Witness also produced a memorandum given him by Hoffman, upon which were written the addresses of the witnesses Hoffman had secured to swear that they had seen the device in operation prior to the date of the patent-right. These were Austin Gordon, N. Barnum, Frank B. Brown, F. O. Carter, and Harry Hansien. Mr. Charles A. Warren appeared with Mr. Horton for the defense.

TOUGH, FOR A DEACON.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN BARTON'S EXPERIENCE WITH A TENANT, THE LAW, AND A TROUBLED CONSCIENCE.

"He bruk de stove up wid a ax and true it ober de fence, an' den he held de weepon ober my head an' swore he'd cut me in two, which I tink am pruity tough work for a deacon in de Baptis' church," said John Brown to Justice White yesterday when he appeared as complainant against Abraham Lincoln Barton, a colored man, whose kinky hair was bunched up at the sides and top of his head, making him look like a Zulu chief.

"How is this, Barton?" inquired the court.

"Yo' see, Jidge, it am dis way. Miss Johnston, she's my sarvint, an' I dun tole her dat I can't have my house burnt up, no how; a week ago come Wednesday she dun most let the place burn. Dis h'ar man he choke me in the neck, and yar's de mark. I tuk away one stove, an' dey puts anoder, a little monkey stove I calls 'em. So I spects ebery minit to see de old home go flaming up——"

"Yes, yes, but stick to the point; did you break up the stove and throw it away?"

"I spects I did, Jidge, but she do'n need no stove in de room, it's just as warm an' comfit'ble widout, dars a big oven in the kitchen, and its enough to warm her room."

"Why, Judge, Miss Johnston am sick abed wid chills and ager. He got no right to go inter de room nohow, cause he rented it for $1 a week an' agreed to let her stay all winter."

"What! a sick woman, and you took away her stove. I think I'll have to fine you, Barton."

"O, Judge, I'se most sorry fur my doin' it now. Let me go dis time an' I'll put de stove back."

"But it's broken up and is of no use any more."

"Dat's no difference; I'll go right now an' git a new one"—"And put in some coal for it?" interrupted the Justice—"Yes, sure; coal, too, an' light it, an' make eberyting snug agin, fur dis bizness am troublin' me conscience."

"All right Abraham, see that you do. I'll just put a $3 fine over your head and suspend it, but be sure you fix Miss Johnston's stove up or I'll let the bailiff go after you", and Deacon Barton went out to purchase the necessary comforts for his tenant and gain a clear conscience.

THE ABSTRACTMAKERS.

THEY MAY BE DEPRIVED OF ACCESS TO THE UNITED STATES COURT RECORDS.

The *Daily Court Record* of Cleveland, O., of Feb. 19, says:

"By a recent decision of Attorney-General Garland makers of abstracts of title are hereafter to be denied the privilege of making abstracts of judgments rendered in the United States Courts, on the ground that it deprives the Government of a part of its revenue. Hereafter people getting abstracts of title, in order to show that there are no judgments against them in the United States Courts of this district, will be obliged to get a certificate from the clerks of those courts, which will increase the cost of an abstract from $1.30 to $5."

A member of the firm of Handy & Co. said to a TRIBUNE reporter that the abstractmakers of Chicago had for some time expected the issuance of an order something like this, and had held several conferences with a view to devising what steps to take in the event of its coming into force here. They had not yet determined on any plan of action, however, and could only await developments.

The effect of the order of Attorney-General Garland, it being a general one, must soon be felt here and will doubtless prove a serious stumbling-block to the abstractmakers, as it is something that can't be fought by an injunction. One effect of the order will be to increase materially the price of abstracts and also the amount of fees paid to clerks. For every man who gets an abstract will, in order to have it complete, be obliged to go to the Clerk of the United States Court and pay his fees for an examination of the records from the date this order goes into force.

THE CHANGE-OF-VENUE BUGBEAR.

IT CAUSES ONE JUSTICE TO CALL ANOTHER AN ASS AND SENDS A PRISONER HOME FREE.

The much-maligned change-of-venue law is still an unsettled question among the West Side Justices, and a new interest was added to the dispute yesterday by the refusal of Justice Fisher to accept a change of venue from Justice Russell. The case was that of Robert Johnston of No. 2800 Archer avenue, who was arrested about three weeks ago for alleged disorderly conduct. When Fisher first refused to take it on the ground that he was not the nearest Justice, Russell declared that he must settle the affair in some way, for when he granted a change of venue he lost jurisdiction, and the refusal of Fisher to hear it threw it into the street. Fisher then heard arguments on the matter from the attorneys engaged, and yesterday he reiterated his previous opinion that he could not hear the case, Justice Scully being the nearest Justice. He quoted a vast amount of authority for his position, an instance being cited where a decision in the Circuit Court had been reversed by the Supreme Court because in granting a change of venue from one county to another the Circuit Judge had skipped a county, thus violating the rule to send cases to the nearest Judge. If the law was good for counties it ought certainly to be applicable to cities. He also said that had he heard the cause and fined the man, perhaps sending him to the bridewell, he would be liable to be sued for damages for false imprisonment, while Russell, who had been the original transgressor in sending the case to him, would go free. Russell had violated the law in overlooking Scully, but that was no reason why he should. He then sent the transcript and papers in the Johnston case back to Russell with his reasons. Justice Russell heard the message with composure, and then threw the documents into his waste-basket, with the remark: "Fisher is an ass."

Mr. Johnston went home, arrested, but free to do as he pleased, well assured of the truth of the adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," or, not to put it too harshly, "When Justices falls out, prisoners go free."

LOCAL POLITICS.

MR. BONNEY INSISTS ON HIS OBJECTIONS.

C. C. Bonney filed a motion to set aside the order entered Saturday confirming the appointment of his son, C. L. Bonney, as clerk in the Twentieth Precinct of the Sixth Ward. He gave notice to the Election Commission that he would call the motion up this morning. His grounds are (1) that the order was in violation of law because no hearing was had, although objections had been filed in due form; (2) that it was in violation of the rules of practice of the court because objector was present during motion hour and the matter was not taken up; (3) that no notice was given and no opportunity to be heard; (4) that the law is contrary to the Constitution of the United States and the State of Illinois because there is no power in the Government to compel a man to accept a public office against his will; (5) that a lawyer is exempt, being an officer of court; (6) that the objection was not examined by the Commissioners, as required by the law, as to his qualifications to serve. To all this the Election Commissioners reply that Mr. Bonney came into their office and consented to act.

Maj. B. R. De Young of the Eleventh Precinct of the Fourth Ward came to the office of the Commissioners, accompanied by State Senator Harper, and asked to be excused from service because he was a candidate for South Town Assessor. He presented a sworn statement to that effect. But Commissioner Hoffman refused to let him off. He was to serve during the registration, and if he received the nomination he might then be excused.

What may become a serious case was occasioned by John Merker, who was appointed as clerk for the Third Precinct of the Fifth Ward. His affidavit and commission were read to him. But he swore he would not serve as clerk. If they would make him judge he would accept, but not as clerk. He refused point-blank to sign the affidavit as to his qualifications and went off defying the commission.

The judges and clerks of the first six wards were sworn in and received their commissions, instructions, and copies of the Election law yesterday. About 120 failed to appear. They may come in today and be sworn. Those of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards have been notified to appear today between 2 and 5 or 7 and 9 p. m. to be sworn. In the Town of Lake all but two men have taken their commissions.

The ballot-boxes in the possession of the County Clerk have been turned over to the Election Commission. Those in the possession of the City Clerk will be as soon as the Council agrees to turn them over.

The commission asked the County Board yesterday for an appropriation of $33,265 for this year. The law provides that the judges and clerks at county elections shall be paid out of the County Treasury.

The men who have been canvassing the Sixth Ward, telling the Democrats to come out and register and the Republicans not to trouble themselves about it, because they were registering them, have been shadowed by a self-constituted committee of Republicans in many cases, and their work has partly been neutralized by the watchers. The work has now been entirely stopped on both sides.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE A. GREENE.

Mr. George A. Greene of Boston died Feb. 23 in Milford, Mass., where he had gone for a little rest and visit to his son. He was born in Newport, R. I., Nov. 26, 1812, and was related to Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary memory. He learned the printing business in Providence, went to Boston over fifty years ago, and was one of the hand-pressmen on fine work in Cambridge and Boston for many years. He subsequently established himself as a printers' rollermaker, and did business at No. 21 School street for nearly thirty years. He materially assisted printers in fine work by the quality of his rollers, which are an important factor in good printing. Mr. Greene leaves three sons—G. M. and R. B., large manufacturers in Milford, and John E. of Chicago. He was the seventh direct descendant of Dr. John Greene of Warwickshire, Eng., who landed in America in 1634, and settled in Warwick, R. I.

NATHANIEL S. MITCHELL.

Nathaniel S. Mitchell, late of the law firm of O'Meara & Mitchell, who died at his residence, No. 249 Illinois street, Saturday night, of typhoid pneumonia, was taken last night via the Rock Island Road to his former home in Davenport, Ia., for interment. Mr. Mitchell was a young lawyer of ability and promise. His father, the Hon. G. C. R. Mitchell, was for several years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Iowa and one of the first settlers of Davenport. Mr. Mitchell leaves to mourn his loss a wife a four children.

P. H. DU VERNET.

The many friends of P. H. Du Vernet, the Boston agent of the Cunard Steamship Line, will be deeply pained to learn of his death, which took place at Boston Sunday afternoon. Mr. Du Vernet was connected with the Cunard Line upwards of thirty-five years (a life-service), twelve years of which were spent in Chicago. His death will be a great loss to the line. He leaves a widow and four children.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Village Board of Trustees met last evening, Tobin absent. Chris Volke was refused a saloon license to take effect March 1, the License Committee deciding that he must wait until the beginning of the fiscal year, April 1, or pay for the present half of the year in full.

An ordinance dividing the village into twenty-four election districts was passed. An ordinance was ordered engrossed appointing the polling-places, judges, and clerks for the village election to be held the first Tuesday in April. They are as follows, the number in brackets being that of the district and the names of Democrats being printed in italics and of Republicans in roman. The first three names in each case are those of the judges:

[1] Polling-place, Park-Phaeton Station, Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue—Seth F. Crews, B. F. Head, *Henry J. Goodrich*; T. B. King, *George McKee*. [2] No. 4109 State street—John Martin, Charles F. Springer, *William Malley*; Orville Broad, *A. L. Cory*. [3] Steel's livery stable, Fiftieth street, near State—Samuel Pullman, Edwin Venn, *John Milan*; George Parker, *Dr. James Lawless*. [4] Forty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue—E. P. Hotchkiss, C. C. Johnson, *Thomas H. Lawrence*; James Dutton, John Hanrahan. [5] Greenwood Avenue School House—J. L. Dickinson, C. Walter Brown, *E. S. Kimball*; Wallace DeWolf, *W. C. Walsh*. [6] Village Hall—J. H. Gray, M. K. Stauffer, *Henry McKey*; F. K. Root, *Charles Jennings*. [7] Rosalie Music-Hall—Henry V. Freeman, T. A. Banning, *William Ryan*; C. P. Root, *J. C. Jennings*. [8] School-house, Sixty-first street and Wabash avenue—F. W. Newland, Jeremiah Ryan, *Walter Maher*; Horace P. Stebbings, *George Ring*. [9] Post-office, Sixty-third street and Illinois Central tracks—J. E. Hardy, James Wadsworth, *F. W. Gray*, William L. Church, *Jere Thompson Jr.* [10] Social Hall, Grand Crossing—Joseph Lawton, C. S. Ford, *Adam Neeb*; A. J. Bassett, W. C. Scovel. [11] Seventy-ninth street and Railroad avenue—Fred Wilkinson, John Woodbridge Jr., *William Donohue*; William Betts, *Patrick Sexton*. [12] Farnsworth's store, Ninetieth street and Superior avenue—Richard Brunt, John P. Bloom, *J. P. Little*; B. A. Powers, *Thomas E. Martin*. [13] Patrol-house, Ninety-second street—George W. Richards, E. De Pew, *Daniel Duggan*; J. L. Marsh, *Thomas O. Egan*. [14] No. 9543 Commercial avenue—Daniel Dessey, William Riley, *M. Doyle*; A. D. Atcheson, *John Lucas*. [15] Meis' store, Colehour—J. Peterson, Joseph Spahn, *Daniel Kilberry*; Charles H. Krimbill, *C. E. Gilmore*. [16] Police station, Cummings—Joseph G. Noyes, H. H. Kleinman, *Thomas Farrell*; George S. Derr, John A. Jones. [17] Nickel-Plate shops, house of J. R. Prouty—Orlando Ostin, Frederick Nagel, John B. Leonard; Louis Steinfeldt, *James O'Toole*. [18] School-house, One Hundred and Seventh street and Fulton street—Frank Broadbent, G. W. McIntosh, George Swartz; George Wells, *H. W. Christie*. [19] Northeast corner Morse avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth street—James Lowrey, Evan Roberts, *James Tobin*; S. E. Harvey, *J. A. Barry*. [20] Livery-stable, Pullman—G. W. Merchant, D. F. Averill, *W. H. Walsh*; Charles Campbell, William Behrer. [21] Engine house, No. 9, Roseland—John Madderom, Peter Vanderbilt, *Charles Fraatz*; A. Van Vlissengen, G. Otto. [22] Hose house, Kensington; John C. Trainor, A. J. Spark, *H. M. Sinclair*; Frank Johnson, *James Murphy*. [23] John Cassenbrot's store, Riverdale—Thomas Goodwillie, *E. T. Martin*, Louis G. Reich; Henry Mohl, *A. C. Tesman*. [24] Roys House, Hegewisch—John H. McCormick, William Farnsworth, *James Cassidy*; John Kippel, *William Mulcahy*.

The board adjourned for two weeks, and Fred Howard was appointed President pro tem. until the return of President Spencer, which will be about ten days.

LAKE.

The Chicago Live-Stock Exchange held a turbulent meeting yesterday afternoon in the exchange hall. Elmer Washburn presided. An amendment to Rule 9 to the effect that no member of the exchange shall sell live stock for any individual who refuses to comply with the contract between the packers and the Live-Stock Exchange relative to the hog-inspection fees was balloted on and adopted by a vote of 63 to 2. Letters were read from W. L. Cassidy of the St. Louis Live-Stock Exchange asking the views of the Chicago exchange relative to the holding of a convention at which Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and other places would be represented. The matter was referred and reconsidered but no action was taken. S. E. Wood then spoke on the dressed-beef question and moved that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions bearing on the same. The Chair appointed S. E. Wood, W. A. McIlliany, and W. T. Keenan on the question, and the committee subsequently returned the following:

WHEREAS, The railways which form the Eastern pool have materially advanced the rate of freight on live stock and dressed beef, and

WHEREAS, We are informed and believe that such rates of freight are higher in proportion than from any other stock market in the West, and

WHEREAS, We believe the maintenance of the new schedule would divert much trade from the West, and that the said railways would lose more by diminished business than they would gain by the additional percentage of freight per 100; therefore

Resolved, That this exchange emphatically protest against any adjustment of freight rates that will be detrimental to the interest of Chicago, and respectfully ask the railway companies to reconsider their action in advancing rates.

Resolved, That the exchange by this action express no opinion as to comparative rates on live stock or dressed meats.

Levi B. Doud moved that the committee's report be referred to a committee of five commission-men to consult the dressed-beef and live-stock interest and ascertain whether or not there has been any unjust discrimination against Chicago in regard to rates to the seaboard. A movement regarding the dressed-beef rates had been anticipated, and consequently the attendance of members was unusually large, and the committee's action accordingly brought out an almost endless discussion and much disorder. Speeches for and against the exchange taking action in the matter were made by many of the members, and many times the Chair found proceedings tied up in a knot. G. F. Swift finally presented a substitute to Mr. Doud's motion, and the matter being voted upon was lost. Mr. Swift then offered the same as a resolution, and it was tabled. He then called for a division of the house, which resulted in a vote of forty-eight for tabling the resolution and fifteen against, and amid much confusion the meeting adjourned.

JEFFERSON.

The Agitation Association of Section 35 held a meeting Saturday night at the Almira depot and determined to take steps at once to secure street-lamps and other improvements. There was a discussion as to the advisability of dividing School District No. 10 and establishing two schools, but the matter was laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Kay of Norwood Park, while driving from the county-house, was thrown from his buggy in such a manner that the wheels ran over him. He lay unconscious for some time, and was finally discovered and taken home. His injuries are very serious and his condition is considered precarious.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

The installation of the Rev. William Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, will occur this evening at 8 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Noyes. The Rev. Herrick Johnson will deliver the charge to the people and the Rev. Dr. Patterson the charge to the pastor.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE IOWA LEGISLATORS DISCUSS THE SOLDIERS' HOME QUESTION—NO MORMON PREACHERS WANTED IN MISSISSIPPI.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 1.—[Special.]—The only event of interest in the Legislature today was in the Senate—over a new phase of the Soldiers' Home question. Senator Scott introduced a resolution reciting that the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport, which was established years ago in response to patriotic motives, has been divered from it original use and now contains but very few orphans of soldiers, therefore it proposes that a special committee go to Davenport and consider the propriety of changing this into a soldiers' home, as there are a number of sick and disabled soldiers in the State who should be taken care of. It suggests that the few soldiers' orphans would find good homes in private families, and the buildings could be better used for old soldiers. The resolution called out a stormy debate. Senator Sutton and others interested in the location of the home at Marshalltown opposing the resolution with great vigor. They characterized it as a gross injustice to the poor orphans, and declared that they would rather have the marble pillars of the Capitol crumble to dust than neglect the helpless and homeless orphans of the State. There was a general suspicion that behind this personal interest in the orphans was fear that the effect of the investigation might be prejudicial to the location of the home in any of the desired localities. Although the resolution was not supported on the floor near as ably as it was opposed, to the surprise of all it carried by three majority, several Senators being absent, and the Democrats nearly all voting for it. This makes the fight for the Soldiers' Home still more complicated and intense.

In the House today it was decided to require all bills for appropriations to be reported back by March 15.

Culbertson's bill regulating the sale and transfer of grain held in elevators under a receipt for the same was discussed at length and referred back to the committee.

The Railroad Committee reported for indefinit postponement House files 305 and 388, requiring railroads to attach automatic car couplers on all trains.

A bill was introduced changing the election laws so as to require the numbering of all ballots voted.

A resolution was introduced by Keatley asking for a special committee to investigate the conduct of the office of State Veterinarian.

Fifteen legalizing acts were disposed of today. The special order tomorrow in the House is a bill providing that public possession of a Federal stamp or receipt for the sale of liquors is prima facie evidence of intent to violate the State Prohibitory law.

The Boggs House bill, providing for local or county boards of arbitration, was ordered engrossed and passed to a third reading.

JACKSON, Miss., March 1.—[Special.]—The Legislature passed a bill making the teaching of the doctrine of Mormonism or the persuading of persons to espouse it in this State, or to go out of the State to do so, a crime punishable by a fine of $500 and imprisonment.

FANCY SHOOTING ON THE STAGE.

TRICKS OF PHENOMENAL MARKSMANSHIP—EASILY DONE WHEN YOU KNOW HOW.

New York News: A noted professional shot, who, with his wife, traveled with a Wild West show, thus explained to a party of acquaintances how the fancy rifle-shooting is done on the stage: One of the oldest is the bell trick. This is done by having a target placed on the stage with a very small quarter-inch hole as a centre, through which the marksman is supposed to put his bullet. Surrounding this is a piece of black cloth, and back of the cloth a saw-plate. If the marksman hits within eight or twelve inches of the center, the bell, or rather the plate, which is set loosely, will ring, and the audience will naturally suppose the bullet or bullets penetrated the bull's-eye. This explains how stage shots placed from twenty to twenty-five shots in the bull's-eye in so many seconds.

The next trick is the match trick. This is done by placing a large number of parlor-matches in a circle, with the heads of the same pointing inwardly. If the marksman hits, or rather puts his bullet, which is not difficult to do, any place in the circle, he must light one of the matches, and thus lighting the circle. This trick is always done at the back of the stage, and the audience can not see any of the matches, and suppose, naturally, it is but a single match. Another is to fasten a single match on an iron plate, and if the marksman shoots any reasonable distance near it, it will light from the splash of lead on the solid plate.

In the cigar trick the marksman is supposed to shoot the ashes off a cigar held in the mouth of an assistant. The trick is generally a bona-fide one, but can be done by having a wire run through the cigar to the ashes, and at the report of the gun have the assistant touch the wire with his tongue and knock the ashes off. Shooting a silver dime from the mouth, and between the teeth, of an assistant is done by having one marked with a bullet, and showing one not marked to the audience; the assistant changes at the report of the gun and spits out the marked one and shows it to the audience.

The thimble trick is done by placing a thimble on the assistant's head with a thin string attached, and at the report of the gun it is pulled off by another assistant behind the scenes. Shooting through the ring of a watch is done by shooting over the ring, and then, before showing it to the audience, placing the ring of the watch over the hole made, and on a nail placed there beforehand.

Snuffing the candle, which looks so difficult, is done by having the candle close to a solid block of wood. The concussion of the bullet puts out the light, although the bullet hits within three inches of the candle proper. The Professor gave an exhibition at one time in a Pennsylvania town, where the authorities strictly forbade the firing of solid bullets, and gave as good satisfaction as though he were firing and doing the trick bona-fide. So much for stage rifle-shooting.

SUBMARINE VESSELS.

MR. NORDENFELDT READS A PAPER ON HIS TORPEDO STEAMER—THE DUKE OF EDINBURG'S VIEWS.

London *Standard*: A large audience was gathered yesterday at the United Service Institution at the reading by Mr. Nordenfeldt of a paper on the submarine torpedo steamer constructed by him, and with which experiments were carried out last autumn in Sweden in the presence of delegates from most of the Governments of the leading States. The original Nordenfeldt vessel has a length of 64 feet, is in breadth 9 feet, draft 11 feet, the displacement being 60 tons, and the speed 9 knots; the total distance of run without recoaling, 150 miles; and the depth of water into which the vessel could safely descend is fifty feet. The engines are surface condensing and compound, indicating 100-horse power. The fish torpedo is carried at the bow and is discharged mechanically. For long distances out of sight of the enemy the boat runs with its turtle back and cupola about three feet out of water, the forced draft blowing its smoke under the surface of the sea. The vessel is caused to ascend or to descend by the action of vertical screws. Mr. Nordenfeldt's larger boats are 100 feet long, 12 feet beam, and 160 tons displacement, carrying two Whitehead torpedoes. The speed is twelve knots, and it is stated that 900 miles can be accomplished without recoaling. Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, the Director of Fortifications, occupied the chair, and spoke in favor of the submerged steamer, as did also Admiral Sir Cooper Key, Admirals Arthur Fremantle, Boys, and Gore Jones, and Gen. Stewart.

The Duke of Edinburg congratulated Mr. Nordenfeldt upon his paper, and generally upon the good work which he had already done for science and for the improvement of many matters connected with warfare. Mr. Nordenfeldt had now gone a great way towards solving a problem which was of a very important nature, and would have a very important effect on future naval warfare, and the inventor had had the advantage of practical experience in connection with his design, which had so far proved a great success, and was notably far beyond all preceding attempts to manufacture a submarine boat. There was one point, however, upon which perhaps Mr. Nordenfeldt's experience had not been tested, or upon which he had not already gained experience, and it was one perhaps of the very greatest importance. It had already been said that, with a ship at anchor and absolutely at rest, it was possible, with a considerable degree of certainty, properly to strike the vessel with the torpedo, provided the power of the torpedo was sufficient to press in the nets and burst near enough to the ship. But it struck him (the Duke) as being possible for the submarine boat to be so near the ship that when an explosion of such a large charge as 800 pounds of dynamite occurred, the people who were in the boat might themselves be destroyed by the charge which they had delivered. He said this because in the navy they would never think of exploding a large charge of dynamite if they had divers within even a very great distance of them, and those who had seen submarine mines exploded knew to what an enormous distance fish were sometimes killed by the discharge of a torpedo. This arose from the simple fact that water was of the same density at all distances, and a blow from an explosive force had to travel a great distance before its strength was destroyed or even diminished. This, he felt, therefore, was a question for experiment. When turret ships were first constructed, and some experiments in connection with them took place, some live animals, including a goat and cocks and hens, were placed within the turrets, in order that the effects on them might be noticed; and while he did not propose to put goats and cocks and hens in the water, he thought the effects which might be produced upon the submarine vessel by the explosion of its torpedoes upon an enemy's ship were a matter worthy of consideration and experiment. In conclusion he congratulated the lecturer upon his paper, to which he had listened with great interest, and he wished Mr. Nordenfeldt great success as regarded his invention. [Applause.]

THE REV. DR. J. P. NEWMAN,

GEN. GRANT'S PASTOR,

is to give one of his popular and instructive lectures tonight at the Western Avenue M. E. Church, corner Western avenue and Monroe street. "The Bible in the Light of Recent Discoveries in the Valley of the Euphrates." It is not often that the people of our city have the opportunity of listening to so distinguished and talented an orator as Dr. Newman. The seating capacity of the church is about 2,000, and it will doubtless be taxed to its utmost; certainly ought to be. Proceeds for benefit of the Sunday-school. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Money in large quantities is being received by the trustees of the National Roman Catholic University, and the original $300,000 given by Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell of New York City as a foundation fund has been nearly doubled. It is thought that when the trustees again meet, which will be in the last week in April or the first in May in Baltimore, the $600,000 thought necessary before beginning building will be subscribed. About $250,000 will be spent upon the buildings at first, and the remainder of the fund will be used for the endowment and professorships.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to wed to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
Edwin P. Brown, Alice M. Hiltman	25—21
C. T. Boener, Danville, G. M. Stockwell, same	25—20
John Mathews, Louisa Frey	26—20
John P. Carman, Hyde Park, M. H. Sandys	27—20
John Thomas, Margaret Archer	29—27
Mads Matthisen, Anna Hansen	37—24
Johan Kahler, Gertrude Stevens	44—49
Stephen W. Ranson, Meekie L. Lee	49—34
James Kelly, Kate Keating	30—27
Peter Fiehler, Mary Till	23—23
Oscar Z. Contant, Alice Hutchinson	26—20
Emil Sansor, Dora C. Pfull	22—22
James O. Malley, Lizzie Layman	21—18
David Ferguson, Emma Weitzel	30—29
Charles W. Schnoes, Mary Luther	27—22
D Steinborn, Matteson, N. Leisenhop, same	27—28
Robert Patterson, Mary Dickson	35—28
John Quilty, Margaret Fogarty	24—20
Harry Fay, Blue Island, Frances Heckler, same	29—23
Leo Kiewert, Martha Manske	24—19
James R. Walker, Louise Meeker	22—21
Richard J. Walker, Gertrude L. Stewart	32—18
Henry C. Deaser, Caroline E. Merritt	42—40
Gustav J. Ehrhardt, Hannah Daekermann	24—20
Jan Dzerzinski, Emilie Muller	25—20
William Koontz, Amelia Neumans	25—24
Franciscek Gorczenski, Josefa Jablonska	23—19
Albert A. Shipley, Charlotte Weinberg	38—30
Asmus Carr, Emma Kaempfer	26—25
Michael McCarthy, Delia McKee	28—19
George Benz, Northfield, Emily Lesser, same	24—24
Peter Engelu, Bertha Schulz	23—26
Albert Bednarik, Marie Haass	24—22
Vaclav Stramel, Josefine Selhana	35—27
Abraham Finkalstein, Flora Markus	31—23
John Muhlig, Emma Schwartz	22—21
Thomas L. Elliott, Susie Heathcote	27—26
Roman Hodynsky, Annie Raschky	29—27
Johann Meyerstrass, Mary Schiller	27—29
Samuel Harris, Jeanette Mearts	23—19
Frank W. Zimmermann, Mary Ott	22—20
Henry W. Kemp, Hattie L. King	33—24

MARRIAGES.

WALKER—CARLIN—Feb. 25, A. W. Walker and Grace Carlin, by the Rev. T. Meloy.

RAWSON—LEE—Monday, 1st inst., at 2 p. m., Mr. S. W. Rawson and Mrs. Meckie L. Lee, at the residence of the bride, No. 1249 Michigan-av., by the Rev. Dr. Kittredge.

Party leaves immediately on bridal tour East.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 12:30 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:30 p. m.

BENSON—Cora, daughter of the late Dr. J. W. Benson.

Funeral from residence, 208 South Paulina-st., Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

BARNES—Mrs. Fannie Belding, wife of T. J. Barnes, 52 Cottage-place, at 12 m. March 1.

DICKINSON—Ann Eliza Dickinson, at No. 113 South Green-st., March 1, aged 71 years.

Funeral notice hereafter.

GOODMAN—Quincy, Ill., Feb. 26, Mrs. Clara E. Goodman, wife of Dr. Dyer Goodman, aged 78 years, of bronchitis. She leaves one son to mourn her death, William Goodman.

KING—March 1, at 509 Adams-st., of inflammation of the bowels, Florence Louise, daughter of R. S. and Kate B. King, aged 7 months.

Funeral Tuesday at 10 o'clock to Oakwoods.

LAUTEN—Herman Lauten, aged 40 years.

Funeral Tuesday, March 2, at 1 p. m., from his residence, 510 Austin-av., to Rosehill Cemetery.

MOSSER—At his residence, 3433 State-st., Feb. 28, 1886, 10:30 p. m., Isaac M., beloved husband of Lydia Mosser, aged 60 years and 9 days.

Funeral services at the Lutheran Church, and interment at Naperville, Ill., Wednesday morning, March 3.

NEWCOMB—At 2251 South Park-av., Maria A., daughter of Abbie T. and the late William H. Newcomb, aged 5 years and 7 months.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

☞ Boston (Mass.), Baltimore (Md.), and Vermont papers please copy.

POST—Katie E. Post, Feb. 27, beloved wife of Sylvester J. Post and daughter of Martin and Margaret Melican.

Funeral from her parents' residence, 323 North Franklin-st., at 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, March 2. High mass at Holy Name Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

SMITH—March 1, 1886, Fred J. Smith, aged 32 years.

Funeral from late residence, 47 Lincoln-place, Wednesday at 2 p. m. Carriages to Graceland.

GOVERNMENT TESTS.

The Royal Baking Powder Declared Superior to All Others.

The fact that Royal Baking Powder is, in all respects, the best baking powder offered to the public has been established beyond question.

Prof. H. A. Mott, when employed by the U. S. Government to analyze the various baking powders of the market to determine which was the best and most economical, after an extended investigation, reported in favor of the Royal, and it was adopted for government use.

Prof. Mott has continued his examinations of baking powders sold at the present day, and now affirms it as his deliberate judgment, arrived at after most thorough research and a careful examination of the principal brands of the market, that the Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. Prof. Mott, in his recent report, says:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the U. S. Government.

"I will go still further and state that, because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D."

Late U. S. Government Chemist.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. H. BROWN OF 357 WEST MONROE-st. has returned home after a few weeks' trip to Florida and the West Indies.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Ashland Republican Club at Shoenhofen's Hall corner Ashland and Milwaukee-avs., Tuesday evening, March 2, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

THE REV. DR. J. P. NEWMAN OF NEW York lectures tonight at the Western Avenue M. E. Church, corner of Western-av. and Monroe-sts.: "The Bible in the Light of Recent Discoveries in the Valley of the Euphrates."

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home Wednesday, March 3, at 10 a. m.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE members of the Chicago Bar Association at the Kinsley Building, 107 Adams-st., this evening. A paper will be read by James L. High, the subject of which will be "Certain Tendencies in the Legal Profession."

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the directresses of the Chicago Orphan Asylum will be held today (Tuesday) at 2 p. m. at the asylum, No. 2228 Michigan-av.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

Carpets.

New Designs

IN and ARRIVING.

English Makes.

Patterns private for the World. The only house West carrying a complete line of these goods representing all prominent manufacturers.

American Makes.

Patterns private for the United States. Standard qualities predominating.

Notice.

Many customers are under the impression that Carpets under the various brands of Axminsters, Wiltons, Moquettes, Velvets, and Brussels are alike in quality; taking advantage of this, inferior goods have been made and sold to consumers as standard makes.

We desire to announce that our stock is largely made up of best qualities. We also carry full assortment of the lower grades, which will be sold in every instance for what they are.



MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

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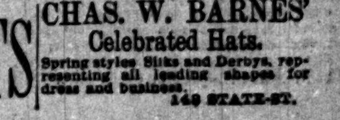
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OUR STATE REVENUE.

Final Report of the Commission Elected to Make Inquiry into It.

The Faults in the Present System of Assessment and Taxation Pointed Out.

What the Commission Would Suggest in the Matter of Changes—Waller's Minority Document.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—The Revenue Commission today filed the following explanatory report of the bill they have prepared with the Secretary of State:

To the Hon. R. J. Oglesby, Governor of the State of Illinois: Having organized at Springfield Sept. 2, 1884, we at once began a careful examination and discussion of the existing Revenue act section by section; of the limitations imposed by the State and Federal Constitutions upon the exercise by the Legislature of the power of taxation, and of the decisions of the Supreme Courts of Illinois and the United States touching the same questions. Among other matters considered in that connection were the following:

The purport and application of the rule of uniformity of taxation prescribed by our own Constitution; the variations which it permits in the methods of valuation and taxation; the classification of different species of property and different avocations; the distinction between the taxation of property and business; the rights of the counties, cities, towns, and smaller taxing bodies to the taxes from the property within their limits, and the extent to which those rights might be subordinated to the needs or convenience of the State; the doctrine of non-interference with inter-State commerce; the situs of personalty, especially credits and shares of stock; and the conditions imposed by Congress upon the right of the State to tax the shares of stock of National banks.

In this connection we made patient and careful inquiry. We invited members of the Legislature who had made revenue matters a special study, county officers who had a long experience with the practical workings of the law, and persons who might perhaps be called specialists or experts in revenue affairs to give the commission the benefit of their experience and criticisms.

THE DEDUCTIONS MADE.

From the suggestions and complains so made, from our own experience and observations as citizens, and from our official deliberations we deduce the following as the principal defects in the operations of the present revenue system—to wit:

First—The gross inequality in the assessments of different pieces of property of the same kind, owned by different individuals in the same community, and of different kinds of property, regardless of ownership; as for instance, real estate and personalty: a large portion of the personalty escaping all taxes.

Second—The arbitrary and unjust operation upon individual assessments of the system of equalization between counties by the State Board.

Third—The low rate of assessments.

Fourth—The high rate of taxation permitted by law.

Fifth—The inadequacy of existing methods to discover and estimate valuable interests, which have grown out of the inventions and refinements of modern commerce.

Sixth—The want of a central and efficient supervision of the administration of the revenue laws throughout the State.

The evils embraced under the first heading are great and widespread. It is the theory of the law that the burden of taxation shall rest equally upon the citizens and taxpayers of the Commonwealth in proportion to their property. In conformity to that principle most men would cheerfully pay their share of the expenses of a good government, even though they should be heavy, and none would have cause to murmur. But the practice is widely different from the theory. The realty of one man is assessed at one-third, one-half, two-thirds, or even the full measure of its actual value, while that of his neighbor is assessed at one-sixth, one-tenth, one-twentieth, or, as was shown in one instance of considerable magnitude, one-twenty-fifth of its actual value.

The discriminations in favor of personal property and against realty are glaring and unjust, amounting in some species of the former class to an almost total escape from taxation. For instance, for the year 1884, in Cook County, containing the great and wealthy city of Chicago, the total valuation of credits of banks, bankers, brokers, etc., was $98,615; credits of other than banks, bankers, etc., $209,466; bonds and stocks, $75,830; shares of capital stock of companies not of this State, $100.

The second objection to the operation of the present law is a very grave one, and was uttered and reiterated by nearly every one who appeared before us. For the same year the valuation of credits other than those of banks, bankers, etc., in the following counties stood thus: Cook, $209,446; De Kalb, $377,223; Kane, $84,913; McHenry, $400,881; Winnebago, $10,216; Ogle, $432,866; Stephenson, $239,758; Henry, $236,987; La Salle, $632,681; Knox, $793,819; Pike, $344,083; Morgan, $461,730; McLean, $591,586; Adams, $250,209.

In this important element of wealth, always disproportionately augmented in large cities, as compared by population, small rural counties surpass metropolitan Cook, and some of them three or four fold. Equalization would seem plainly necessary. But how does it work under the present system? The State Board deals with the aggregate assessment of lands, lots, and personal property—three classes—and adds to or subtracts from each class a fixed and arbitrary percentage, thus raising or lowering all property in each class in equal proportion. Thus upon pieces of property already assessed at a large fraction of their value frequently an increase of valuation is made which carries them above their market value.

COOK COUNTY AS AN ILLUSTRATION.

By way of illustration we cite one instanse in Cook County, as follows: A block of real estate worth $100,000 was assessed at $90,000. The Board of Equalization added 67 per cent, making the equalized assessment of that property $150,300. If a scrupulous owner of credits in Cook County should return them at their value he would be ruined by an equalization that would bring the county to its full equalized value in this particular with other counties. Similar instances, more or less extreme, occur every year.

The third evil in the present system is the prevalent low rate of assessment. The law requires that all property shall be assessed at its fair cash value. Assessors are sworn so to value it. Real estate is generally put down at one-third of its value, frequently much less, and personal property at a yet smaller fraction. If there was uniformity in the reduction, perhaps but little harm would be done, but there is not. The Assessor having forsaken the standard of the law is without guide or restraint, except his own varying judgment, and subject to the pressure of importunate taxpayers, who pull steadily downward. The desire of each locality to avoid the payment of any undue proportion of the State tax would of itself be sufficient to explain this tendency to low assessments, and the tendency is intensified by the impression everywhere prevalent that low assessments stand for a low rate of taxation, and, vice versa, that full assessments will increase the amount of taxes to be paid. The study of the problem convinced the commission that the liability to inequitable assessments is greatly increased by this system of undervaluation.

Inequalities that would be so suggestive as to be almost self-corrective as between full values escape notice when a fractional value obtains, and the low price at which the property is rated virtually acts as an estoppel of complaint on the part of the property-owner, even though his property is rated higher than that of his neighbor. He cannot complain that his property is rated too high per se, and it seems ungenerous and unneighborly to complain that in proportion his friends and neighbors are rated too low.

It did not seem possible to suggest any remedy for this system of undervaluation unless some method of divorcing the collection of the State and local revenues could be devised. Without such a divorcement no provision of the law, however stringent, and no penalties which would be possible or desirable as sanctions of the law would produce the desired result. Hence this separation of the State and local taxes became a fundamental proposition with the commission, and the revenue system herewith submitted for consideration is constructed on that theory.

THE EVIL OF LOW, UNCERTAIN VALUATIONS.

Fourthly, the high rate of taxation permitted by our laws, the subject of so much criticism abroad and discouragement at home, are necessarily superinduced by low, uncertain valuations. Valuations should be sufficiently stable and reliable to determine with approximate certainty in advance what a given rate of taxation will produce. Without attempting to thoroughly analyze the acts authorizing taxation, we will call attention to the more general rates, exclusive of State, park, library, and some other purposes. There may now be levied for county purposes on the $100 75 cents; school purposes on the $100, $5; road and bridge purposes on the $100, $3; city and village purposes on the $100, $2.

These rates may in some instances be increased by a vote of the municipality to be affected. But without any such increase, consider the case of a citizen who resides in a country school district. He is liable to be compelled to pay in taxes for county, school, road, and bridge purposes alone $7.75 on every $100 of his assessment. Add the State tax, usually about 35 cents on the $100, and without resort to what may be lawfully demanded for the payment of old municipal indebtedness, or imposed by a special vote, he may be taxed over 8 per cent of the value of his property. The resident of the city is in greater peril.

The fifth objection raises a topic of more than ordinary difficulty. There are vast aggregations of capital employed in business enterprises of such a nature that their value is hard to measure by the methods applicable to other kinds of property. Several hundred million dollars are invested in railroads in this State represented by incorporated companies. Such corporate property cannot be estimated in like manner as the acres of a farm, a herd of cattle, or a stock of goods. Much of its value is intangible, consisting in the exercise of special franchises. Our present law endeavors to separate the tangible property of the corporation from the intangible, and commits the assessment of one in part to the local Assessor, the remainder of that part and the whole of the other to the State Board of Equalization, and leaves the State Board to consider them dissevered. The separation cannot be rationally made. The two elements of value belong together. If torn apart, the Township Assessor deals with a dead body and the State Board with a departed spirit.

The last of the more important deficiencies of the present system to which we desire to call your attention is the want of some competent body having a general oversight of the whole business of the assessment and collection of the revenue throughout the State. Roundly speaking, $30,000,000 is collected each year from the people of this State for taxes. We are impressed with the belief that a business of such extent and importance should be in all the details of its transaction subject to a vigilant supervision and efficient control. There is now no provision for such a want. How to correct these evils was the problem which we sought to solve. We began with the County Assessor. We recommend:

That the office of Township Assessor be abolished and a County Assessor substituted therefor; that such County Assessors be elected at the regular fall elections for the period of four years and ineligible for reëlection; that they be provided with offices at the county seat and accessible there throughout the year; that they shall, with the approval of the County Board, appoint their deputies throughout the county and be responsible for them; that they shall begin the work of assessment the 1st day of January instead of May; and that they shall receive pay commensurate with the importance of their duties and sufficient to command the services of competent and reliable men. And we require of the Assessor an oath that he has not valued property at other than its cash value, and that he has not knowingly omitted any property from assessment; and adequate penalties are provided for breach of duty in these particulars.

COUNTY ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS.

We provide them with better instrumentalities for ascertaining the value of property. To that end we recommend the division of the county into small assessment districts; the preparation of a map showing plainly the limits of such districts and of detailed plats of such districts containing each piece of property; that the assessment of each tract be marked on its face in such plat; and that such maps, plats, and assessments be kept in the Assessor's office, at all times exposed to public view and open to the convenient inspection of the taxpayer, a simple, intelligible picture of his own assessment and that of his neighbors.

With respect to the assessment of corporations local in their character, whilst committing all alike to the County Assessor, we have varied the rules for their assessment according to class. It has hitherto been the policy of this State to tax corporations formed for purely manufacturing, agricultural, or publishing purposes on the same basis and in the same manner that individuals are taxed. This commission is convinced that this method is both politic and just. In the revenue system herewith proposed the application of what is known as the capital-stock tax is limited to corporations of a quasi-public character. In many instances the franchises granted by the public to a corporation, have a value far beyond the intrinsic worth of the tangible property which the corporation may own. The simple right to operate a street railway, a ferry, or the right to lay gas mains, water pipes, or electric lighting machinery may be of a value which exceeds the value of the property owned by the corporation to which said right is conceded a thousand fold. Such franchises frequently become so valuable as to be eagerly sought for by investors. The commission has sought to apply such methods of assessment to such corporations as would result in placing an equitable value on their property. The duty of making these assessments has been devolved upon the County Assessor instead of upon the State Board of Tax Commissioners for the reason that the local officer has far greater facilities for ascertaining accurately the just assessment to be placed upon such local organizations than could be obtained by any State Board under any system of making reports that might be devised. It is believed that this change will be found to be in the interest of justice and efficiency.

We have so changed the law in regard to the assessment of capital employed in banking, other than in National banks, as we believe will result in the more equitable taxation of their capital, and have harmonized the taxation of National bank shares to correspond with that on other moneyed capital.

In regard to the assessment of personal property by individuals, believing the requirement of an oath to a schedule as generally ineffectual in obtaining a disclosure of property, we have omitted such requirement. We believe such requirement to be debauching to the conscience and subversive to the public morals—a school for perjury promoted by law. With the unscrupulous it imparts no additional verity whatever to the schedule, and it is wrong and oppressive to the honest taxpayer that he should be compelled to take upon his conscience an obligation which he well understands is disregarded as a rule by others. Such requirement has nowhere been found effective in the disclosure of property that the Assessor could not have otherwise discovered. We have therefore proposed that the requirement of the oath be done away with, and that there be substituted a substantial penalty for a false schedule.

We give the State's-Attorney substantial fees for the conviction of the Assessor or taxpayer of dishonest assessment or false return. We change the day of valuation from May 1 to Jan. 1, that being the beginning of the business year. These changes, together with the greater publicity given to the work of the Assessor, will, we think, bring about a more general and equitable assessment of personalty.

Thus, the County Assessor, free from township jealousy, acting for the whole county with a longer term, more time in each year, better equipped for finding and valuing property, better paid, and more conspicuous in the eye of the people, ought to, and we believe will do, his work better than it is now being done by Township Assessors. We also provide a competent Board of Review for each county to meet the first Monday in July, to sit not less than three nor more than thirty days, and to hear all complaints as to assessments.

DIVORCEMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION.

Our next measure is a radical one—the divorcement of the State revenue from the local taxation. We saw no other way to avoid the evils of the system of equalization, and thought nothing else would do so much to correct the tendency to low assessments. To effect that purpose it was necessary to provide a sufficient State revenue from other sources than the extension of taxes upon all the assessed property within the State. We had under consideration at the same time special methods of taxation of several great interests, the results of which we thought were sufficiently calculable to show that they would yield enough for the ordinary purposes of the State Government.

We therefore propose that the tax on railroad, telegraph, telephone, express, and insurance companies be paid directly into the State Treasury and applied only to State purposes, unless there should be a surplus; in which case provision is made for the distribution thereof among the counties. And if there should be a deficiency it is provided that contribution may be required of the counties ratably and extended by them on their own assessments. The interests so selected are not local in their character, but extend throughout the State, are interwoven with the general traffic of the Commonwealth, and may justly be appropriated to State use. The annual State budget is something less than $3,000,000. The income from the Illinois Central Railroad is not far from $400,000. From the other railroads there would be derived by the mode of taxation which we propose from $2,300,000 to $2,400,000. The other interests relied upon will yield enough to make up the necessary revenue.

THE MODE OF TAXING RAILROADS.

We come now by natural connection to the consideration of the mode of taxing railroads and the other classes of business and property made to contribute directly to the State Treasury. As to railroads we desired to frame a provision for taxing this species of property which should be on the face of it manifestly fair and just, both to its owners and the holders of other property, a rule of taxation bearing a fixed, definit, and equitable relation to the rates levied on other property.

To railroad property the ordinary rules of valuation have little application. The true criterion of their value and the best basis for their taxation are found in their receipts. In Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and other States where railroads are taxed upon their receipts, and in this State, in the case of the Illinois Central Railroad, the measure of taxation is the gross receipts. Gross receipts are taken in preference to net receipts for greater certainty and because it is found from the reports of the railroad companies that relative proportion of gross to net receipts vary in different roads and in different years, within narrow limits.

After a careful study of railroad statistics, especially of those appertaining to our own State, as given in the reports of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and much attention and thought given to the subject of the average proportion between the gross receipts, the expenditures, and the capitalized value of railroads, we deduce this conclusion: that a rate of taxation equal to the average rate throughout the State imposed upon five times the amount of gross receipts of an Illinois road, or upon the Illinois portion of the gross receipts of an inter-State road, would be just and more flexible than the arbitrary percentage; provided, however, that such rate of taxation should not exceed 5 per cent of such gross receipts. We have proposed that method. It is simple; bear lighter than the present mode on the weak roads and heavier on the prosperous ones, and takes the assessment of that great property out of the range of caprice or corruption. The mode of thus assessing railroad property may be further illustrated and commended by the considerations following:

The railroad companies return the amount of their gross receipts for Illinois business at $56,000,000; multiplying this amount by five gives $280,000,000 as the fair taxable value of all the roads in the State. On this sum the net earnings, returned at $20,000,000, amounts to 7 per cent. The proposition of the commission then amounts to this: $7 of net earnings shall be considered the equivalent of $100 capital. Seven per cent is very near the average return for money loaned in this State; it is something less than the average income from investment in bank shares; something more than is realized by investments in favorit securities yielding regular and prompt returns, with little danger of depreciation. It should be taken into consideration that there is a constant tendency in railroad business to a decrease in net earnings as compared with gross receipts, and it is but fair to the railroad companies to take into account the fact that in taxing their earnings you reach all their property, while in the assessment of individuals a portion of the property will always remain undisclosed.

All things considered, the estimate so put upon railroad property seems high enough to compare with other property assessed on a basis of full cash value. The rule adopted for estimating the share belonging to Illinois of business on railroads running into other States by dividing the whole business of such a road by the total number of miles of its track cannot be said to be a perfect rule, but it has the merit of certainty in its application, and, while a few will gain some advantage under this rule, no great variation from strict justice will seem to result. Any attempt to carefully discriminate between the business done in this State and on other parts of the line involves a great amount of intricate bookkeeping, and much still to be left to approximate estimate and great opportunity for manipulation.

UNEQUAL, YET REASONABLY JUST.

It may be said that though the rules of valuation proposed may be justified applied to the whole railroad system of the State, it may operate unequally as to different companies. While this is to some extent true, a careful examination will show a more equitable distribution of the railroad tax among the companies under this system than has ever been reached in this State before. Having determined the rule of comparison between gross receipts and assessed values, the rules for fixing the rates of taxation on railroad valuations are next to be determined.

The railroads run through and they are supported by the business of every portion of the State, and no fairer rate can be adopted than the average rate of taxation throughout the State, and this the commission propose to obtain by adding together all the taxes levied in the State and dividing the amount of the tax by the total assessed value of all the property in the State.

This rule will be fair and just if all the property in the State is assessed, as the law requires, at its full cash value. But if in any portion of the State the assessment shall fall below the full value the average nominal rate of taxation will be increased in the same proportion that the valuation is decreased, and all the railroads will be held to the same rate on full valuation that other property pays on a partial valuation. To afford the railroads some protection from such injustice the commission propose that in no case shall the tax exceed 5 per cent of gross earnings, and that rate of limitation is based on the belief that the average rate of taxation on all the property in this State can never reach 1 per cent with a fair assessment. That if such a rate is overreached it will be conclusive evidence of undervaluation.

It can be safely said that, under the rules proposed, by no possibility can the railroads escape the payment of their full proportion of taxes. The railroad companies may have some cause of complaint of overtaxation, but the limits which their taxation can reach is fixed and the danger of excessive taxation is to them perhaps less than under the present law, by which they are placed at the mercy of the State Board of Equalization.

The business of telegraph, telephone, express, and insurance companies, and of public warehousemen of Classes A and B, we would tax as follows:

Telegraph, 75 cents for every mile of wire owned and operated or controlled in this State for toll or hire; telephone, $2 on each instrument; express, 2½ per cent of the gross receipts; public warehousemen, one-third of one cent for every bushel of the capacity of each elevator or granary, and in this connection we recommend that public warehousemen of Class B be required by statute to procure license under such regulations as the Legislature may deem best. This is an act of precaution to justify that mode of taxation as to the warehousemen of that class. The several taxes which we would so impose would result in a gain to the State, and would in our judgment more correctly assign the proportion of the public burden which those companies should bear.

PROTECTION TO THE TAXPAYERS.

Having done thus much to swell the revenue and induce higher assessments, it was incumbent upon us to provide protection to the taxpayers from the rapacity of unprincipled tax-consumers. We therefore recommend that taxation be limited so as not to exceed on the $100 as follows:

For county purposes, other than road and bridge, 25 cents; for city, incorporated town, and village purposes, except school, 50 cents; for educational purposes, 50 cents; for roads and bridges, for ordinary purposes, 20 cents; for school building, 75 cents; for all other purposes, one-third the present rates; and all park purposes, one-fourth the present rates; and that the power of municipalities to incur indebtedness be limited to 2 per cent of the assessed valuation, instead of 5 as now. Although these rates seem low, they are high enough if property is assessed at its fair cash value, and will aid in bringing about such assessments.

Both the constitutional and statutory limitations upon rates of taxation now existing have been based upon the recognized low valuation which has hitherto prevailed. It is manifest that if valuations are raised the rates should be correspondingly reduced, and certainly no provisions should be allowed to go into force looking to the enforcement of higher valuations by assessors unless accompanied by equally explicit provisions making corresponding reductions in the rates of taxation. We have been forced to the conclusion that in no way could the disproportion of taxation now borne by real estate be relieved so effectually as by the adoption of a full valuation and in connection therewith correspondingly low rates to be rigidly adhered to.

We come now to the provision which we have made for supervision and control of the revenue. We recommend the appointment by the Governor of a State Board of Tax Commissioners, to consist of six persons, not more than three from any one political party, and the Auditor of State as an ex-officio member. Their duties, briefly stated, shall be: To prescribe forms for the use of Assessors; to construe the revenue law for revenue officers and to instruct them in relation to their duties; to see that assessments are made according to law; to see that taxable shares of stock are assessed; to see that taxes are collected; to enforce penalties and fines; to estimate, when necessary, the amounts required of the several counties to meet appropriations of the General Assembly, and certify the same to the counties; to examine all books made subject to inspection; to see that each county is visited as often as once in two years by at least one member of the board, to the end that the operations of the law and the officers may be noted and penalties enforced; to report to each General Assembly, and make such recommendations as they may deem best; that they be paid $2,500 a year each and their necessary traveling expenses. They are also made a Board of Review to whom appeals may be taken from any County Board of Review.

In order that the importance of their functions may be fully understood we call attention to the fact that we have made the books of all those corporations which pay taxes into the State Treasury liable to inspection, and have required that they shall be kept accessible. The State will have a deep interest in the correctness of these books, and must depend on the Tax Commissioners to protect it. The successful operation of the whole scheme that we have devised depends largely upon the existence and efficiency of such a board. We have guarded as far as possible against the concealment of property by its transposition into non-taxable Government securities by requiring that such securities shall be specifically listed, and we have provided a system of thorough inquiry into the value of the stock of quasi-public corporations, such as sleeping-car, horse and dummy railroad, gas, electric-light, water, and other companies.

IN CONCLUSION.

Finally the measures to which we are calling special attention—and others here omitted—have been carefully considered in the light of their relations to each other and to the law as a whole. We have endeavored to build up a systematic revenue scheme based upon certain general principles and consistent within itself. We advise the divorcement of the State revenue from the local assessment, but we would not do so unless we had proposed the sources from which an adequate revenue could be derived and the method of obtaining it. We enlarge and exalt the office of the Assessor, but we provide at the same time for a more thorough review and more critical supervision of his work.

We seek to raise the assessments, but we would not dare to do that unless we prescribe lower rates of taxation. The value of one proposition depends on the presence of the other. We therefore respectfully ask the Legislature which shall pass upon our work to give due consideration to the effect that the amendment or rejection of any part of the work would have upon the remainder. So far as practicable the machinery of the existing laws has been retained, and it has been a matter of careful study to make the change from the existing to the proposed forms with the least possible friction or jar. The commission found but little to change on the collection side of the existing law, but where changes have been made they believe they will be found in the public interest and tend to their greater perfection. Believing that the exactions now required for the redemption of real estate sold for taxes and assessments to be exorbitant and unnecessary to secure bidders for property under such sales we have modified the same to a more equitable basis.

We have not thought it wise to recommend measures involving a change in the organic law of the State. The requisit preliminaries to the adoption of such recommendations, even if the recommendations themselves meet with favor on the part of the Legislature, are subject to such contingencies and involve so much time before they could possibly become effective that we have felt unwilling to propose any plan that could only become operative by the adoption of a constitutional amendment. It may be true that better theories of taxation have been promulgated than those recognized and permitted by our Constitution, but we cannot believe that as yet public sentiment is so far united in regard to them as to render their adoption certain or even probable at present.

And now, having finished our work, conscious that in the nature of things it cannot be perfect, but with the full assurance that we have faithfully discharged our duties to the best of our abilities, and with confidence in the substantial value of the result, we respectfully submit this report and the accompanying revenue code to you.

MILTON HAY,
H. C. BURCHARD,
F. P. CRANDON,
A. D. DUFF,
C. A. EWING,
GEORGE TRUMBULL,
E. B. GREEN,
C. W. THOMAS,
BENJAMIN WARREN,
W. C. WILSON,
W. S. GALE.

MR. WALLER'S MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Waller today filed with the Secretary of State a minority report in the nature of a remonstrance against two portions of the report of the committee. One of his hobbies is the limitation of taxes for all purposes, together with a fair cash valuation of property by the Assessors. The commission adopted the cash valuation, but fixed the limit of taxation for all purposes at 3 per cent. Mr. Waller wanted the limit fixed at 1 per cent, but his proposition was defeated by a tie vote. He also protested against the plan adopted for the taxation of railroad corporations. His memorial is quite lengthy, reciting the resolution creating the commission, its object, and concludes with the opinion that in the above respects the commission has failed to accomplish what was intended. The minority report will not be presented, and will lie in the Secretary of State's office until called for by the General Assembly. The report of the committee is now in the hands of the printer, and will soon be ready for distribution.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup positively cures coughs, colds, sore throat, etc. Only 25 cents.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

An Elevated Railway Ordinance in the Council—State and Jackson Street Bridges.

The North Halsted Street Railway Ordinance Passed Over the Mayor's Veto.

Computing Expenses for the Coming Election—Mortality Report—City-Hall Notes.

At the Council meeting last night Ald. Campbell presented a communication signed by C. H. Crawford, Samuel S. Whipple, Lucien Clark, and John Gibbons, representing "The Arcade Rapid Transit Company," asking permission to lay tracks for and operate an underground railway, double track, along Monroe street, from State street to Crawford avenue, and along La Salle street and avenue, from Monroe street to North avenue, and along some convenient street from North avenue to the city limits, the cars to be operated by electricity, cable, or some similar approved power. Referred to the Committee on Railroads. Ald. Campbell said that he did not know who were the real projectors of the scheme.

Ald. Eisfeldt moved that the ordinance giving the right of way to the proposed North Halsted street-car line be passed, the Mayor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding. Ald. Manierre moved that if the Aldermen were determined to pass the ordinance that a provision be inserted compelling the company to build a bridge across the river on Halsted street. Here a wrangle began, Ald. Colvin, Sweeney, and Lyke opposing the clause. The motion of Eisfeldt passing the ordinance over the Mayor's veto was passed by a vote of 26 to 1—Shorey. Ald. Manierre left the room before the vote was taken. The yeas were:

Whelan, Dixon, Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Doerner, Hildreth, Weber, Sheridan, Mahony, Gaynor, McNurney, Revere, Simons, Campbell, Hull, Dalton, Lyke, Ryan, Schack, Young, Eisfeldt, Colvin, Severin, Sweeney, Linn.

There were present but did not vote: Wetherell, Cullerton, and Bond—3.

Ald. Noyes brought up the State street bridge repair matter again by submitting a report of expert civil engineers drafted in 1880 showing that even at that date the bridge was in a deplorably dangerous condition and ought to be closed. Ordered printed. Ald. Wetherell submitted an order for an ordinance providing for a bridge at Jackson street, the cost not to exceed $100,000, which amount is to be raised by special assessments, and that the bridge remain forever free from railroad tracks. Mr. Wetherell said he presented the order because he wanted the bridge built this year. As the city has no money for the purpose, and probably will not have soon, the money for building the bridge can be obtained from the property-owners benefited in the same manner that it is obtained through assessments for opening streets. Referred.

Ald. Doerner presented an order providing that the work of cleaning the sewers and catch-basins be let by contract, provided the successful bid would be 10 per cent less than the cost of doing the same work last year.

At this juncture the usual circus was begun by Ald. Hildreth, who was full of parliamentary enthusiasm and something else, who thought that the Chairman, Ald. Wetherell, was not dealing rightly with him in a decision on the precedence of a minority report, fully an hour's time being consumed. Hildreth insisted upon talking, while Wetherell accompanied his rambling and bombastic sentences with vigorous and continued pounding of the marble slab with his (Wetherell's) gavel in a vain effort to restore order. Ald. Colvin submitted an order instructing the City Clerk to turn over the ballot-boxes now in his possession to the Election Commissioners. Concurred in. The Corporation Counsel submitted an opinion as to the right of the city to narrow Ogden avenue from Twelfth street to California avenue. Any attempt to vacate a portion of the street without the consent of the property-owners would cause the title to revert to the original grantors, in which case a great number of property-owners would find a strip of ground twenty-five feet in width between their houses and the street.

Adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The County Board met yesterday. The following communication from Timothy Crean, Clerk of the Election Commission, exhibiting the estimates of the cost of the commission to the county for the year 1886 was read: Salaries of three Election Commissioners, $4,500; salary of chief clerk, $2,000; 365 polling-places, at $10 each, $3,650; 1,095 judges of election, at $9 each, $9,855; 730 clerks of election, at $12 each, $8,760; 1,200 registration-books, $350; 800 poll-books, for 500 names each, $200; 250 ballot-boxes, $1,188; 750 canvassers' books, $115; 2,000 blank commissions for election judges and clerks, $6; 4,000 affidavit blanks, as per advertisement 42, $70; 10,000 blanks as per advertisement 48, $20; 20,000 blanks as per advertisement 54, $45; 10,000 blanks as per advertisement 55, $20; 10,000 blanks as per advertisement 46, $20; 1,000 large tally-sheets, $35; 2,000 envelopes, $20; small envelopes, $100; books in use in Commissioners' office, $200; postage stamps, $200; printing and stationery, $2,000. Total, $33,354. The communication was referred to the Committee on Public Service. The Warden of the Infirmary submitted his report for the month of February. The total number of patients in the institution Feb. 1 was 1,580; number of births during the month, 16; patients discharged, 227; died, 21; total remaining, Feb. 28, 1,707; daily average for the month, 1,662; number of bodies claimed by friends, 4; Cook County Cemetery, 5; Rush Medical College, 10; Physicians and Surgeons, 1; total, 20; number of persons adjudged insane, 2. McCarthy offered a resolution that as the County Collector had notified the several Town Collectors to return their tax-books and make final settlements, the County Attorney is directed to proceed against any Town Collector failing to comply. McCarthy said that the collectors were entirely too slow in turning over money to the county. Some of them had $800,000 in their hands which ought now to be in the County Treasury. Many poor people were waiting for their orders to be paid, which could not be done at present owing to the lack of funds.

FROM THE CITY HALL.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, met yesterday and recommended the passage of the ordinance repealing the ordinance and annulling the assessment for the improvement of Kingsbury street from Kinzie to Erie street. The committee also recommends that the petition against the improvement of North Clark street from the river to Chicago avenue be placed on file.

The weekly mortality report shows 259 deaths, against 237 the preceding week, and 292 the corresponding week of last year. The Fourteenth Ward leads the black list with 36 deaths. The Sixth Ward has 26 deaths and the Fifth 25. There was only one death in the First Ward. Of the above number of deaths 26 occurred in public institutions. One hundred and twenty-three of the deaths were among children under 5 years of age.

Chief Swenie of the Fire Department organized two new companies yesterday. One is to be known as Engine Company No. 36 and the other is designated Hook and Ladder Company No. 11. The officers and men comprising the first are W. E. Hand, Captain; Michael Cummings, acting Lieutenant; Levi Forrester, engineer; Walter Daker, assistant engineer; John O'Day and John Beisky, pipemen; and Christian Heiser and Michael Beidy, drivers. Hook and Ladder Company No. 11: John Nichol, Captain; Andrew Lager, Lieutenant; Owen White, Otto H. Miller, James Burke, John Cahill, James Murphy, and Fred Kasbohm, pipemen; John Haslett and John D. Holmes, drivers. The engine-house of No. 36 is near the corner of Eda and State streets and No. 11 on Coulter street, near Western avenue.

The City Collector has received warrants for collections for curbing, filling, and paving Twenty-fourth street from Hanover to Butler streets and Sanger street from Archer avenue to Twenty-sixth street. Also for curbing, filling, and macadamizing Prairie avenue from Thirty-third street to Douglas avenue.

NOTES FROM THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Recorder Wiley S. Scribner left for Hot Springs, Ark., Sunday evening. He will not return until his health has improved.

The following statement of the expenses of Cook County for the last six months, beginning Sept. 1, 1885, is furnished by Chairman Klehm: The total appropriations for the year (1885-'86), exclusive of bonded indebtedness, was $1,112,600. The total expenditures for the first six months, exclusive of the fees of the Judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts, and the jury fees, and also the fees of the Coroner's juries, amounts to $715,846, divided as follows: Committee on City Relations and City Relief, $62,520; Court-House and Records, $49,766; Public Charities, $211,528; jail and Criminal Court, $121,587; public service, $46,249; education, $27,804; hospital, $122,477; judiciary, $9,579; town and town accounts, $26,222; printing and stationery, $16,775; equalization of taxes, $526; roads, bridges, and licenses, $21,202. This leaves a balance of only $258,150 with which to pay the expenses of the county for the remaining six months.

COUNTY CASES.

The case against the County Board to prevent them from having an artesian well dug on the county farm was set for argument before Judge Garnett yesterday, on the motion to dissolve the temporary injunction, but by agreement was continued one week. Mr. Beach intimated there would be other suits of a similar character begun soon, and the County Attorney thought it would be better to have them all argued at once.

The time for arguing the motion to dissolve the injunction in the abstract and Recorder cases has not been set yet. Mr. Law said they were important matters, and he was not disposed to act hurriedly.

In the case of Cook County against the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, to recover possession of and establish title to a large tract of land in South Chicago, a decision was rendered yesterday in favor of the county. The title was much involved, and Judge Rogers held the case under advisement for a fortnight before rendering his decision. An appeal was taken.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC DEPOT AT WINNIPEG COMPLETELY DESTROYED—PORT PERRY, ONT., VISITED BY A SECOND DISASTROUS FIRE—OTHER BLAZES.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 1.—[Special.]—A few minutes after 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the baggage-room of the Canadian Pacific Railway depot, and half an hour later the flames passed beyond the control of the firemen and completely destroyed the handsome structure. The origin of the fire is a complete mystery. The building was valued at $150,000 and the furnishings at $20,000, nearly all of which were totally destroyed. The insurance is $40,000. In the Traffic Manager's and Solicitor's offices, which were the first to go, there were many important papers, but none were saved. Then came Assistant-Superintendent Murray's department, in which were located all the documents concerning the operation of the Winnipeg and Broadview Division and the branch lines. The contents of the Train-Master's office were a total loss, as were also those of the local Treasurers. The vaults survived, and it is believed the contents will be all right. The stores department, audit-office, and General Superintendent's office were the last to go. The Dominion Express Company are heavy losers. The office was completely filled with goods for shipment this morning. All were destroyed.

TORONTO, Ont., March 1.—A fire at Port Perry, Ont., yesterday seems to have been more destructive than at first reported. While the fire was in progress a terrible explosion of gunpowder stored in the cellar of one of the buildings took place, but no one was seriously injured. The fire spread so rapidly that many poor people were obliged to fly from their houses with nothing but the clothing they wore. The loss will reach $100,000.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—A fire occurred in the lumber-yard of Louis Herbster this morning about 1 o'clock consuming a large building used for stowing finishing-lumber. Loss, $4,000; no insurance.

KILLED AT A DANCE.

TWO MEN QUARREL AT A MERRYMAKING AND ONE MEETS HIS DEATH—ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.

KANKAKEE, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—At a dance near Bonfield, at the house of a farmer named Henry Brinkman, early Sunday morning, Phil Cashen was fatally stabbed by Henry Bohardt. Both men had been drinking heavily for two days. After arriving at the house they were told they could not dance and were not wanted. They then bought tickets and went into the house again. Cashen and Bohardt had some words and the former told the latter he could whip him if he would fight square. The two went outdoors, and in a few minutes Bohardt came in with his hands and face bloody and went up-stairs. In a minute Cashen came to the door and burst it in, and then fell down in the entrance, exclaiming: "My God, Bohardt has killed me!" Some one started up-stairs and Bohardt raised the second-story window and jumped out. He was seen Sunday afternoon, but the parties who saw him had not heard of the murder. He is a farmer. His victim died this morning. The murderer will probably be lynched if caught.

THE ONLY TRUE RELIGION.

HOW ITS PROPHET, CHARLES H. SMITH, SUCCEEDED IN MAKING ABOUT $20,000 OUT OF IT.

WARRENSBURG, Pa., March 1.—Charles H. Smith, arrested here last Friday, was the man who had succeeded by a well-devised swindling scheme in defrauding the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties to the amount of $20,000. He pretended to have been specially ordained by God to form a new secret order from which was to grow a new and the only true religion. Accordingly he began establishing the order of the "Star of Heaven." He would grant a charter to any six persons who applied for it, provided each paid into the common fund $25. Then he had prophetic visions in which great avenues of wealth were opened up to him. On the basis of these visions he induced his dupes to mortgage their farms to the order. Smith was financial agent of all the lodges, that is how he came to feather his nest so well.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

NEW CORPORATIONS LICENSED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE TODAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies:

The Chicago Condensing Company; capital stock, $250,000; to condense milk and other substances; incorporators, Robert H. Cowdry, Charles A. Reno, Harry C. Burhoup, and Albert E. Porter.

The Braun Machine Manufacturing Company at East St. Louis; capital stock, $10,000; for manufacturing machinery for milling purposes; incorporators, William F. Braun, Alfred Berkey, Edwin Massa, and S. L. Cohen.

The Standard Wagon Company at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Thomas S. Weddle, George W. Weddle, and George Baker.

The Michigan Stove Company at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Francis Palms, George M. Barfour, M. B. Mills, and C. A. Ducharme.

The Ravenswood Cement Company at Ravenswood, Cook County; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Charles C. Linthicum, George C. Cook, and William H. Dyrenforth.

The Knights of Labor Coöperative Association of Duquoin; capital stock, $4,000; to deal in merchandise; incorporators, James Sawyer, Alex. Turnbull, Peter Dimon, and Jasper Braden.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

NO.

CHICAGO, March 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In taking out a permit to erect a building of any nature is there any penalty in overstating the cost of the same where he in reality knows it cost him less; and if so, what is the penalty?

SUBSCRIBER.

END OF A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 1.—[Special.]—Seven years ago James H. Reid, who was a young society men in Cincinnati, fell madly in love with Miss May Withers of that city, and she was equally infatuated with her young admirer. The parents of Miss Withers objected to a match, but an elopement proved the solution of the problem. About two months ago Reid left Cincinnati and came to Minneapolis and began the publication of a trade paper. Mrs. Reid refused to come. Wednesday last Reid went to Cincinnati and to the home of his father-in-law on Walnut Hills, and, taking his little daughter, Hazel, took the first train north and will arrive here tomorrow. Mrs. Reid has begun proceedings of habeas corpus to recover the child, and will apply for a divorce.

A FORTUNE IN HER OLD AGE.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., March 1.—Mrs. Martha Powell of Aughwick Mills, this county, has just learned that she is entitled to an immense fortune under the wills of John and James Smith, her brothers, who went West from York County, this State, about fifty years ago, and who recently died in Texas, one within four days after the other. Their estates consist of 8,000 acres of land, on which are herds of thousands of cattle and $100,000 in money, the whole being estimated to be worth $250,000.

TIGHT LACING AGAIN.

A dangerous fashion for small waists is now being carried to extremes, and a good many lacing-strings must be made of leather!—*New York Mail.*

LOCAL POLITICS.

Examining the Ballots to Find Out the Politics of an Election Clerk.

The Objections Made on Behalf of Charles L. Bonney Insisted Upon.

Aldermanic Candidates in the Various Wards—Alleged Apathy in the First.

In the County Court yesterday Peter Moerschbacher, cigar-dealer at No. 66 North State street, was required to testify under oath whether he was a Republican or a Democrat. Moerschbacher had been selected to act as Democratic clerk of election in the Nineteenth Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward. Tom Mackin, the Democratic judge in the same precinct, objected to him because he was a Republican, and the matter was set for hearing yesterday morning. The Election Commissioners insisted on the appointment as a matter of principle only, because to give way to an excuse of that kind would open the gates for wholesale refusals to act. Commissioner Hoffman claimed that Moerschbacher could not be required to testify against himself, he not being the objector. But the Judge questioned Moerschbacher under oath and received the reply that he was a Republican but had voted split tickets. Mr. Hoffman was not satisfied with this proof because Moerschbacher had been causing the commission a good deal of trouble before, and so Judge Prendergast ordered that the ballots and poll-book of the last election in that precinct be produced to ascertain how Moerschbacher voted. In the afternoon City-Clerk Plautz appeared with the poll-book of the old Fourth Precinct and the envelope containing the ballots, bearing the seals put on it at the time of the Mayoralty contest. The poll-book failed to show the name of Moerschbacher, but the court said he would have to sustain the objection to Moerschbacher's appointment, anyway. For if he had told the truth and was a Republican he could not serve as a Democratic clerk, and if he had not told the truth he would be liable for perjury and was not a fit man to act. Later in the day the poll-book of the old Fifth Precinct was produced and the name of the man objected to found upon it. The Judge examined the ballot cast by him, and sustained the objection. The elections of last spring had to be referred to because the ballots of all the elections held since have been destroyed. Henry A. Arnd was appointed to fill the vacancy.

A young man named C. B. Walleck, a real-estate agent at No. 603 Centre avenue, asked the court to excuse him from service. He said Commissioner Raymond had told him he need not serve, upon his request to be excused on the ground that both himself and his brother were appointed as clerks in the Sixteenth Precinct of the Sixth Ward, one being a Democrat, the other a Republican, and they were both in the same firm. Later on, however, he had been notified to appear to be sworn in. Commissioner Hoffman said if the facts were as stated it was owing to an error that he had been summoned. Walleck was let off and another man will be substituted as soon as he can be found.

A movement has been started among Democrats of the Third Ward to make a non-partisan nomination for Alderman and secure the coöperation of the Republicans. Ald. Shorey has recently made up his mind to move to Hyde Park and cannot, therefore, be reëlected. It is said that some of the leading Republicans of the ward have given their consent to a non-partisan nomination. A meeting has been called for tonight at Baum's Hall to consider the matter.

Ald. T. N. Bond of the Eleventh has been misunderstood by some of his friends, who have been saying he refused to be renominated. He does not seek reëlection, but will not refuse a nomination. There is danger that factional disputes may weaken the Republicans in that ward if a new and untried candidate is sprung on them. There are two strong candidates in the field already belonging to rival factions.

EIGHTEENTH WARD CLUB.

The Eighteenth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last night at the North Side Turner-Hall. Chairman P. P. Heywood congratulated the club in a brief speech on the adoption of the new Election law and its confirmation by the Supreme Court. The club never met except to transact important business. At its last meeting the adoption of the new Election law was the subject in hand, and since then that law had gone into effect. He was glad to say that it had given satisfaction to Chicago voters. In accordance with the provisions of the law the Election Commissioners had selected suitable persons to act as clerks and judges of election in every precinct. The club's members ought to feel thankful that their labors had been rewarded with such good results, and it was their duty to approve by some expression the work of the Commissioners.

The following precinct committees were appointed to visit from house to house among the Republican voters and see that all registered either March 9 or March 16:

(1) A. L. Chetlain, Hempstead Washburne. (2) Dr. P. H. Cronin, William H. Adams, Harry Hubbard. (3) B. M. Wiedinger, O. Gilby, W. T. Hutchinson. (4) J. McGregor Adams, J. C. Schafer, F. W. Meyers. (5) John Schuster, William Brackenbush, Joseph Dixon. (6) Thomas Murphy, D. O. Fick, H. H. Purdy. (7) William Dickinson, John P. Dunn, Henry Russer. (8) Peter Johnson, Peter Allmendinger, Joseph Heinze. (9) Jacob Hart, Fred Heinze Jr., W. G. Moline. (10) Mortimer Scanlon, John Reardon, Frank Schuster. (11) Frank Hale, H. Hebel, John Murphy. (12) C. H. Mulliken, C. R. Corbin, J. H. Dunham. (13) William R. Manierre. (14) William Spangenberg, Ed Hanvey, Frank Lane. (15) William Kroger, George Adsit, Jacob Stork. (16) Gen. Thomas, B. M. Callender, N. A. Kauffman. (17) A. A. Carpenter, George Webster, Frank Blair. (18) H. W. Young, W. R. Dassier, Nick Zimmer. (19) A. J. Calder, Joseph Richards, John Clary. (20) R. Lotholz, Watson Griffiths, Charles Nusbaumer. (21) A. Brener, — Gant, Frank Nice. (22) Henry N. Mann, P. J. Quinn, Ed Kelly.

Dr. Hesser, C. R. Corbitt, Hempstead Washburne, Albert Coe, and E. C. Hamburger were appointed a committee to select candidates for the office of Alderman to recommend to the club at its next meeting for consideration. The following were appointed a committee to consult with committees from other wards with reference to candidates to form a suitable town ticket for the North Town: Henry N. Mann, W. G. Beale, Fred Heinze, Charles Harpel, W. M. Howland, John Murphy, and J. W. Palmer. Adjourned.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS.

CHICAGO, March 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It appears a little strange that so much apathy should be indulged in by the First Ward Republican Club. Why do not the officers thereof call the voters together and endeavor to arouse a little enthusiasm, and get the voters out the day of registration? The Republicans of other wards are holding meetings, but it looks a little as though the "boss" of the First, with a little help, was fixing things to suit himself. Meetings will probably—as has been the custom heretofore—be called about three days before the election, when everything will have previously been fixed up. It is about time, that the Republicans of the ward begin to act independently of all clubs, and, without any "bargain and sale," start in for an honest and fair fight.

INDEPENDENT.

A PERSISTENT SUITOR.

SENATOR JONES OF FLORIDA STILL PRESSING HIS CLAIMS FOR THE POSSESSION OF MISS PALMS' HAND WITH LITTLE PROSPECT OF SUCCESS.

DETROIT, Mich., March 1.—[Special.]—The account of the case of Senator Jones of Florida in THE TRIBUNE yesterday was the first clear, full, and accurate narrative about his stay in Detroit and the causes therefor that has been published. It was reported about town tonight that the Senator had suddenly left the Russell House and taken an evening train East, but the report was false. Senator Jones, from present indications, does not intend to be driven away, as he puts it. A gentleman at the hotel, who has had the best of opportunity of observing Jones during the last three weeks, told THE TRIBUNE correspondent this evening that the Senator seemed to be utterly regardless of what was said or printed about him. Miss Palms is suffering much from the annoyance Jones has subjected her to by his persistency. Pity that was at first given Jones is rapidly crystallizing into fierce indig nation at his course.

A WEATHERCOCK.

A weathercock recently made in London for a Hamburg church cost $1,000.

TERRIFIC POWDER EXPLOSION.

THREE MEN ARE BLOWN INTO ATOMS AND THE DRY-HOUSE OF THE MIAMI POWDER-MILLS NEAR XENIA, O., COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

DAYTON, O., March 1.—[Special.]—At 9:45 this morning the dry-house at the Miami Powder Mills, north of Xenia, exploded with terrific force, doing immense damage to the works and instantly killing three men. The dry-house is a building 40x20 feet, and contained at the time of the explosion 2,400 kegs of powder. Adjoining the dry-house was a brick boiler-room, and it is supposed that the bursting of the boiler caused the dry-house to let go. A hole ten feet deep was torn in the ground to the full dimensions of the building. Two men were regularly employed in the house, and both were blown to pieces, parts of the bodies being gathered in buckets. A transfer car containing a cargo of powder had arrived at the house not a minute before the explosion occurred, and the driver met his fate with the others. The names of the killed are:

CHRISTY MCCANN, workman, aged 50; body not found. He leaves a wife and one child.

HENRY FRANKLINE, workman, aged 40. He leaves a wife and four children.

MICHAEL HANEY, car-driver, aged 37. He leaves a wife and three children, who are in Ireland.

Property in the vicinity was badly damaged, doors and windows for half a mile around being blown in. The explosion was the most disastrous that has occurred at the works for years. The shock was distinctly felt at Eaton, Hamilton, Dayton, London, and Springfield, and all surrounding towns and cities.

GENERAL POLITICAL.

A MASS CONVENTION OF INDIANA DEMOCRATS—CITY ELECTION AT DIXON, ILL.—OTHER MATTERS.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., March 1.—[Special.]—The Democracy of Scott County at a mass convention held here chose delegates to the State, Congressional, Judicial, and Representative Conventions, and all go uninstructed. A resolution was adopted condemning the use of money to secure nominations for any office at a primary election.

DIXON, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—At the city election today A. Clinton Warner was elected Mayor. Councilmen: Fred Truman, First Ward; Harvey Camp, Second; James H. Clark, Third; Michael Jordan Fourth. License was carried by a large majority.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., March 1.—[Special.]—The city election went against waterworks. The Mayor and two Aldermen were reëlected, and three new Aldermen. The old Treasurer was reëlected. No politics entered into the question.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 1.—[Special.]—The effort that has been making for several days to supplant David H. Hill, acting Postmaster, thereby creating quite a tempest in a teapot, was consummated today. Hill was assistant when James Elder, the Democratic appointee, died very suddenly, and was appointed by the bondsmen to fill the vacancy. Then Frank Elder, son of the former Postmaster, was appointed, but he has awaited his confirmation until now, weary with waiting, he asks Hill to step down in his favor, which Hill refused. The bondsmen appointed Elder in his stead. Hill appealed to Vilas, but the response today was averse and he succumbed.

IOWA CITY, Ia., March 1.—Letovsky, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 99 majority, as against 400 Democratic majority in the city last year. The Republicans gain two Councilmen and make the Council a tie.

MEDICAL WOMEN IN INDIA.

A STRIKING MEMORIAL TO THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN—VIVISECTION.

A memorial, signed by a large number of Englishmen and Englishwomen, and Hindoos resident of England, has been forwarded to the Countess of Dufferin in India, conveying congratulations on the noble work which her Excellency has inaugurated in providing medical women for India. The plan is one destined, they are persuaded, to alleviate the sufferings and lengthen the lives of thousands of Hindoo women, and, through their instruction in the laws of health, to raise in no unappreciable degree the physical strength and well-being of the whole population of that vast empire. "There is but one danger connected with this great scheme," observe the memorialists, "which causes us some anxiety, and as it is one against which a single provision in original grants and deeds will suffice to afford permanent protection we most respectfully and hopefully call your Excellency's attention to the matter. So long as only already qualified medical women were to be sent out from England to attend to the women of India the plan offered no point on which objection could be founded. These ladies, fully occupied in their arduous and useful work, could spare no time for study, either of a truly or falsely scientific character. The case is altered by the additional project—good and needful in itself—of a Medical Training College for Indian Women, destined to prepare a band of native auxiliaries to supplement the work of the English lady doctors. Here arises the danger to which we refer. In nearly every medical school in this country and in America it has of late years become the practice of the Professors of Physiology to exhibit to the students in the course of their lectures a certain number of experiments on living animals, for which under the present Vivisection act they obtain special certificates—about fourteen or sixteen being issued yearly. Some of these experiments in common use are trivial and painless; others (even some which have been exhibited to lady students of Girton College) involve frightful mangling of the victims, and, though the law requires that they shall be performed always under anæsthetics, the spectacle is one which, in our opinion, cannot fail to harden the heart of young spectators, and to inspire them with that specific and terrible passion for such operations which the great foreign vivisector Cyon has described as 'joyful excitement' and against which Prof. Rolleston and Dr. Haughton (both teachers of physiology) solemnly warned the Royal Commission as a latent tendency in many minds, full of danger when fostered by enthusiastic professors, and 'calculated to rear a class of young devils.' We consider that the introduction of such vivisections as illustrations of lectures into a medical school to be founded in India would be of the most deplorable augury; and the eagerness wherewith the dominant section of the medical profession are everywhere pressing the practice fills us with well-founded fears lest the noble and humane designs of your Excellency be perverted and used as an opening to a fresh field of scientific cruelty. The native schools of medicine in the East have never, we believe, connected the idea of cutting up living animals and inoculating them with fearful diseases with the preparation of students for the healing art. It will, indeed, be lamentable if a medical college, founded by Christians in India with most kindly intentions, should be the means of accustoming our fellow-subjects to cruelties which their own religion now forbids, but which, under inevitable change of views, they may too readily learn to regard as indifferent, and even to associate it with European progress and civilization. For these reasons we most earnestly beg of your Excellency to provide that in all trust, deeds or grants to the medical colleges to be founded in connection with your Excellency's plan, there shall be inserted a clause strictly and forever prohibiting the practice of vivisection in such colleges, whether as illustrations of lectures or for purposes of research."

Among the signatures to the memorial are the names of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Lord Coleridge, the Bishops of Oxford, Bath and Wells, Southwell, and Derry, Lord Colville of Culross, the Earls of Darnley, Haddington, and Leven and Melville, Lord and Lady Lamington, Lady de Rothschild, Viscountess Monck, Countess Münster, Cardinal Manning, Sir Theodore Martin, Sir A. Malet, and Mr. Mundella, M. P.

HE LOST HIS DEER.

A Sullivan County (N. Y.) sportsman went shooting last Sunday, which was wrong, and, being on the look out for small game. It was quite natural that he should run plump upon a fat doe. Now, this is the close season for deer, and a heavy fine usually follows the killing of buck or doe; but our sportsman couldn't resist the temptation and bowled the doe over with a big charge of buckshot. Having killed her, he dared not take her home in the day time for fear of discovery, so he dragged the body into a dense thicket and hung it above the reach of prowling animals, expecting to get it Monday morning before daylight. But a neighbor had seen both the shooting and the hiding, and thought it no more than just to punish the sportsman for breaking the Game law. He suited the punishment to the crime by taking the venison home, selling some to his neighbors, and enjoying the venison steaks himself. The deer-slayer knows what became of his deer, but he dares not say a word for fear of the fine that would follow if it were publicly known that he had killed a deer in Sullivan County in February.

A CONDUCTOR'S LIFE.

Curious People Met and Noticed by a Grip-Car Nickel Collector.

Mean Women Who Pay Their Fares in Battered Pennies and Are Insulting.

How the Disguise of "English George" Was Penetrated—A Clever Capture.

"I guess I won't give you that nickel," said the conductor, as he turned it over in his hand dubiously. "I've just had a row with a chap who wouldn't take it."

The coin was not really bad-looking, and would doubtless have passed muster almost anywhere but on a street-car.

"I hate to see a man make a fuss about a little thing like a lead nickel," he continued, "but some folks are mighty small about such trifles."

"Yes?" remarked the reporter inquiringly, seeing that the conductor was inclined to be loquacious.

"Now, there's a heap of trouble all along of some women. If you ever read the papers—but mebbe you don't?" and he gave the rope a vicious jerk as a fat woman swung off backwards.

The young man admitted that he did.

"Well, then you've seen how it is. It's been written up lots of times. Just like that woman dropped, for example, facing the wrong way. And now two to one she'll start around back of the car without looking to see if there is a grip coming from the opposit direction. There! What did I tell you? Seems as if they try to be awkward, some of 'em—and that's useless. But when women want to act mean they are all there, every time. I believe they'd rather keep a conductor in hot water than ride home in a carriage. Now, there's 'Ansome Hennery—— What? O, the boys call him that because he looks like Irving, the actor. You see, he runs on State street, and that's a little the meanest run in the business. He was coming down one day with two crowded cars, besides an Archer road on behind, and was nearly four minutes late. About Sixteenth street in got two women disguised as ladies, who sat right down by the door. Hennery stepped in the doorway and called out as politely as you ever heard: 'Fares, please!' and one of 'em rummaged through her pocketbook. One at a time, after carefully pokin' over the contents, she fished out ten of the most disreputable-lookin' pennies that were ever dropped in a beggar's cup. Then one of the women was a little bit thoughtful and says:

"'O, I wouldn't give him those, Sarah; conductors don't like to take pennies. Here, I have a dime,' and started to hand it to him. The one with the coppers grabbed her quick as flash and says in the most spiteful way:

"'They're plenty good enough for him—they're too good for him,' and her nose turned up in the most contemptful way. Hennery got a little bit hot under the collar about that time, but he didn't say nothing, and didn't even stop to look at the antique collection. He quietly rung up two fares, and, cool as an old griddle-cake, flung the whole lot out into the street. My! wasn't that a mad woman! She dasn't say much, but I tell you she looked a heap. The next day 'Ansome Hennery gets a summons from the down-town office. The old freak had reported him for insolence."

"What was the result?"

"O, he went down and saw the chief and told his story, but he had to knuckle down, just the same. He was obliged to go to that woman's home and apologize. It was mighty tough, but it was either that or off went his head."

"The company doesn't countenance anything of that kind, then?"

MEAN PEOPLE.

"Not for a minute! These low-down snobs that make a conductor's position no sinnycure are the worst trials we have. Some of the boys brace up occasionally and try to get back at 'em, like Hennery did, but it does no good in the end. There was another fellow that had a little scrap with a fresh woman—— Eighteenth street! Hello, Jim! 686 ahead. What's your number? 397, hey? All right!" and he gave a double ring to the man on the grip as the green car was coupled on.

"What were those numbers?" queried the reportorial mind.

"Why, 686 is the number of the grip. Jim, there, on the Indiana, has to take the number of the grip that pulls him down-town, and I have to take the number of his car."

"For what reason?"

"Well, I s'pose so's to know what cars composed the train in case of an accident. But as I was sayin' 'bout this other fellow. There was a woman got on at Thirty-first street, togged out in her very best frock and bonnet. In went the conductor for her fare, and she was a buttoning of her glove and had laid the nickel on the seat. Now he had been annoyed lots on the down trip by some fool people, and he wasn't feelin' just first-rate. She didn't say nothing when he called 'Fare, please,' but kinder pointed to the five. Well, he refused to pick it up, and says respectful:

"'If you can't hand me the fare, ma'am, as you should, I shall not pick it up from there.'

"Then she bridled up and called him an insolent puppy, and said she'd report him. He marched out of the car and left the nickel lying there, determined not to be bluffed."

"Did she make a complaint?"

"You bet she did! He was hauled up for it the very next day in great shape. She hasn't rode on my car since, though," he added absent-mindedly.

When the car reached Twelfth street half a dozen unsalted youth of the distinctively orally period boarded it, and distributing themselves over the platform, began their inane chatter.

"Come, now," said the conductor, "you are not allowed to stand on the platform as long as there is standing-room inside; move on, please." The Cholleys and Clarences cast indignant glances at him for a moment, stalked through the car, and began to struggle with their paper cigarets.

"Have you that kind of a rule?" inquired the reporter, who had become, by reason of much practice, an expert at wriggling through a packed mass of humanity when escaping from a car.

"That's putting it a leetle mite strong," said the bell-ringer. Then, opening his little book, he read the rule. "It directs us to ask passengers to refrain from crowding the platform, and we have had practically the same rule for some time, but this was given out to us a few days ago to paste in our books, so as to freshen our memory. Panorama place!" he called suddenly, between the opening and closing of the door on a thin man wearing a faded plush cap.

"But why Panorama place?" queried the reporter, à la Lord Arthur Somersault.

"Because it's a pantomine," he returned quickly, having evidently heard the original, and making a sweeping gesture toward the two circular buildings. "Now I'll tell you," he continued seriously. "We have our orders to call it so. For my part I think it's a shame to change the name of a court that was called for one of Chicago's old settlers simply to advertise a money-making show. Just why the company agreed to do it I am not trying to find out. It would be a 'difficult, not to say dangerous,' thing to attempt.

"I made a hundred dollars pretty easy one day last winter," he continued, as he carefully scrutinized the face of his Waterbury to see if it was running away with time. "It was like this: My cousin Sammy is a detective downtown, and he was a tellin' me about a big robbery that had just taken place. Them newspaper chaps never found out the whole of that affair, and I guess now they never will. You see this 'English George,' as they called him, was a 'con' man, and he done up a rich old duffer down on Washington street for about $1,700. The case was kept mighty quiet, because old Hunks said he'd rather lose all the cash than to have it come out in print what a royal chump he was.

WATCHING FOR "ENGLISH GEORGE."

"So Sammy was put on the case and had been workin' it up for about a week, when one day he told me a little about it. Not much, mind you, but just described the kind of a man he was a-layin' for—a little, slender, slick-lookin' duck, with a smooth face and small hands and feet—and never said nothing about why he wanted him. He promised me a hundred bullets if I'd spot him at any time, and as long as I got the boodle I didn't care what they wanted to run the sharp in for. Well, about 9 o'clock one evenin', just as we stopped at Twenty-ninth street, there was a woman got on the car that attracted my attention at once. She wore a long, loose-fitting sealskin that almost touched the ground, black silk mittens, and a thick brown veil that you could scarcely see through—couldn't see nothing but the sparks in her ears. The car wasn't more'n half full, but every blessed fare but two or three was sittin' near the rear door, leavin' the first half of the car almost empty. She walked forward and took a seat pretty well towards the front door, and when she paid, kept on her mittens. I went back all of a tremble with excitement, for I knew I had that hundred sure. I figured it out that this 'con' man, dressed like a rich lady, was goin' down to make a train, probably at Twenty-second street, and I was afraid she, or rather he, would give me the slip before I had a chance to have him arrested, and I knew he would if he saw I was onto his little game. I acted as unconcerned as possible, but kept a sharp eye ahead for the lights at the Twenty-fifth Street Police Station. We soon sighted them, and by great good luck the Lieutenant was standing on the steps. I gave him the tip as sly as I could, and the fellow's veil must have hindered his lookout. At any rate the Lieutenant boarded the car in front, as I signaled him to do, and before Mr. English George knew what was up he was a prisoner. That was a good night's work for me."

"How did you penetrate so good a disguise? I should have thought you ran a great risk of being mistaken."

He laughed scornfully.

"It was easy enough. Of course, I was not quite sure it was the man my cousin wanted, but I was positive it was a man instead of a woman."

"Why so?"

The conductor eyed the reporter commiseratingly.

"Because," said he, "as soon as he got on he walked half the length of the car and sat down. Did you never notice how ninety-nine women out of a hundred will stand up and cling to the door, though there may be a dozen vacant seats ten feet away to be had for the taking?"

NEW AND RICH GOLD FIELDS.

EXTENSIVE AURIFEROUS LAYER FOUND IN PATAGONIA—THE DEPOSITS THOUGHT TO RIVAL THOSE OF CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA.

Washington (D. C.) Dispatch to Boston *Herald:* Ever since the discovery of America by Europeans the bleak and barren peninsula of Patagonia has been considered as nearly worthless as any portion of the globe, and it has been only noted for the production of penguins and long eared Indians. The fact that its climate was cold and cheerless, and vegetable productions wanting, has for centuries prevented any careful exploration and examination of its resources. All this history is now about to be reversed. Absolutely reliable information has just reached this country that one of the most extensive and rich gold fields of the world has been discovered there. It is very probable that within the next few months there will be an influx of gold-hunters there only second to that which flooded California in '49.

The facts in regard to this wonderful discovery are furnished by E. L. Baker, Consul-General to the Argentine Republic. The points in his report were obtained from a report made by a commission appointed by the Argentine Republic. Among other things that report says: "According to the opinion of the mining engineer who has examined the case the auriferous layer extends along the coast all the way from Cape Virgin to the north of the Barrancas del Condor, a distance of forty miles, and it is possible that it may extend to Rio Gallegos. The engineer thinks that these gold deposits are of a superior class, and that there is abundance of both gold and platinum."

There has never been any considerable gold mining in this part of South America, and the natives have but the crudest notions of how to proceed in the work of taking out the gold. Great excitement, however, prevails, and the Chilians are already hard at work. One hundred of them from Sandy Point have been at work in a body. They have only the crudest and most primitive appliances, which they have improvised on their own account. But, nevertheless, they have collected, on an average, 175 grams, or $7, per day each. One Chilian who has been operating alone took out in a month five pounds of gold, or about $1,000 worth.

Mr. Baker says that it is impossible now to estimate the extent or the wealth of the washings, but they are thought to be as rich or richer than those of California and Australia. While giving all these facts, Mr. Baker advises that no rush be made to these new mines until something more definit is known about them. It is very probable that considerable of a struggle will be the result of this find in regard to who shall mine. The Chilians are particularly aggressive, and will probably claim pretty much everything. It would seem that, with the introduction of the placer process and Yankee skill, there would be a great deal in the new discovery.

RAISING THE PRICE OF MEATS.

THE VIEWS OF A NEW YORK PAPER IN REGARD TO THE MATTER.

New York *Market Journal and Price Current:* Trunk-Line Commissioner Mr. Albert Fink, in his published letter of the 21st inst. regarding the recent advance in the tariffs on dressed meats and live stock and the rivalry between the two interests, makes this avowal:

Heretofore the railroad companies have unfortunately allowed themselves to be made parties to this competition, which has led to the very unjust discrimination and the building up of monopolies. They now desire to institute a reform in this respect and to fully carry out the spirit and interest of the common law.

The good but misled and "unfortunate" railroad companies have "reformed," according to Mr. Fink, as follows:

The principle upon which the relative rates have now been determined is, that the transportation on a pound of beef from Chicago to New York shall be the same whether the cattle are slaughtered in Chicago or slaughtered in New York. Or, in other words, they propose to put the live-stock and dressed-beef shippers upon exactly the same footing so far as the cost of transporting the net product is concerned.

The inevitable logic of this "reform" is that all the saving which can be effected by killing animals in the West and forwarding their compact net product, instead of railroading them a thousand miles further for slaughter in New York, shall hereafter be swallowed up by the railroad companies, and in no wise benefit meat consumers.

If the "principle" thus enunciated can be justified, the railroad companies may rightfully say to the manufacturers located among the coal and iron deposits of Pennsylvania, "If you can make rails, spikes, or nails cheaper than they can be made in New York, it shall profit us and not you, for you must pay as much to send them to that city as to transport there your raw ores and coal."

It is said that all the nutritious or essential qualities of the meat of an entire bullock may be condensed into the compass of a pint jar. Here is a "net product" which, under a fresh accession of impulses towards "reform" and still more fully "to carry out the spirit and intent of the common law," may yet be rated at an equal tariff with the live bullock.

Such a principle is repugnant to good sense and contrary to the spirit of republican institutions. If the Western dressed-meat shippers are thus "reformed" out of existence, the people will find small consolation in knowing that the railroad companies—a few stock-yards and abattoirs—and one or two patent cattle-car companies are pocketing the increased cost of their meats.

THE BLAINE FIRES BURNING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—[Editor New York *Sun.*]—The renomination of Blaine is hardly a matter of uncertainty in 1888, if he is alive then. I have just returned from an extended Western trip, and as a Democrat have had a fair chance to find, by inquiring, how the Republicans feel. There are Blaine clubs in every State of the Union today actively at work, and the Young Men's Blaine Club of Cincinnati is the largest single political association in the West today.

Now, there is no disguising the fact that we Democrats have got to shake off the paralysis that is fastening on us here in Washington, and do it quickly. There is discontent all over the land, and are we to profit by it in 1888? Hardly. We have to shape a definit policy and live up to it, and this must be done quickly. We have got to drop the Mugwumps instanter; they are vipers warmed on our hearth. This is my idea, as a plain business-man, and nothing else. As far as the offices go, I don't think the people care much about it, one way or the other; but a business policy we must have soon or we will go under. J. A.

EDISON ALARMS HIS PARTNER.

Brooklyn *Eagle:* The report that Edison's house and laboratory were cast away and lost on their ocean voyage to Florida is unfounded. It originated with Edison, who, feeling playful in view of his approaching marriage, telegraphed last week to Gilliland, his partner in Florida schemes. "All our things have gone down. Schooner stove up this side Hatteras. Captain and crew safe." Gilliland, somewhat agitated, reported the disaster to the newspapers. Edison corrected him when they met next morning:

"Why, Gill, there hasn't been any wreck. You misunderstood me. I only said our things have gone down—down South I meant. Captain and crew are safe, of course; schooner stove up—certainly it was; they would have frozen to death without one up this weather."

Then they all had oysters at Gill's expense.

ONE HUNDRED BOOKS.

Minister Phelps Tells What He Thinks of Sir John Lubbock's List.

Prof. Max Muller Follows the American—He Is a Great Literary Heretic.

Lord Wolseley Goes into Action with a Bible and the "Soldiers' Pocket-book."

Pall Mall Gazette: Our judges hitherto have been exclusively Englishmen, but English literature is read certainly not less, perhaps even more, in America than here. This fact was constantly brought into prominence during Mr. Lowell's residence in London. Whenever there was any literary function on hand it was always to the American Minister that people first appealed for help. Mr. Phelps, who has succeeded Mr. Lowell at the embassy, has already begun to succeed him in his literary duties too, and we are glad to be able to begin today with a letter from his Excellency the American Minister.

Sir: I cannot decline to reply to your courteous note touching "The Best Hundred Books," though it is a subject upon which I am by no means an authority, being only a casual wanderer in the field of letters. It seems to me not easy to lay out a course of reading that shall be of universal application. So much depends upon the cast of the reader's mind, his taste (if he has any), and the line of study he wishes to follow that "the best laid scheme" may still "gang aft a-gley."

Sir John Lubbock's list already published is excellent, and perhaps cannot be improved. It is difficult to take from it, and in trying to add one encounters the embarrassment of riches. Taking that as a foundation, were I to put my own inclination in the place of his better judgment I should venture to increase it in general literature by the essays of Bacon, Johnson, Sterne, John Wilson, Carlyle, and Washington Irving, and the greatest speeches of Webster. In poetry by Chaucer, Dryden, Goldsmith, Gray, Coleridge, Burns, Byron, and Bryant. In fiction by Cervantes and Le Sage, and all of Thackeray and Dickens that Sir John omits. In history by Clarendon, Hallam, Macaulay, and the Americans, Motley and Prescott. In political science by Montesquieu's "Spirit of Laws," Guizot's "Civilization," and De Tocqueville's "Democracy." In the fine arts, by Lubke's "History of Art," Kugler's "Italian, Flemish, and Spanish Painters," Taylor's "Fine Art in Great Britain," and Ferguson's "History of Architecture."

If these additions carry the list beyond the limit, rather than lose my favorits I would make room for them by cutting down somewhat the selections from translations of classical and Oriental literature and from philosophy and theology, though retaining always in the latter John Bunyan and Jeremy Taylor. I cannot think the finis et fructus of liberal reading is reached by him who has not obtained in the best writings of our English tongue the generous acquaintance that ripens into affection. If he must stint himself, let him save elsewhere.

Even thus augmented our list still excludes the whole range of living authors, all scientific, technical, and professional knowledge, and many charming books in literature, and enters but sparingly into the broad and fertile field of history. When these gaps are filled the catalog outruns us. And we find that as a book on one subject cannot be compared with that on another no possible "hundred" can be exclusively "the best."

But after all power of choice has been exhausted it still remains to be remembered that what good comes of it at last depends more upon digestion than upon acquisition. The reader who does not keep up a sound digestion will be apt to find good books disagree with him, and will only help to illustrate what is already sufficiently proved, that it is much easier to make a pedant, a prig, or a blatherskite than it is to make a scholar. I am, sir, your obedient servant, E. J. PHELPS.

Feb. 4.

PROF. MAX MULLER.

The American Minister's letter may appropriately be followed by that of a learned professor who has happily become so much acclimatized in England that people have almost ceased to regard him as a German:

A few years ago I became entangled in a long correspondence about the Hundred Greatest Men of the World, and the recollection of this has made me rather nervous in answering your questions as to the Hundred Best Books. The process by which we tried to find out the Hundred Greatest Men of the World was this: An American gentleman, whose name I forget, drew up a long list of all names that could possible claim to be in the first flight. That list was sent to all sorts of people in Europe and America who were supposed to be qualified judges, each in his own department. They marked those whom they considered the true Senior Wranglers of the whole world, and by casting up the votes recorded for each candidate a splendid class list was drawn up, the outcome of 3,000 years of natural selection. You can see the result of all this labor in "The Portrait Collection of the Hundred Greatest Men," published by Sampson Low & Co. 1879. The portraits were reproduced from fine and rare engravings, biographies were added, and each section of the "Greatest Men" was introduced by some literary Lord Chamberlain, the poets by Matthew Arnold, the artists by Taine, the founders of religion by M. M., the theologians and reformers by E. Renan, the philosophers by Noah Porter, and the whole noble army by Waldo Emerson.

As the makers of books are chiefly found in the divisions of poets, founders of religion, and philosophers, I send you our list, which will enable you to see how far it agrees with that of Sir John Lubbock:

I.—POETS.

Homer,	Menander,	Shakspeare,
Pindar,	Lucretius,	Milton,
Æschylus,	Virgil,	Molière,
Sophocles,	Dante,	Goethe,
Euripides,	Rabelais,	Scott.
Aristophanes,	Cervantes,	

II.—RELIGIOUS LEADERS.

Moses,	St. Paul,	Luther,
Zoroaster,	St. Augustine,	Calvin,
Confucius,	St. Bernhard,	Loyola,
Buddha,	St. Francis,	Bossuet,
Mahomet,	Erasmus,	Wesley.

III.—PHILOSOPHES.

Pythagoras,	St. Thomas Aquinas,	Liebnitz,
Socrates,	Descartes,	Berkeley,
Plato,	Spinoza,	Hume,
Aristotle,	John Locke,	Kant.
Bacon.		

If I were to tell you what I really think of the best books I am afraid you would call me the greatest literary heretic or an utter ignoramus. I know few books if any which I should call good from beginning to end. Take the greatest poet of antiquity, and if I am to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, I must say that there are long passages even in Homer which seem to me extremely tedious. Take the greatest, or at all events one of the greatest, poets of our century, and again I must confess that not a few of Goethe's writings seem to me not worth a second reading. There are gems in the most famous, there are gems in the least known of poets, but there is not a single poet, so far as I know, who has not written too much, and who could claim a place for all his works in what may be called a Library of World Literature.

The passages, and in many cases the whole poems too, which I should really place on those historical shelves are those which I can read again and again, wondering more and more every hour how a man could have written them. That happens to me not only in going over Homer, Shakspeare, and Goethe, but likewise in reading Heine, or Eichendorff, or Rückert, or a poem so utterly unknown as "The Doctor," by the author of "Fo'c's'le Yarns." The same amazement comes over me when reading Spinoza's "Ethics"—nay, even in studying Pânini's Grammar of Sanskrit—a work, to my mind, without an equal anywhere—nay, I am not afraid to say so, truly miraculous; for the more I study it the less do I understand how one man could have composed it. I know I shall never hear the last of this; but you want my honest opinion, and as such I give it to you. Of course if we have any object in reading books beyond the mere delight which they give us, works artistically most imperfect may claim their place among the best books of the world. What can be more tedious than the Veda, and yet what can be more interesting if once we know that it is the first word spoken by the Aryan man? What can be more repellant than Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," and yet what can be more fascinating if once we know that it is the last word spoken by the Aryan man?

You see the best books are not the best books for everybody. Some of the best are those appreciated by a very small circle of friends indeed. But take the most famous writers, those whose names you would find on every list of the "Best Books," and you will see that what is called gold by one critic is called rubbish by another. Aristotle's name would hardly be absent from any list of world-literature; yet this is what Hobbes, one of the strongest and keenest intellects that England has ever produced, writes of him: "I believe that scarce anything can be more absurdly said in natural philosophy than that which now is called Aristotle's Metaphysics, nor more repugnant to government than much of that he hath said in his Politics, nor more ignorantly than a great part of his Ethics."

If a man like Hobbes speaks thus of Aristotle, what right have I either to leave or strike out the very first name in the list of the Best Books in the World? I pray thee have me excused. Yours faithfully, F. MAX MULLER.

AN ADMIRAL'S LIBRARY.

The following list does not, of course, profess to be one of the best books from a literary point of view. It is a strictly professional list, but it will be read with general interest as comprising the books with which one of our foremost sailors has gone into action. A sailor has the advantage over a soldier here. Lord Wolseley goes into action with a Bible and the "Soldier's Pocket Book." Our naval correspondent, who withholds a name which is known in many seas, takes with him, it will be seen, a goodly library of more than 300 volumes of professional books.

	Vols.
The Nelson Dispatches and Letters	1
Clark and Macarthur's Life of Nelson	1
Memoirs of Lord Collingwood	1
Memoirs of Lord de Saumarez	2
Memoirs of Lord St. Vincent	2
Memoirs of Lord Exmouth	2
Memoirs of Sir Jahkel Brenton	1
Memoirs of the Life of Sir Edward Codrington	2
Memoirs and Letters of Sir Henry Codrington	1
Autobiography of a Seaman, by Lord Dundonald	2
My Services in Chili and in Brazil, by Lord Dundonald	1
The Life and Letters of Admiral Farragut	1
The Life of Sir William Parker	3
Souvenirs d'un Amiral } by Admiral Jurien de la Gravière	2
Guerres Maritimes } by Admiral Jurien de la Gravière	1
Memoirs of Admiral Dahlgren	1
Shells and Shell Guns, by Capt. J. W. Dahlgren, U. S. N.	1
Anson's Voyages	1
Cook's Voyages	3
Hunter's Voyages	1
The Islands of the Western Pacific, by Erskine	1
The Cruise of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, by Admiral Wilkes, U. S. N.	5
Naval Gunnery, } by Sir Howard Douglas / Naval Warfare with Steam, }	2
The Battle of Mobile Bay, by Capt. Pasher, U. S. N.	1
The Lives of the Admirals, by Campbell	8
James' Naval History	16
James' Naval Occurrences	1
Naval History of the United States, by Fenimore Cooper	2
Boynton's Naval History of the United States During the Rebellion, 1861 to 1865	2
The Annual Register	110
The United Service Journal, 1831 to 1850	72
Prendergast's Naval Law	1
Reid's Law of Storms	1
United States Naval Instructions	1
United States Naval Ordnance Instructions	1
Report of Chief-Engineer J. W. King on European Ships of War	2
Clerk's Naval Tactics	1
Modern Naval Tactics	1
Numerous Pamphlets on same subject by English, French, American, and Russian naval officers.	
The Navies of the World, by J. W. King	1
History of the Indian Navy, by C. R. Low	2
Ralfe's Naval Biography	4
Reports of the Secretary of the (U. S.) Navy, 1861 to 1867	7
Liardit on Seamanship.	
La Marine d'Aujoure'hui, by Juvien de la Gravière	1
Manual of Naval Architecture, by White	1
Gunnery Manual	1
Memoir of Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Bart	1
The History of the (U. S.) Naval Academy, by Prof. Soley	1
Memoir of Admiral Sir Philip Broke, by Haliburton	1
The British Navy, by Sir Thomas Brassey	4
Fleet Maneuvering, by the late Commander Pellew	1
The Shannon's Brigade in India, by Verney	1
Memoir of Sir William Symonds	1
The North Pacific Exploring Expedition. Habersham, U. S. N.	1
Histoire des Combats sur Mer, depuis 1798 jusq'en 1813	1
The Navy: Its Past and Present State, by Admiral Sir Charles Napier	1
Four Years in the Pacific, by J. Walpole	1
Los Gringos, by Commander Wise, U. S. N.	1
Elementary Course of Ordnance and Gunnery. Lieut. Ward, U. S. N.	1
Biographical Dictionary. Chalmers.	8
Findlay's Directions for the Indian Ocean	1
Horsburgh's Directory	1
Keppel's Indian Archipelago	2
Keppel's Borneo	2
Narrative of Events in Borneo and Celebes. Mundy	2
Palermo and Naples. Mundy	1
The War in Paraguay	1
MacLeod's Voyage of the Alceste	1
Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle, Fitz-Roy.	3
McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary	2
Exploration de l'Oregon, by Duflor	1
Ordenanzas de la Armada Naval, 1793...quartos	2
Commission d'Enquête sur la Marine....quartos	2
Gunnery, by Commander Cook, U. S. N.	1
Report of Parliamentary Commission on Manning the Navy	1
Numerous Parliamentary Reports on the Navy and the Slave Trade, etc.	
Many Sailing Directions for Various Seas.	
Navy Lists Since 1839.	
Private Charts.	
Naval Articles from the *Revue des Deux Mondes.*	

These are all professional works, more or less. They are still in my possession, and have been collected during many years. The *United Services Journals* up to 1813 were bought by me at a sale at Bombay in 1844. The reports of the Secretary of the United States Navy were given me by my valued friends Admirals Goldsborough, Le Roy, and C. R. P. Rodgers, of the United States navy, and are most valuable. I am sorry to say that in the course of the last sixteen years many works of great interest have been borrowed and have not been returned, but I fancy this is no uncommon event. I have omitted all mention of English, French, and Spanish works, not professional, which served to while many an hour away.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK'S REPLY.

We have received several other letters which would be read with general interest, but for which we cannot at present find room. These will be included in the forthcoming "extra," together with Sir John Lubbock's revised list. Meanwhile, we may fitly close these articles by the note in which Sir John Lubbock sums up the discussion:

"I am much obliged to you for sending me the letters, which I have read with much interest.

"Several of the criticisms have arisen from the fact that my address was not reported in full, and that the lists which have appeared are simply the names of the books mentioned in the reports. I should like to repeat that I have not included the works of living authors, though from many of them I have derived the keenest enjoyment; nor works of science, with very few exceptions.

"I have been very much gratified at the general approval my list has received; and, though many of my critics suggest numerous works which ought to be added, and which I fully appreciate, they do not tell us which of them I have included they would omit.

"Such as it is, I submit the list in all humility, and in the hope of extracting others from better judges."

GERONIMO AND HIS GANG.

A WILD CRY FROM THE SOUTHWEST THAT THEY BE GIVEN UP TO JUSTICE—DIFFICULTY IN CONVICTING AN INDIAN.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The people of New Mexico and Arizona are waiting to see what is going to be done with Geronimo and his fellow-murderers. Petitions have been extensively circulated and signed, and forwarded to the Secretary of War, praying that Geronimo and his band be turned over to the civil authorities for trial and punishment. This would be entirely satisfactory providing there was any assurance that punishment would follow trial. Very few people recollect that the trials or attempted trials of bands of Indians for murder result oftener in acquittal than in conviction. This is generally the case, though there be no question of the guilt of the accused in the public mind.

A notable instance was the effort to punish Wild-Hog and his gang, who went on the Cheyenne raid from the Indian Territory through Kansas and Nebraska back to their old hunting-grounds in the Black Hills. There was no question but they murdered men, women, and children and stole everything they could carry off. Wild-Hog and his bloodthirsty band were the chief terrors of the red whirlwind that swept across two States and left a broad track of death and destruction. This very Chief and his Lieutenants were subsequently captured and taken to Fort Leavenworth in irons. From there they were removed to the Douglas County Jail, at Lawrence, kept three months, and then arraigned for murder.

They pleaded not guilty, of course. Then the question of evidence came up, and the discovery was made that evidence sufficient to convict could not be produced. Witnesses were not obtainable who could identify the murderers. The band had generally done its work so thoroughly that no witnesses were left. But where witnesses were found of the murderous work on that raid they could not identify the prisoners as the guilty parties. Not more than one person out of a hundred can identify an Indian under the most favorable circumstances. They look very much alike to those who are unacquainted with them, and those are invariably the people who suffer in these border raids. Much less are they capable of identifying Indians who are fleeing from them or hiding away to save their lives. In the fear and excitement of the sudden appearance of a band of hostile Indians nobody thinks of burdening his recollection with peculiar marks so that the Indian bearing them can afterwards be identified.

This proved true in the case of Wild-Hog and his fellow-murderers, and they all walked out of court "vindicated" in the eyes of the law. It was a clear case of "guilty but not proven." These savage murderers were returned to their tribe by rail as far as they could go, and then by stage, at the expense of the Government and with new blankets, and new war-paint, and new light upon the inability of courts to punish Indians for slaughtering white people.

And so it would probably be with Geronimo and his gang should they be turned over for trial to the civil authorities. In this case, however, there would likely be a lynching unless there was a very strong military guard to prevent it. Everybody knows that Geronimo and his followers deserve death, yet nobody can tell how it is going to be meted out to them through the agency of the courts. But to palliate their crime by allowing them to go back upon the reservation under promise of becoming "good Indians" would be sheer mockery of justice. They would only fatten for another raid, for more torture and murder of whites.

"I am handling your Athlophoros. It is quite new here and is giving good satisfaction whenever tried," Edward Dosh, at Guthrie Centre, Ia., druggist, states regarding his experience with this sovereign remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia.

THE COURTS.

A Bill Looking to the Adjustment of the Late Horatio O. Stone's Estate.

The Experience of Two Judges with a Slippery Woman—Estates—Items—Record.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Althea S. Stone, Carlos D. Stone, and Robert E. Stone against John A. J. Kendig to settle up the estate of the late Horatio O. Stone. In 1859 Stone conveyed a large amount of real estate in trust for his wife and children to F. H. Kales. The latter resigned in 1872, and Mrs. Stone was by a decree of the Circuit Court appointed his successor, to sell or mortgage the estate, but only with the assent of Myron L. Pierce or S. A. Downer. In June, 1877, Stone died, leaving a large estate. S. A. Downer and Augustus Parker were subsequently appointed trustees of it by a decree of court, and acted until 1881, when they were succeeded by J. A. J. Kendig and H. O. Stone Jr. Downer died in March, 1885, and Pierce declines further to act, so that the trust estate is likely to be left without a trustee, and the complainants, who are Stone's children, ask that Kendig be appointed in Pierce's stead, so that the two estates may be held under one management. At Stone's death his estate was worth $200,000 above incumbrances, but the income was $5,000 a year less than the expenses, taxes, etc. The trust estate was at the same time worth $205,000, with a net income of $750. The present value of Stone's estate is $320,000, with an income of $5,100, and of the trust estate $245,000, with a net income of $7,143. The debts against Stone's estate were $148,000, but now the whole indebtedness of the two estates is only $40,000. A large amount of the funds of the trust estate, however, has been used to pay the debts of Stone's estate, and the latter owes the former nearly $80,000. Kendig has agreed to take a piece of land seventy-five feet front in Hyde Park in payment of his services as trustee, and the complainants ask that this may be ratified; that Kendig may also be appointed trustee of both the estates; that their mother may have a suitable provision made for her, she asking for $13,000 a year, including their support; and that an account may be taken of the affairs of the two estates.

A WOMAN WHO CAN DEFEAT TWO JUDGES.

Judge Tuley had an unenviable experience in trying unsuccessfully to compel Mrs. Mary Ellen Cunningham to obey him and surrender her stepdaughter, and now Judge Moran is having a similar experience in compelling her to pay over $6,000. When she and her husband "made up" their marital troubles, he gave her $6,000 with which to buy a house for the family. She kept the money, and recently, at his instigation, his children filed a bill against her to recover this money, on the ground that it was designed for them as well as for her. A receiver was appointed to take the funds, but his position is a sinecure, as he testified that he could not find the woman, and understood she was in Kentucky to keep out of the reach of the court. A rule has been issued on her to show cause why she should not be attached, but it is safe to say that, warned by her five days' experience in jail, she will keep beyond reach of the court.

ESTATES.

The will of Henry Ahrens was admitted to probate yesterday. He leaves a brother, sister, and a nephew, who, with his widow, are the only heirs at law. Mrs. Ahrens qualified as executrix. She resides at No. 55 North Lincoln street. Testator was a partner in the firm of Ahrens & Haverkampf, and left property of the estimated value of $65,000, including a piece of improved real estate at the northeast corner of Lake and Lincoln streets. After provisions for decent burial testator devises all his property to his wife, provided she shall survive the testator one day. In the event of her decease within the "one day" the will provides that $40,000 should go to Lessing Lodge No. 557, A. F & A. M., and the balance to the relatives above noted. As the wife survives, these provisions of course are void.

Administration was granted to Mrs. Matilda Scheffer upon the estate of her husband, John Franz Scheffer of Lake View. There is about $7,500 worth of property, which will be distributed among the widow and three daughters.

John V. A. Weaver filed a petition in the County Court for the appointment of a conservator of the estate of his brother, Arthur C. Weaver, who has heretofore been found in the County Court to be a distracted person. He was committed to the care of petitioner, by whom he was placed in a private sanitarium at Lake Geneva, Wis. His property is said to be worth $43,000.

ITEMS.

Judge Knickerbocker yesterday heard evidence upon the claim of Dr. C. D. Messenger, a female physician, against the estate of Hannah Dearlove, deceased, for $6,012 for professional services. The claimant, a specialist, came to Chicago for the purpose of attending the patient, who was suffering from a cancer or tumor, and remained in the city for several months, giving the sick woman her constant attention. Judge Knickerbocker refused to allow the claim because the physician had never obtained a license in this State, and was therefore not entitled to practice.

Judge Gresham returned from Milwaukee yesterday and will be in his chambers daily considering cases and attending to necessary business.

The March term of the Appellate Court opens today, but owing to the illness of Judge McAllister and the absence of Judge Wilson, who is holding court at home, it is probable there will be no call of the calendar this week. Judge Bailey will open court and adjourn it from day to day. The regular examination of candidates for admission to the bar will be held Friday.

A motion was made yesterday afternoon before Judge Blodgett for the appointment of a receiver in the case of the Hanover National Bank against the National Printing Company, Davison Dalziel, the Dalziel National Printing Company, and others. This was a bill to set aside the sale of the National Printing Company to Dalziel for $50,000 on the ground that it was fraudulent and for an inadequate price. No one appeared to contest the motion on the part of the defense, and J. R. Mann was appointed receiver for the National Printing Company under a bond for $5,000.

The old divorce case of Frances M. Scoville against George Scoville came up before Judge Moran yesterday morning on a motion to issue an execution to compel Scoville to pay $400 back alimony. He showed, however, that he only owed $30, and an execution was issued for that amount. Scoville then made a motion to have the decree modified so as to reduce the alimony on the ground that he could not pay the large sums decreed against him, and Mrs. Scoville-Howe was directed to file her answer thereto.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

20,060—Annie M. Butler et al. vs. Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway of Canada and Pullman Palace Car Company. Case, $20,000. Transcript of record from Superior Court of Cook County. G. W. & J. T. Kretzinger, attys.

20,061—County of Cook vs. Great Western Railroad Company, Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, et al. Bill for injunction. Transcript of record from Superior Court. John Gibbons atty.

20,062—Augustus Russ vs. John Carne Jr., Edwin Drury, Isaac C. Ogden, E. F. Klokke, and H. Coombs. Bill for injunction. A. C. Story, solr.

20,063—Ernestine Day vs. J. B. Fantanel. Asst., $5,000. Byam, Weinschenk & Ginsburg, attys.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

101,765—Samuel R. Chambers vs. Robert Buist Jr. Attach., $216. Ira W. Buell, atty.

101,766—P. J. Sexton vs. Frank F. Cole. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for possession of four upper floors of building on northwest corner of Van Buren street and Fourth avenue. A. S. Bradley, atty.

101,767—George F. Harding vs. J. V. Le Moyne, Geo. B. Carpenter, and William Scully. Ejectment, $1,000. Saunders & Grant, attys.

101,768—Same vs. J. V. Le Moyne, Geo. B. Carpenter, and Dennis Doran. Ejectment, $1,000. Same attys.

101,769—P. J. Sexton vs. Frank F. Cole. Attcht., $2,433. A. S. Bradley, atty.

101,770—C. B. Kirkpatrick, by his next friend, vs. Chicago City Railway Company. Case, $10,000. Geo. R. Walker and R. S. Thompson, attys.

101,771—People, etc., use of Adam P. Beiplinger, administrator, etc., vs. Moses Foley, J. M. Dunphy, and George Wilson. Debt, $10,000; damages, $5,000. J. C. Turner, atty.

101,772—John McDonnell vs. James McDonnell. Asst., $600. De Witt C. Jones, atty.

101,773—John Brown vs. John C. Dammerau. Confession of judgment, $925. C. S. Cutting, atty.

101,774—Same vs. Same. Confession of judgment, $337. Same atty.

101,775—Alex. J. McDonald vs. J. Wilkes Ford. Asst., $1,200. Geo. W. Woodbury, atty.

101,776—Eddy C. Pultrey vs. William B. White. Asst., $1,500. Wolfred N. Low, atty.

101,777—Mariana Gonella vs. Antonio Equi. Bill for accounting. De Witt C. Jones, solr.

101,778—George Ferris vs. Samuel A. Morris S., and Eugene S. Sloman. Case, $5,000. H. H. Thomas and A. S. Bradley, attys.

101,779—William N. Gates vs. William E. Curtis. Attcht., $500. Quick & Miller, attys.

101,780—Chicago Hardware Manufacturing Company vs. Excelsior Oil Stove Manufacturing Company and E. R. Walker. Bill to enforce liability of stockholders. Francis Lackner and Sidney C. Eastman, solrs.

101,781—Henry C. Durand, et al. vs. J. C. Dammerau. Confession of judgment, $596. McClellan & Cummins, attys.

Suppressed Saturday—101,757—George H. Burt et al. vs. Mark D. Shay, Charles H. Beers, William M. Coney, H. P. B. Wickersham, and Thomas L. Dobbins. Creditor's bill, $5,883. Trumbull, Washburne & Robbins, solrs.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,325, Benjamin D. Eisendrath et al. vs. Jacob Kohn; deflt. and jgt., $84—947, John D. Parsons et al. vs. Edward J. Hill, Henry S. Austin, and Thomas Cratty; deflt. and jgt., debt $2,000, das $1,174, to be dis.—1,304, R. W. English et al. vs R. R. Stone Lumber Co., R. R. Stone, Alexander Stone, Frank B. Stone; verd. plffs., $664—1,305, Caroline Busse vs. Andrew J. Griggs; jgt., $273.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,063, Warner vs. Vanderpoel; decree cfg. mrs. rep.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

55,892—Margaret C. Sanders vs. August and Charlotta Colleen. Assumpsit, $560; attachment, $250. N. N. Cronholm, atty.

55,893—Althea I. Stone et al. vs. Elizabeth A. Stone, Horatio O. Stone, and John J. A. Kendig. Bill for accounting, etc. Monroe & Tewkesbury, solrs.

55,894—Charles H. Coffin et al. vs. Amelia Beak and Alfred Bucher. Assumpsit, $1,500. Gali & Birch, attys.

55,895—Charles Oberg vs. August Colleen and Charlotta Colleen. Confession of judgment, $165. N. N. Cronholm, atty.

55,896—Selina Burnes vs. F. C. and Alice Bellinger. Appeal.

55,897—Charles E. Sandstrom vs. August Sandstrom, Lawrence Hasselroth, and First Swedish Building & Loan Assn. Petition to perpetuate testimony. Blanke & Chytraus, solrs.

55,898—Joseph Wilson, admr., vs. Charles B. Phillips, South Park Commissioners, and Thomas B. Bryan. Creditor's bill, $4,517. David Fales, solr.

55,899—John Anderson vs. Charles Nelson. Appeal.

55,900—John Wollington vs. Katherine Wollington. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and adultery. C. F. Gooding, solr.

55,901—Assumpsit. Suppressed.

55,902—E. H. Brown vs. Louis Weber. Appeal.

55,903—James D. Wilde et al. vs. Charles Greisman, Morris Taylor, Max Silberstein, Nathan Arnold, Benjamin Arnold, Walter C. Arnold, Cornelius B. Mitchell, John J. Morris, John J. Morris Jr., Henry Newman, Uriah Hecht, Samuel Simons, Seymour Guggenheimer, August Mullins, James B. Case, Amory Leland, James M. Whitney, and Eugene Battelle. Bill of interpleader. Mason Bros., solrs.

55,904—Margaret Harris vs. Thomas H. Harris. Bill for divorce for cruelty. John McKeough, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—55,433, Est. F. W. Guderyahn; clm. Phoenix Ins. Co. alld. $1,437, jgt. and appl.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,534—George S. Hicks to David L. Perry: voluntary assignment. Assets, $1,000; liabilities, $3,000. J. A. Darlow, atty.

6,535—People, use of James Dunlop et al., vs. James Dunlop. Petition for support.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE TULEY—Petit jury impld.—636, Coleman; contd.—613, 614, and 631; Joseph McDonald, Frank Medwood, and John Weiland, burg; nol. pros.—81 to 84, Finney; contd. by people.—397, Emanuel Isaacs, recg. stln. propty.; bail furnished in $2,000. Jacob Franks and Simon Greenburg sureties.—862, Robert Gillespie, lar.; jury trial, vdt. not glty.—339, Mary O'Brien alias Mollie Mott, robbery; on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—565, Dooley, Hennessy, and McNamara, murder; testy. for defense completed.

THE CALL.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 48, 295, 498, 519, 545, 638, and 649.

JUDGE COLLINS—No. 565 on trial.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

APPELLATE COURT—Call of the calendar if two Judges are present.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 2,217, 2,225, 2,226, 2,228, and 2,229. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,897, 2,051, 2,052, 2,059, 2,061, 2,062, 2,072, and 1,871. No. 1,890, Hickok vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,310, 1,142, 1,308, 1,314, 1,316, 1,317, 1,318, 1,320, 1,322, and 1,328. No. 1,309, Reeber vs. Wolf, on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. No call Wednesday.

JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9. No. 4, Speck vs. Pullman Pal. Car Co., on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 544, 545, 546, 548½, and 549. No. 492¾, Parrott vs. O'Connor, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 116, 117, 129, 134, 150, and 152. No case on trial. Wednesday first call of calendar numbers of passed cases 11 to 50 inclusive.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 56, Phillips vs. Kerr, on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 5,460, 5,461, 235 (Lake View spl.), 4,985, and 5,547. No. 122, Cicero special assessments on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Accounts.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—Supreme Court:

452. The Town of Urbana, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary L. A. Seymour; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois; dismissed with costs per stipulation.

1,274. Charles Starr et al., appellants, vs. Warder, Bushnell & Glesner; appeal from the Supreme Court of Dakota Territory; on motion of J. M. Wilson for appellees docketed and dismissed with costs.

1,263. D. K. Stewart, plaintiff in error, vs. State of Virginia; on motion of William L. Royall advanced under the thirty-second rule.

Original ex parte. In the matter of the Phoenix Insurance Company of London, Eng., et al.; on motion of George F. Hoar leave granted to file petition for writ of mandamus and rule to show cause awarded returnable the 22d inst.

1,083. J. W. Jefferson, trustee, et al., appellants, vs. John B. Driver, administrator, etc.; submitted under thirty-second rule by John J. Horner, J. C. Tappan, D. E. Meyers, and William M. Mead for appellants, and E. F. Adams for appellee.

893. R. H. Paul, appellant, vs. H. B. Cullom. Appeal from Supreme Court of Arizona Territory. On motion of R. Hallett Phillips, for appellant, dismissed with costs without prejudice.

1,236. The Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, appellant, vs. C. P. Huntington; advanced under thirty-second rule and submitted by Samuel Dickson, E. W. Kettridge, and John C. Bullitt for appellant, and R. A. Harrison, William M. Ramsey, and Lawrence Maxwell for appellee.

807. John C. Phelps et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George B. Oakes et al.; submitted under the thirty-second rule by S. B. Ladd for the plaintiffs in error, and C. W. Horner for defendants in error.

935. John Sloan et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Marcus Anderson; submitted under the thirty-second rule by J. M. Flower for plaintiff in error, and M. P. Wing and J. Hudley Ashton for defendant in error.

442. Baxter Smith, executor, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Albert Akers; submitted under the thirty-second rule by S. Watson for defendant in error.

Original ex parte. In the matter of Wash F. Lathrop, petitioner; leave granted to file a petition for a writ of habeas-corpus and rule awarded returnable first Monday in April.

On motion of A. A. Raney J. Lyman of Council Bluffs, Ia., was admitted to practice.

On motion of Mr. Attorney-General Garland John B. Luce of Fort Smith, Ark., was admitted to practice.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 1.—The Illinois Supreme Court convenes tomorrow. The number of cases docketed up to today number 143, as follows: Advisement 51, criminal 47, rehearing 42, and people's 3. Among the rehearing cases from Cook County are Mackin vs. The People; Lemoyne vs. The West Division Park Commissioners; Miller vs. Pence; People ex rel. vs. The Village of Hyde Park; Schneider vs. The Chicago & Eastern Railroad Company; Field vs. Leiter.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil-Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists,
London, England.

UNION FOLDING BED,

The Simplest and Best.
Incloses the Bedding.
Always Ready for Use.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 229 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.


Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed
The only Perfect Bed!!
A. H. Andrews & Co.
195 Wabash Ave. Chicago, 19 Bond St. New York.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires.
GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO.,
76 Dearborn-st.

FURNITURE FINE and MEDIUM! LOWEST PRICES!
224 to 228 Wabash-av., C. C. Holton.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Brilliant Success! Enthusiasm Unbounded!
CLIO! - CLIO! - CLIO!
With all the Original Company. Scenery, &c.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Monday next—SIBERIA.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of.............J. M. HILL
J. S. McCONNELL...............Acting Manager
Engagement of MISS
MARY ANDERSON,
Supported by a full dramatic company, under the direction of MR. HENRY E. ABBEY.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, MARCH 2,
Shakspeare's Comedy,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
ROSALIND { Her first appearance here in this character. } MISS ANDERSON
Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, March 3 and 5,
W. S. Gilbert's Mythological Comedy, in 3 acts, of
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.
GALATEA........MISS ANDERSON
To be followed by a one-act drama, written for Miss Anderson by W. S. Gilbert, entitled
COMEDY AND TRAGEDY.
CLARICE........MISS ANDERSON
Thursday Evening, March 4,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
ROSALIND........MISS ANDERSON
Saturday Evening, March 6, Bulwer's play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
PAULINE........MISS ANDERSON
Saturday—FIRST GRAND MATINEE—PYGMALION AND GALATEA, COMEDY AND TRAGEDY.
POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES—Reserved seats, according to location, 50c, $1.00, and $1.50.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—SPECIAL.
GRAND OPERA
(Sung in German)
BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 15.
Mr. Hermann Grau respectfully announces that having engaged the undermentioned artists, forming the brilliant organization now at the Metropolitan Opera-House, N. Y., he will present the following splendid repertoire (two works of which—viz.: Wagner's "Rienzi" and Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba" will be the especial features of the Chicago season, and will be seen for the first time in this city).
ARTISTS.
Frau Seidl Krauss, Herr Eloi Sylva,
Frau Kraemer-Wiedl, Herr Alvary,
Frau Staudigl, Herr Kraemer,
Fraulein Goldsticker, Herr Adolph Robinson,
Fraulein Janischowsky, Herr Joseph Staudigl,
Frau Kemlitz, Herr Emil Fischer,
Herr Carl Kaufmann, Herr Lehmler,
Herr Emil Sanger, Herr Kemlitz,
Mus. Director and Conductor....Herr A. Neuendorff
Stage Director....Herr T. Habelmann
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
REPERTOIRE:
"RIENZI," "QUEEN OF SHEBA,"
"TANNHAUSER," "LOHENGRIN,"
"THE PROPHET," "FIDELIO,"
"FAUST," "DER FREISCHUTZ."
N. B.—Each Opera will be produced with new scenery, properties, and costumes.
SEASON SALE—The sale of season tickets for the first week (6 nights), price $15.00, will commence Wednesday, March 3, at 9 a. m., at Box-Office.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite the Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Lessee and Manager
An Artistic and Most Impressive Triumph!
JANISH,
THE COUNTESS ARCO,
In Sardou's charming play, entitled
PRINCESS ANDREA.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Next week—BOSTON IDEAL OPERA COMPANY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EXTRA!
RETURN OF THE FAMOUS AND FAVORITE
Boston Ideal Opera Company,
W. H. FOSTER, Manager,
Beginning Monday, March 8.
REPERTORY:
Monday and Saturday evenings, first time in Chicago of Halevy's
MAID OF HONOR.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, the success of last Autumn,
VICTOR THE BLUE STOCKING.
Wednesday Matinee,
THE MUSKETEERS.
Saturday Matinee,
VICTOR THE B. S.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS NEXT THURSDAY MORNING.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner Clark and Washington-sts.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
LAST TIMES
OF
Duff's Mikado.
Eight Performances Only.
Six Evenings. Two Matinees.
March 7—CALLED BACK.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Clark, near Madison-st.
March 1, for one week,
LEOPARD FAMILY.
Marimba Band. Moon-Hating Toltecs.
NAT BLOSSOM'S ELITE SPECIALTY COMPANY.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
March 1, for one week,
THE GYASTICUTUS.
Most wonderful of all curiosities. Midget Houses, Zulus, Giant Skeleton. In the Theatre—The Mikado—Selected Co. New Scenery. Elegant Wardrobe. Grand Choruses.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
There is no "Humbug" about Roland Reed's Success. It is Genuine.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, the Versatile and Popular Comedian.
ROLAND REED,
In His Laughing Success,
HUMBUG.
Incidental to the piece Mr. Reed, the Original American Ko-Ko, will introduce A POCKET EDITION OF "THE MIKADO."
Monday, March 8 — America's Favorit Artiste, Maggie Mitchell, in her latest success, "Maggie, the Midget."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Return engagement of the Distinguished Players,
MR. AND MRS. W. J.
FLORENCE
Every evening MR. FLORENCE as BOB BRIERLY in Tom Taylor's great play, The
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Saturday Matinee—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
NIGHTLY—Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2.
The Charming Little Artiste, MISS PATTI ROSA, in Lotta's Latest Comedy Success,
BOB.
Mirth, Music, and Irresistible Cuteness.
March 8—ZOZO, THE MAGIC QUEEN. March 15—EDWIN ARDEN'S "EAGLE'S NEST."

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.
(Formerly Hershey Hall),
The Favorite Fashionable Family Resort. TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! Chicago Home Opera Company in "THE MIKADO," the Funniest of them All. Ladies' Matinee To-morrow—25 and 50c. Secured seats free and avoid crush. Popular Prices—25 and 50c. Choice seats, nights, 50c, 75c, and $1.
Madison-st. Theatre (opposite McVicker's).

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
COCAINE.
Lecture by Dr. C. D. BRADLEY, giving a most interesting description of his EXPERIMENTS and REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES, Wednesday evening, March 3. Tickets, $1, 75c, and 50c; these can be had at office of the hall or at principal drugstores in city.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
Human Match, Fire Demon, Giant Fat Man, Champion Whistler, Lady Magician, Pasteur's Patients, etc.
THE SURPRISE PARTY COMBINATION.
New Novelties every week.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
—ZO-ZO—
"The Magic Queen." Gorgeous scenery and transformations. Beautiful costumes and excellent ballets. Grand marches. Prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Next Week—A BRAVE WOMAN.

STANDARD THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE TWO JOHNS COMEDY CO.
FUN FAST AND FURIOUS.
Sunday, March 7—Dan Sully's Corner Grocery.

CONSPICUOUSLY THE
PANORAMA OF THE WAR.
MISSIONARY RIDGE.
Open every day, Sunday included, 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Panorama Place.

PANORAMA OF
SHILOH.
Gen. Grant's greatest battle. Open daily (Sunday included) from 8 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night. Michigan-av., near Madison-st.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama Place.

...A THEATRE. ...J. M. HILL ...Acting Manager
...ment of MISS ANDERSON, ...ramatic company, under the ...HENRY E. ABBEY. ...TUESDAY, MARCH 2, ...are's Comedy, ...U LIKE IT. ...MISS ANDERSON ...Evenings, March 3 and 4, ...logical Comedy, in 3 acts, of ...AND GALATEA. ...MISS ANDERSON ...drama, written for Miss ...S. Gilbert, entitled ...AND TRAGEDY. ...MISS ANDERSON ...Evening, March 6, ...U LIKE IT. ...MISS ANDERSON ...March 6, Bulwer's play of ...DY OF LYONS. ...GRAND MATINEE—PYGMA... COMEDY and TRAGEDY. ...OF PRICES—Reserved seats, ...$1.00 and $1.50.

...HEATRE—SPECIAL. ...D OPERA ...in German) ...MONDAY, MARCH 15. ...respectfully announces that ...ermentioned artists, forming ...tion now at the Metropolitan ...he will present the follow... (two works of which—viz.: ...Goldmark's "Queen of She... ...features of the Chicago sea... ...for the first time in this city).

...TISTS. Herr Eloi Sylva, Herr Alvary, Herr Kraemer, Herr Adolph Robinson, Herr Joseph Staudigl, Herr Emil Fischer, Herr Lehmler, Herr Kemlitz. ...ductor ...Herr A. Neuendorff ...Herr T. Habelmann ...US AND ORCHESTRA.

...ERTOIRE: "QUEEN OF SHEBA," "LOHENGRIN," "FIDELIO," "DER FREISCHUTZ." ...will be produced with new ...d costumes. ...sale of season tickets for the ...price $15.00, will commence ...t 9 a. m., at Box-Office.

...OPERA-HOUSE. ...site the Court-House. ...Lessee and Manager ...ost Impressive Triumph! ...NISH, ...UNTESS ARCO, ...harming play, entitled ...SS ANDREA. ...nesday and Saturday. ...N IDEAL OPERA COMPANY.

...OPERA-HOUSE. ...XTRA! ...FAMOUS AND FAVORITE ...Opera Company, ...OSTER, Manager, ...Monday, March 8. ...PERTORY: ...y evenings, first time in Chica... ...OF HONOR. ...y, Thursday, and Friday even... ...Autumn, ...E BLUE STOCKING. ...esday Matinee, ...USKETEERS. ...rday Matinee, ...OR THE B. S. ...BEGINS NEXT THURSDAY ...MORNING.

...OPERA-HOUSE. ...and Washington-sts. ...TONIGHT! ...T TIMES OF ...Mikado. ...rformances Only. ...Two Matinees. ...BACK.

...MIDDLETON'S ...E DIME MUSEUM. ...near Madison-st. ...l, for one week, ...RD FAMILY. ...Moon-Hating Toltecs. ...LITE SPECIALTY COMPANY.

...MIDDLETON'S ...E DIME MUSEUM. ...l, for one week, ...YASTICUTUS. ...curiosities. Midget Horse ...In the Theatre—The Mikado ...Scenery, Elegant Wardrobe.

...'S THEATRE. ...about Roland Reed's Success ...is Genuine. ...Wednesday and Saturday mati... ...Popular Comedian, ...AND REED, ...aughing Success, ...MBUG. ...Mr. Reed the Original Ameri... ...A POCKET EDITION OF ...America's Favorit Artists, ...latest success, "Maggie, the

...R'S THEATRE. ...of the Distinguished Players, ...MRS. W. J. ...RENCE ...ORENCE as BOB BRIERLY ...y. The ...-LEAVE MAN. ...E MIGHTY DOLLAR. ...te, near Harrison. ...nesday, Saturday, and Sun... ...y at 2. ...te, MISS PATTI ROSA, in ...Comedy Success, ...OB. ...resistible Cuteness. ...GIC QUEEN. March 15— ...LE'S NEST."

...T. THEATRE. ...arshey Hall), ...le Family Resort. TO... ...go Home Opera Company ...nniest of them All. La... ...5 and 50c. Secured seats ...ular Prices—25 and 50c. ...c, and $1. ...pposite McVicker's.)

...USIC-HALL. ...INE. ...LEY, giving a most in... ...EXPERIMENTS and RE... ...8, Wednesday evening, ...50c; these can be had ...cipal drugstores in city.

...EPSTEAN'S ...nd Bijou Theatre, ...r Clark. ...Giant Fat Man, Cham... ...Pasteur's Patients, etc. ...OMBINATION. ...ek.

...HEATRE. ...r Division. ...d Sunday Matinees. ...s scenery and trans... ...s and excellent ballet. ...s, 25c, and 15c. ...AN.

...HEATRE. ...IGHT! ...COMEDY CO. ...URIOUS. ...Corner Grocery.

...LY THE ...E WAR. ...Y RIDGE ...d, 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. ...OF ...OH. ...en daily (Sundays ...morning, till 11 at ...n-st.

...URG.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 9, 1886.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the Union Depot at Indianapolis, Ind., on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1886,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing two Directors to fill the places of a like number whose term of service expires at that date, to receive the annual report for 1885, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock p. m., and reopen on Thursday, March 18, at 10 o'clock a. m.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago on WEDNESDAY, March 10th, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN DUNN, Asst. Secretary.

Chicago, Feb. 26th, 1886.

Reorganization of the Lake Erie & Western Railway Company.

At the request of various holders of the first mortgage bonds of the LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON & MUNCIE RAILWAY COMPANY, the LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and the LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY (SANDUSKY DIVISION), the undersigned have consented to act as a purchasing committee under the terms of an agreement executed by such bondholders and now ready for general signature.

Copies of this agreement and further information concerning the plan may be had of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY and of the undersigned, or on application at the company's office, 110 Broadway.

Prompt co-operation of the bondholders and others in interest is requested, in order to secure a speedy and economical reorganization.

The Central Trust Company will receive deposit of bonds, giving negotiable receipts in exchange therefor.

FRANK C. HOLLINS,
WM. A. READ,
CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.

New York, Feb. 15, 1886.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 1.	Feb. 22.
New York	$118,941,836	
Boston	11,949,248	
Chicago	9,079,000	Legal
Philadelphia	9,788,080	holiday.
St. Louis	2,868,675	
Baltimore	2,056,776	
New Orleans	1,790,147	

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25@40c discount; Boston, par; St. Louis, 25@50c premium; New Orleans, unchanged.

The fact that yesterday was monthly settling day was the only thing that gave financial transactions any considerable activity. In other respects it was as quiet as heretofore. The aggregate of loans for Board of Trade purposes was not large, and rates were easier than at the beginning of last month. The bulk of the money went at 4 per cent, but some of the bankers report that loans they had out at 5 per cent were not disturbed. There is a quite marked difference in the attitude of various banks to that branch of business. Some of them would not take anything less than 5 per cent yesterday, but there was plenty to be had at other institutions for 4. Banks having a large constituency of merchants and other time borrowers are pretty well loaned up and are indifferent to the less profitable classes of the business. Traffic with the country was sluggish and the demand for currency small. Eastern exchange sold at 40c discount early in the day, but in the afternoon firmed up to 25c. Sterling bills were steady.

There was a good demand for securities, but the offerings of desirable ones were small. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were 50 shares of Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company's stock at 116, 10 shares of National Panorama Company at 50, $5,000 City Railway 4½s at 101¾, and $19,000 Minnesota State 4½s at 105¼. Among the sales over the counter were 10 shares of National Bank of America at 138, $2,500 United States 4s at 127, $4,000 United States 4½s at 112⅜, $1,500 Cook County 5s at 109¾, $1,100 Board of Trade 5s at 106, $3,000 Denver Extension 4s at 99⅝, and $2,000 Northwestern Safe & Trust Company 6s at 102½.

The number of stocks bought and sold in the whole city was probably much smaller than the transactions of single Chicago houses often are in one day during a period of active speculation. The situation was not much changed. The old operators were bearish, but afraid to sell short to any considerable extent, the Vanderbilt following were inclined to buy on the reactions, and the average small scalper had taken to the woods. It was announced that about $700,000 of gold had been taken for export, that the dividend on Western Union would be not over 1 per cent, and that the Northern Pacific land sale was finally off, but the market doggedly resisted these influences. There was a disposition to sell Northwest and St. Paul early in the day, but it was found that good buyers came in at the declines. Some of these buyers were certainly Chicago men. Houses in New York that have heretofore been friendly to these stocks sold them pretty freely, but it was supposed that it was short stock. The sales of Lake Shore, too, were thought to be for the short account. The inference here was that the cliques took them, and that when the short interest became large enough to make it worth while it would get a squeezing. As for Northwest, it is known that there are a good many strong men in this part of the country who are waiting for a reasonable decline to take hold. It is only a question with them when the stock will touch bottom. The friends of Lake Shore now say that they do not expect a dividend, but that the statement of the company will be a good one. The small number of outside orders coming into the market is naturally regarded as a weak feature, but the cliques hold the list very firmly, and thus far there is no evidence or any change of the program, which has heretofore been to encourage short sales and then put prices up.

The eagerness to buy bonds is illustrated by the fact that the London market is being drained of American securities by the demand from this side. The advance in the last few months has been phenomenal. In June last Erie second consols sold at 45; now they are selling at 102@103. In the same time the first consols, which have not been in default, have advanced from about 112@137. Denver & Rio Grande consols have gone up from about 50 @93, the first mortgages of the same company from 80 (this was in January a year ago) to 120, the Rio Grande Western from 40@75, and the East Tennessee consols from about 45@80. The Chesapeake & Ohio, series B, have gone up from 58@83, Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo consols from 60@93, Fort Worth & Denver from 62@90, Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts from 60 to above par, Louisville & Nashville general mortgages from 80@106 and collateral trust bonds from 70@104, Canada Southern seconds from 65@92, Oregon Transcontinental from 65@97, Northern Pacific firsts from par to 115, Iron Mountain 5s from 70@95, Kansas & Texas general 5s from 50@82, and so instances might be multiplied almost without number. The rise has been most pronounced in the lower-priced securities, and each week sees some bond or bonds brought into prominence and dealt in at advancing values. The higher-priced issues have also scored a considerable rise. All the better class 5s sell above par, and some above 110, while last week the leased line 4 per cent stock of the Illinois Central (which by reason of the Illinois Central guarantee partakes of the nature of a bond) sold at par. The same company is now offering $2,500,000 in bonds at 3½ per cent interest.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Money on call easy at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5. Sterling exchange dull but steady at 487½ for 60 days, and 489½ for demand. Government bonds were active and strong. State bonds were dull and heavy. Railroad bonds were dull but strong; sales, $1,547,000; Chesapeake & Ohio, series A, advanced 3¾; Denver South Park Pacific firsts, 2¾, and St. Paul consolidated, 1¾. Although the total share transactions foot up about 80,000 shares more than on Saturday, in every other respect the two days' markets are very similar. There is no life to the trading, no apparent disposition to either sell or buy. The fluctuations were generally within a range of 1 per cent, and the closing prices show changes of only small fractions. The losses were slightly in the majority, but they generally are from ⅛ to ⅜. Northwestern, however, is down ¾ and Western Union ⅝. Nearly 50 per cent of the day's business was in Lackawanna, St. Paul, and Lake Shore. There are a good many operators who are disposed to await the meeting of the trunk-line officials at Commissioner Fink's office tomorrow to discover whether the trunk lines will maintain schedule rates in the face of the pressure that is being brought to bear to induce them to co-operate with their Western transcontinental connections.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Mch. 1.	Last—Feb. 27.
Central Iowa	100	18	18	18	
Canadian Pac.	100	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
Canada Southern	1,210	43⅜	42⅜	42⅝	42⅞
Central Pacific	450	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	41⅛
C. & O. 1st pfd.	300	19	19	19	
Do 2d pref	100	14	14	14	
C., B. & Q.	1,100	137⅛	137	137	137⅛
C., C., C. & I.	500	53⅝	53	53	
Den. & Rio G.	50	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Del. & Hudson	3,284	102	101⅝	101⅝	102
D., L. & W.	48,820	128⅞	128⅛	128⅛	127
Erie	19,425	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
Do pref	2,500	61⅝	61	61	61
Erie seconds	.....	101⅜	101⅜	102⅛	101⅞
East Tenn. & Ga.	100	3	3	3	3
Do pref	700	6⅛	6	6	6
Hocking Valley	210	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
I., B. & W.	450	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26
Jersey Central	7,010	54⅞	53⅞	54⅞	54⅞
Kansas & Texas	4,960	29	28⅞	29	28⅞
L. E. & Western	400	12⅝	12	12⅝	12⅞
Lake Shore	29,442	86⅜	85⅞	85⅞	86⅛
Louis. & Nash.	1,440	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅜
Manhattan Con.	700	127⅜	127⅛	127⅜	127⅝
Memphis & Chas.	100	37	37	37	

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Mch. 1.	Last—Feb. 27.
Missouri Pacific	300	109¾	109⅝	109¾	110⅛
Mobile & Ohio	150	14¼	14	14	
M. L. S. & W. pref	100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
N. Y. & N. E.	350	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
N. Y., Sus. & W.	210	7	7	7	
Do pref	300	21	21	21	21
N. Y. Central	5,350	105⅝	105¼	105⅜	105½
Nor. & W. pref	116	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
Northern Pacific	200	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	28⅜
Do pref	2,418	58⅝	57⅝	57⅞	57⅞
Northwestern	15,210	109⅞	108⅞	109	109⅝
Do pref	150	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛	141⅜
Ohio Central	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Ont. & Western	100	19	19	19	
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102
O. Transcon	732	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	31⅝
Pacific Mail	9,310	51⅞	51	51⅛	51⅝
P. P. C. Co.	133	132⅛	132⅛	132⅛	132⅛
Peoria, D. & E.	200	21	20⅞	20⅞	
Reading	9,764	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞
Rich. & Dan.	200	75	75	75	
Rock Island	125	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛	
St. Paul	35,986	91⅝	91⅛	91⅛	91⅞
Do pref	122	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	
St. Paul & O.	1,500	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
Do pref	617	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝	102⅛
St. P., M. & M.	200	118	117⅞	117⅞	118
Texas Pacific	450	12⅛	12	12	12⅛
Union Pacific	8,580	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛	49
Wabash	605	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Do pref	400	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Western Union	10,270	73⅛	72	72⅜	73⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	123
American	105	United States	65

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100⅝	St. P. & S. C. firsts	128
U. States 4½s, ex div	112⅜	Texas Pacific land grts	39⅛
United States new 4s	127⅛	Texas Pacific (Rio G.)	58
Pacific 6s of 1895	128	Union Pacific firsts	117
Central Pacific 1sts	115	Union Pac land grant	106
Erie seconds	101⅛	Union Pac sink'g fund	122⅛
Lehigh & Wilks, of'd	112		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 Va 6s dfd	13	10000 Min&&NWist	100
9000 B C R & N 1st	110	5000 Mid of N J 1st	106⅛
74000 Col Coal 6s	86@85⅛	5000 M & E 1st g	134
11000 Col H & T 5s	93⅛@93⅛	10000 NYLE&W n 2d cn	101⅞
1000 C C C & I g m	104	1000 do ex Ju cp	87⅛
1000 Can So 2d	90	1000 do 2d (cash)	87
5000 C B & Q—DeD 4s	90⅛	5000 do fd cp 5s	88⅛
1000 C P l grants	105⅛	1000 NYC&St L 1st	96
65000 D&RG W 1st	74⅛@75	1000 NYL&W constn	107⅛
15000 D&RG 1st en tr P	122⅛	20000 N Y C&N g m	59⅛@59⅛
2000 D&H rg of '91	115	10000 N J C S gtd	96⅛@97⅛
22000 E Tenn 5s	79⅛@80	25000 N Pac 2d cp	95⅛
1000 E T 5s tr rct	79⅛	25000 O & T 1st	98@98⅛
5000 Ft W & D 1st	88⅛	75000 Ogn S L 6s	100
30000 GC&SFgd 6s	90⅛@90⅛	11000 Scioto Val 1st	70
5000 Harlm 1st reg	136⅛	2000 SLKC&NRE 7s	112
3000 I B & W cn inc	40	3000 S P & S C 1st	128
5000 I B & W 1st	101	2000 So Pac of Cal 1st	106⅛
25000 I D & S 1st	103	5000 St L&SF gm	104⅛
1000 K P 1st con	103⅛	5000 StPM&M 1 con 6s	
20000 L B & M 1s	101⅛@102		119⅛
5000 M K & T g m 6s	81	10000 T P Rex cp	59
12000 M K & T cnfs	114@114⅛	3000 U Pac 1st m	117⅛
2000 Mo P 1st cn	112	1000 U P l g	106⅛
5000 M Un 6s	88⅛	10000 W St L & P—Chi D	92
2000 Morgan La & T 6s	108	85000 W S gtd 4s	103⅛@104
5000 Mahoning Coal 5s	104⅛	37 U S Ex	65⅛@66
3000 M & St P cns	132⅛	30 Amn Exp	105⅛
6000 M L S & W 1st	117⅛		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s reg	112⅛	10000 I B & W cn inc	40
20000 U S 4s reg ex int	126⅛	5000 L&N—NO&M 2d	92
1000 U S 4s reg	127⅛	4000 L S 1st cp	131
3000 Ga 7s gold	108	1000 L S cp 2d	123⅛
9000 AtchC&P1	104⅛@104⅛	1000 LE&W inc	122⅛
8000 A & P inc	21⅛	1000 L B & M inc	25⅛
5000 Am D & I 5s	21⅛	4000 M & O 1st db	40⅛
3000 B C R & N 1st	110	4000 M & O new	64
2000 C & O 1st series A	112	14000 M&E is gtd	115⅛
5500 C&O 1st SrB ex cp		10000 M U Tel 6s	134
	82⅛@83⅛	2000 Mil & N 1st 1910	90
1000 C & O 6s 1911	102	5000 MK&T gn 5s	103
1000 C & O cur	38⅛	3000 MK & T c 7s	81
8000 C So 1st gtd 107⅛@108		5000 M&SPls—M P D	114⅛
5000 Can So 2d	90	5000 M&SP1st—C P & W	108⅛
20000 C & E I con	115⅛@115⅛	5000 M & N W 1st	108
13000 C C C & I g m	104	5000 Mahoning Coal 5s	104⅛
5000 C I s 1st ex coup	110	5000 N Y C Ex 5s	107⅛
11000 C W&B 1st	106⅛	2000 N Y C 6s '87	103⅛
1000 Col C & I 6s	95⅛	14000 N Pac 2d cp	95⅛@95⅛
21000 C P l d gt	95⅛	2000 No Ill 1st e int	106
33000 D&RG W 1st	75@75⅛	5000 O & T 1st	98⅛@98⅛
6000 D & R G 1st asd	74@74⅛	5000 Or S L 6s	100
3000 D S & P 1st	100	5000 P D & E inc	46
1000 D&H 1st-P Div cp		5000 R W & O cons	95⅛
	ex int 136	2000 St L & I M 2d	117
20000 E T 5s	79⅛@79⅛	16000 Scioto V 1st	69⅛@70
10000 E T inc	18⅛	18000 So Car inc	28⅛@28⅛
13000 E & T H 1s	114⅛@114⅛	4000 St L & I M 5s	94
53000 G C&S Fgd 6s	97@97⅛	4000 St L & I M 5s	94
15000 G C & S F 1s	124@125	10000 T&W cn covt	94
6000 GBW&St P inc	32	10000 TP&W 1st tr rcts	96
2000 H & T C 2d—M L	89	5000 U Pac 1st	117⅛
2000 Harlm 1st cp	137	2000 W S gtd 4s	103⅛
7000 Harlm 1s reg	136	15000 WSL&Pls—CDs	92⅛
12000 I B&W 1st-E D	102	15000 W S gtd 4s	103⅛
		50 Mer Bank	124⅛@125

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

20000 U S 4s coup	127⅛	10000 NYC&SLl tr rc	96
35000 La cns stp 4s	70⅛	15000 NYC&N g m tr rc	
5000 CH&VT 5s	90⅛		59⅛
1000 C Pac g bd	115⅛	12000 N J C db 6s	59⅛@59⅛
2000 C So 1st gtd	107⅛	3000 N J C gtd 6s	97⅛@97⅛
3000 Can So 2d	90	5000 N J P Tm 1st	108
5000 C C C & I 1st 6s	95⅛	5000 N P 2d cp	95⅛
7000 D & R G W 1st	75⅛	10000 N & W adjm	85
5000 E T 5s	79⅛	5000 O So inc	35
5000 GBW&SP in	32	1000 O & T 1st	98
4000 H&TC1st-ML e c	104⅛	2000 Pac Mo 1st	105
10000 Intl coup 6s	91	10000 R W & O 1st	105
10000 I D & S 1st	103	10000 R W & O inc	34⅛
5000 K Pac 1 con	103	8000 R & W cns	95@95⅛
17000 L B&M inc	25	3000 SoCar inc	28⅛
10000 L S 1st rg	131⅛	3000 St J & G I 1st	103⅛
45000 L S 2d cp	123	5000 S L & I M 5s	94⅛
10000 L & N tr bd 6s	103	5000 S L & I M 5s	94⅛
4000 L & N con	124	10000 T&NO1st-Sab D	105
10000 M&T gen 5s	81	3000 T Pac 1 g	53⅛
7000 M K & T c 7s	119⅛	4000 T&O Cen 1st	98⅛
7000 M U 6s	88⅛	6000 U Pac 1st	117⅛
10000 MLS&W1-Mich D	116	2000 Wab 7s 1879	30⅛
2000 Mid of N J 1st	106	1000 WSt L&P—ChiD	92
5000 MahoningCoal 5s	105	3000 WSL&P—Det D	87⅛
5000 NYLE&W fd cp 5s	94⅛	4000 W S gtd 4s	103@103⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 1.—Closing prices: Mexican Central, common, 9¾c; do, bond scrip, 32c; do, first mortgage bonds, 48c; Wisconsin Central, common, 19¾c; Calumet & Hecla, $2.60; Franklin, 14c; Quincy, 50c; Bell Telephone, $1.48½; Boston Land, 8⅝c; Water Power, 8⅝c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 1.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 54⅛ bid, 54⅝ asked; Lehigh Valley, 58 bid, 59 asked; Lehigh Navigation, 51 bid, 51¼ asked.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 1.—Consols, 101 3-16 for both money and the account; United States bonds, 4s, 129¼; A. & G. W. 1sts, 38⅛; do 2ds, 11⅛; Canadian Pacific, 65⅛; Erie, 28⅜; do 2ds, 88⅝; Illinois Central, 142⅜; Mexican ordinary, 26⅜; St. Paul common, 93¾; New York Central, 108¼; Pennsylvania, 55⅝; Reading, 12⅝.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £83,000.

PARIS, March 1.—Three per cent rentes, 82f, 33½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Mining shares were very quiet but strong. Sales: Yellow Jacket, $1.25; Sierra Nevada, 35c; Alice, $1.50; Sutro, 20c; Caledonia, Black Hill, $1.60; Bulwer, 62c; Standard, $1.05; California & Virginia, $2.45; Savage, $1.35.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 10c; Bulwer, 60c; Best & Belcher, $1.62½; Bodie Consolidated, $1.62½; Chollar, $1.25; Consolidated California & Virginia, $2.37½; Eureka Consolidated, $2.12½; Gould & Curry, $1.12½; Hale & Norcross, $2.37½; Mexican, 40c; Mono, $4.00; Navajo, 40c; Ophir, 60c; Savage, $1.37½; Sierra Nevada, 85c; Union Consolidated, 65c; Utah, 70c; Yellow Jacket, $1.00. Mono dividended 25c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally quiet yesterday, with an easier feeling in grain and weakness in provisions. The deliveries of the latter on March contracts were large, while little grain was carried round, most of the wheat and corn having been previously placed into May. The trading was chiefly local all round.

Provisions were heavy without being active. Hogs were quoted steady at the yards, with a very great falling off last month in the average weights, but the deliveries of the morning included a great deal more product than had been expected, particularly of lard. It was the first time in about twelve months that that stuff had gone round freely. The P. & P. Co. sent out most of the pork. It opened at $10.85 for May, being the latest price of Saturday, fell off to $10.60, reacted 10c, broke to $10.50, and closed at $10.60 asked, with this month at 17½c discount. Lard sold down 7½c, to $5.97½ for May, and closed a shade firmer, with ribs nearly 10c lower, at $5.40 asked for the same month. Cash stuff was very dull, sales being limited to 250 tcs lard at $5.85 and 50,000 lbs green hams at 8c for 16-lb averages.

Flour was quiet and steady, with only a local trade. Sales were reported of 525 brls and 400 sacks, equal to a total of about 800 brls, at $2.65 for low grades and the rest on private terms.

In winter wheat 7 cars sold free on board at 90c for No. 2 red, 87@88c for No. 3 red, 83c for No. 3 white, and 69c for No. 4.

Wheat was tame. Liverpool was called easier, but London a turn dearer, while there was no outside support to our market. It was firm early because of estimates that the visible supply will show a larger decrease than was looked for at the close of last week, while it was reported that the winter wheat has suffered severely in Ohio and the southern half of Kansas. The damage in Kansas was placed by some telegrams at more than 15 per cent. Not more than about 300,000 bu was delivered out in the morning, of which Hutchinson took the largest share, and he sold some 750,000 bu on the market, but was buying later. Prime estimated the condition of the winter wheat at 88, against 84 at the same time last year. There was fair buying by somebody till about noon, and then it ceased in sympathy with the weakness in pork. May opened unchanged, at 84⅛c, sold a shade below that, advanced to 84⅞c, and fell off to 84¼c at the close, with this month at fully 4⅜c discount, July at 2⅛c premium, and August at nearly 3c premium. In store 5,000 bu of regular No. 2 spring sold at 4⅝c below the price for May. Free on board lots sold at 84⅛c for No. 2, with 72@84c for No. 3, the outside for Northern, and 58@70c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 17,000 bu.

Corn was very dull, as well as easier. Our receipts were large enough to give a poor demand for sample lots, except as they were taken to go into store, and the stock in New York had increased about 1,569,000 bu as a result of the speculative excitement there. Catlin, Rogers, and one or two others were selling futures to a small extent. May sold at the closing price of Saturday, at 40⅛c, and closed at 40⅛c asked, with this month at 3⅛c discount and July at ⅜c premium. Cash lots in store sold at 37⅛@37⅛c for No. 2 and 37⅛@37⅝c for No. 2 yellow. To go into store sold at 34⅛@35c for No. 3 yellow, 34⅛@34⅛c for No. 3, and 32⅛@33c for No. 4. Free on board lots sold at 35@36c for No. 3 yellow, 34⅝@35⅛c for No. 3, with 32⅛@34c for No. 4, and 31⅛c for no grade. Total cash sales about 308,000 bu.

Oats were about ⅛c lower for futures and trading very light. May opened at 32⅛c, sold down to 32⅜c, and closed at 32⅛c bid. March 3⅛c and April 3⅛c discount. No. 2, fresh receipts, quotably 29@29⅛c. Sample oats were steady, partially in sympathy with stronger seaboard markets. Offerings moderate and readily taken. Free-on-board lots sold at 29⅛@32⅛c for No. 3, 31⅛@32⅛c for No. 3 white, 30⅛@32c for No. 2, 33⅛@34⅛c for No. 2 white, and No. 1 at 34c. Total cash sales 128 cars, or about 120,000 bu.

Rye was weak and quiet. No. 2, fresh receipts, sold at 59c. March salable at 58c, and April at 58⅛c, or ⅛c lower for each delivery, with sellers of the latter at 59c. May was offered at 63⅛c, with 63c bid. In the afternoon futures were easier, selling at 58c for March and 63c for May. Sample sales were: 2 cars No. 2, on track, at 62@63c; 2 cars No. 3, free on board, at 57c; 4 cars No. 2 do at 62@63c.

Barley was steady under moderate offerings and improved demand, especially for good sound samples. Lots to arrive were unsalable. No. 3 in store quotably 43c. Free-on-board lots sold at 43@45⅛c for No. 4 and 45@64⅛c for No. 3. Total sales 76 cars, or about 50,000 bu. Millstuffs were steady for middlings and easy for bran owing to slightly increased offerings. Sales were: 6 cars bran at $12.30@12.75, 8 cars middlings at $12.30@13.50.

Timothy was easy at $1.85 for prime spot seed, with moderate offerings and a quiet demand. Sales were: 149 bags at $1.75, 245 bags at $1.85, 177 bags at $1.90, and 1 car at $2.00. Clover was steady at $6.60 for prime medium cash seed. Offerings fair and inquiry moderate. Sales were: 16 bags at $6.40, 52 bags and 100 bu at $6.60, 18 bags at $6.70, 12 bags mammoth at $6.60. March delivery sold at $6.60. Flax declined 1c, to $1.09 for No. 1 on track. Receipts, 27 cars. Demand limited. Sales were: 16 cars No. 1 on track at $1.09; 1 car do, choice, at $1.09½; 3 cars rejected do at $1.07½@1.08; 1 car no grade at $1.05. March delivery was salable at $1.04 and offered at $1.05. April sold at $1.05½, and $1.10½ was bid for May. Changes were made from April to May at 5½c premium for the latter.

Trading on the street markets was quiet all round, except that green vegetables were in fair request. The continued cold weather is seriously affecting business, as such products as oranges and apples cannot be moved in any volume except at considerable risk. The dry-goods market was fairly active. The number of buyers in person is increasing and the volume of orders good. Flannels and woolen fabrics are advancing and cotton staples rule very firm. The pig-lead market is steady, with sales for March at $4.72½@4.75 and April at $4.80, closing at $4.80@4.85. Offerings light and inquiry good.

The stocks of flour at the principal points are approximately as follows, in barrels: Philadelphia 110,000, New York 205,000, Baltimore 46,000, Albany 96,000, Chicago 92,000, St. Louis 35,000, Milwaukee 139,000, Duluth 100,000, Minneapolis 200,000, and Toledo 2,000. Total about 1,025,000 brls, which does not include what are believed to be large stocks in the mills of the State of New York.

It is remarked that we have now reached the limit of stocks of mess pork (regular), except as ours may be increased by receipts from other points. Pork packed after the close of February and before the beginning of November is not regular.

The Open Board had a call yesterday morning, which is intended to be the first of a regular series, and a considerable aggregate of wheat was traded in. The total included about 10,000 bu for Hutchinson.

The receipts of wheat at Kansas City yesterday were reported to be 45,500 bu. Some of the folks on 'Change said it was received from St. Louis, and others sought to account for it by reference to a lot of weevilly wheat which was under orders to move from the Southwest several days ago. Your genuine bull can always find an exceptional reason to explain the worst case against his theory.

They tell a story on 'Change to the effect that a man who recently lost $8,000 by "trading" on the wrong side got his money back by asking for it, the other horn of the dilemma proposed to the "commission merchant" being that he should produce his books in court. Was this bucket-shop business?

A miller in Southern Illinois sent some flour to this market recently which was objected to by the buyer as being unsound. In reply to the allegation the aforesaid miller writes he is willing to take his "Oth" that it is not unsound, as he never has any unsound flour, and when he has he always ships it to St. Louis, because he knows doing so will not hurt him. This is a denial with a vengeance, and if the party here be not satisfied with it he must be very hard to suit.

The farmers' deliveries of wheat in England last week were quite large, being estimated at nearly 70,000 qrs. By the way, the estimate comes here now the first business day of the week, "which was not so before." Beerbohm is improving.

Another quotation from the same play (Macbeth) is in order anent the scenes at the door of the Board of Trade yesterday. It was "show, show, show"; but the heart-grieving was on the part of some of those who had to show their annual tickets to the three doorkeepers, who may be collectively called "Cerberus."

The reason for yesterday's weakness in pork came out in the afternoon. The deliveries were very large, the greater part coming from Irwin-Green.

The following table shows the range of prices:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
March	$10.70		
May	10.85	$10.40 @10.65	$10.42½
June	10.90	10.50 @10.85	10.57½
		10.57½@10.85	10.62½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
March	$5.95	$5.85 @ 5.90	$5.87½
May	6.05	5.97½@ 6.02½	5.97½
June	6.05	6.05 @ 6.10	6.05

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
March	$5.37½	$5.35 @ 5.37½	$5.30
May	5.47½	5.40 @ 5.47½	5.40
June	5.50	5.42½@ 5.50	5.42½

WHEAT.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
March	79⅝	79⅝@ 80	79⅝
May	84⅛	84⅛@ 84⅞	84⅛
June	85⅜	85⅜@ 86⅛	85⅝

CORN.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
March	36⅞	....@ 37⅛	36⅞
May	37	....@ 37	37
June	40⅛	40⅛@ 40⅛	40

OATS.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
March	28⅛	28⅛@ 29	28⅛
April	29⅛	29 @ 29	29
May	32⅛	32⅛@ 32⅜	32⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	March.	April.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ .74	$ .74⅛	$ .79⅛
No. 2 corn	37⅛	37⅛	41
No. 2 oats	28	29	30⅛
Pork	12.42½		12.67½
Lard	6.80	12.55	6.97½
Short ribs	6.12½	6.87½ 6.25	6.35

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

Articles.	Receipts. 1886.	Receipts. 1885.	Shipments. 1886.	Shipments. 1885.
Flour, brls	10,199	15,862	6,197	15,459
Wheat, bu	17,188	60,800	23,627	8,614
Corn, bu	272,395	166,314	177,399	136,796
Oats, bu	86,744	116,476	76,076	97,761
Rye, bu	488	4,248	2,288	5,928
Barley, bu	34,292	42,477	13,987	28,927
Grass seed, lbs	633,905	92,060	376,438	223,283
Flax seed, bu	12,300	2,011	8,500	2,525
Broom corn, lbs	....	14,000	785	29,944
Cured meats, lbs	332,910	332,250	1,066,078	1,435,943
Canned meats, cases	....	....	20	1,621
Dressed beef, lbs	....	....	813,855	634,691
Beef, tcs	....	....	30	62
Beef, brls	....	....	26	555
Pork, brls	113	....	346	854
Lard, lbs	171,340	300,200	619,138	873,776
Cheese, lbs	43,090	172,755	88,625	94,515
Butter, lbs	168,078	144,005	179,035	177,873
Dressed hogs, No.	254	386	529	1,466
Live hogs, No.	12,977	7,721	10,082	5,924
Cattle, No.	1,849	1,860	1,334	1,875
Sheep, No.	3,309	701	982	947
Hides, lbs	346,005	136,136	182,220	354,530
Wool, lbs	18,035	19,743	10,930	36,131
Coal, tons	5,888	11,114	833	4,335
Lumber, M feet	968	738	2,148	1,723
Shingles, M	258	100	202	100
Salt, brls	4,717	2,253	771	4,309

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	2	3	..	5
Spring wheat	3	38	8	49
Corn	86	243	127	456
Oats	39	100	..	139
Barley	3	1	..	4
Rye	..	38	14	53
Total	133	423	149	705

Total about 450,000 bu. Inspected out: 2,936 bu wheat, 3,013 bu corn, 2,868 bu oats, 5,209 bu rye. The estimated receipts for today are 49 cars wheat, 690 cars corn, and 122 cars oats.

The following were the foreign exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Feb. 27, 1886.	Feb. 20, 1886.	Feb. 28, 1885.
Flour, brls	107,631	113,320	162,567
Wheat, bu	581,333	606,100	358,256
Corn, bu	1,763,777	1,899,500	1,857,906
Oats, bu	2,089	4,300	65,429
Pork, brls	3,954	4,105	5,782
Lard, lbs	5,719,283	5,656,000	4,904,004
Bacon, lbs	11,604,048	11,642,200	6,793,249

The following were the stocks of grain in this city at the close of last week:

	Feb. 27, 1886.	Feb. 20, 1886.	Feb. 13, 1886.	Feb. 28, 1885.
Wheat, bu	14,287,789	14,356,669	14,409,132	15,226,788
Corn, bu	3,032,038	2,754,529	2,738,252	1,894,535
Oats, bu	411,984	379,979	326,986	566,016
Rye, bu	269,392	279,302	291,194	120,285
Barley, bu	148,293	144,241	156,255	119,357
Total bu	18,149,496	17,914,720	17,921,819	17,926,981

These figures show an increase of 277,509 bu corn, 32,005 bu oats, and 4,052 bu barley, and a decrease of 68,880 bu wheat and 9,910 bu rye. Total increase, 234,776 bu.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Feb. 27, 1886.	Feb. 20, 1886.	Feb. 13, 1886.	Feb. 28, 1885.
Wheat, bu	52,148,859	52,771,787	53,582,382	48,440,935
Corn, bu	11,404,417	8,875,071	8,176,791	5,771,635
Oats, bu	2,248,161	2,002,202	1,861,243	2,167,891
Rye, bu	696,653	691,879	700,498	330,460
Barley, bu	1,446,827	1,569,833	1,655,861	1,213,920

These figures show an increase during last week of 2,529,346 bu corn, 245,959 bu oats, and 4,754 bu rye, and a decrease of 622,928 bu wheat and 123,005 bu barley.

The Registrar of Provisions gives the following as the stocks on hand in this city at the close of the months named:

	Feb. 27, 1886.	Jan. 30, 1886.	Feb. 28, 1885.
Mess pork, winter pack'd, new, brls	283,438	235,474	230,809
Mess pork, winter packed, old, brls	21,387	29,313	......
Other kinds of barreled pork, brls	23,764	20,721	26,965
Short rib middles, lbs	38,039,800	42,464,940	32,572,169
Short clear middles, lbs	5,115,219	8,213,843	4,711,684
Long clear middles, lbs	2,919,480	3,751,007	4,515,466
Dry salt shoulders, lbs	3,560,439	4,766,009	8,230,072
S. P. do, lbs	9,099,157	10,412,070	10,296,490
S. P. hams, lbs	33,809,337	33,656,830	22,619,632
Other cut meats, lbs	14,803,909	16,095,458	14,887,995
P. S. lard, "contract" tcs	116,481	113,988	94,633
Other lard, tcs	11,047	13,717	10,960

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The demand for fine desirable goods was quiet, buyers holding off according to the usual Monday custom. Receipts fair. Fancy brands, classed extra, were quoted at 30@32c and standard Iowa and Wisconsin makes at 29@30c. Choice dairy held at 20@22c. Medium and low grades dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—This market ruled quiet because it was too cold to ship. A fair volume of orders came in from jobbers for choice full creams, and former prices ruled very firm. There was no inquiry from exporters for off grades, and skims were not wanted.

COOPERAGE—Quiet and steady at 75c for pork barrels, and 95c@$1.00 for lard tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet, owing to light offerings, and easy at $4.75@4.80 for good shipping lots.

EGGS—Supply large and demand light. New-laid Southern stock were quoted at 16@17c, with the majority of the sales at the inside.

GAME—Mallard ducks were in plentiful supply at $2.00@2.25 per doz, small ducks at $1.25@1.50, and pintails at $1.50@1.75, but the inquiry was light.

GREEN FRUITS—Quiet, with an easier feeling for California oranges, although quotations from store were unchanged, but car-lots were offered at $2.50 per box owing to a large supply. There was scarcely any movement in apples, the weather being too cold.

HAY—Timothy was steady and in good demand for shipment, but prairie was dull and fully 25c lower. Choice grades only were wanted, but they were not offered. Arrivals fair, but there is an immense amount of poor old stock on hand for which there are no buyers. Sales were: 1 car mixed timothy, on track, at $9.50; 12 cars prairie, do, at $7.50@8.50; 1 car No. 1 timothy, free on board, at $12.00; 2 cars No. 2, do, at $11.00; 1 car upland prairie, do, at $8.00; and 1 car No. 1 prairie, do, at $7.00.

POTATOES—Dull, with a further decline of 1c for Burbanks, to 54@57c per bu on track. Other varieties unchanged. Receipts, 6 cars.

POULTRY—A slackness in the demand for some stocks caused lower prices. Arrivals light. Dressed chickens sold fairly well at 7@9c; roosters, 5c. Turkeys were very dull at 6@9c, outside for fine light weights. Ducks in light request at 7@10c for common to fancy. Geese slow at 5@8c for poor to choice.

VEGETABLES—The local trade was fair and shipping orders light. Green varieties were in most request. Lettuce was scarce and firm at 60c per doz and spinach in very light supply at $1.00@1.25 per box. Radishes 45c per doz. There was no change in the prices of other stocks.

WHISKY—Unchanged and quoted at $1.16.

WOOL—Inquiry light and mostly for bright wools of all grades. Western manufacturers continue to be the principal buyers. Quotations unchanged. Stocks here are too small for the market to be affected by the weakness at Eastern points.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra fancy creamery, 32c; extra firsts, 29c; extra dairy, 27c; extra firsts, 24c.

CHEESE—Young America, 11½c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 15½c; March, 13½c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 1	5,700	....	20,000	2,500
Monday, Feb. 22	8,995	36	18,909	3,227
Last week	37,019	415	132,690	22,735
Previous week	29,441	122	99,625	18,080
Same week 1885	39,524	285	153,853	31,668
February, 1886	127,148	1,175	483,284	83,794
February, 1885	127,263	948	441,831	84,947
Shipments—				
Monday, March 1	2,100	....	9,000	600
Monday, Feb. 22	3,210	....	8,638	760
Last week	13,809	11	56,998	5,027
Previous week	13,143	12	52,928	5,428
Same week 1885	20,175	3	47,421	12,249
February, 1886	54,089	82	204,857	21,152
February, 1885	60,347	167	143,331	28,110

During the last 11 years average receipts of hogs for February have been 439,000. The number for February, 1886, was 44,000 above the average, being 42,000 more than arrived in February, 1885, and 240,000 more than received during February, 1877.

The *Drovers' Journal's* special cablegram from Liverpool reports an active cattle market. Prices for best American steers, ⅛c higher, at 13c dressed weight.

The general live-stock market opened firm and closed weak, with both cattle and sheep shaded lower. Fresh arrivals of cattle were smaller than general expectations.

The following tables, compiled from official records, exhibit the receipts and shipments of live hogs and the number slaughtered by packers and other local dealers at Chicago during the winter packing season:

SEASON 1885-'86.

Months.	Received.	Shipped.	Packed.	Other use.
November, 1885	1,019,226	156,992	842,234	20,000
December, 1885	909,195	119,234	770,461	19,500
January, 1886	657,753	172,101	464,452	21,200
February, 1886	483,294	204,837	256,457	22,000
Total	3,069,468	653,164	2,333,604	82,700

SEASON 1884-'85.

Months.	Received.	Shipped.	Packed.	Other use.
November, 1884	624,460	79,636	526,824	18,000
December, 1884	988,316	85,844	892,472	20,000
January, 1885	773,073	134,055	620,018	19,000
February, 1885	441,831	143,851	280,980	17,000
Total	2,837,680	443,386	2,320,294	74,000

The receipts show an increase of 231,788, while shipments show an increase the last season of 210,798. The number of hogs packed during the last season was 13,310 less than during the previous season, while the dressed-meat men, local butchers, etc., used about 8,700 more hogs than in 1884-'85.

The average weight for hogs for last month—215 lbs—was the lightest average ever known for February, being 17 lbs less than January, 25 lbs less than February, 1885, and 55 lbs less than February, 1878. Thus far this year the average is about 225 lbs, against 250 lbs the first two months of 1885.

Chicago packers purchased 55,381 hogs last week, against 38,489 the preceding week, and 100,000 the corresponding period last year. City butchers and dressed-meat operators purchased about 9,142 last week. Packers' purchases were distributed as follows:

Armour & Co.	16,703	J. C. Hately & Bro.	3,020
Anglo-Am. P. Co.	6,182	W. Silberhorn & Co.	1,498
C. P. & P. Co.	14,408	Tobey & Booth	518
John Morrell & Co.	3,941	Underwood & Co.	4,030
Jones & Stiles	502		
Johnstone P. Co.	1,475	Total	38,489
J. C. Ferguson & Co.	3,104		

Armour & Co. have slaughtered 495,915 hogs during the winter packing season, the Chicago Packing & Provision Company 433,647, and the Anglo-American Packing Company 304,467, making a total of 1,234,029 hogs, or more than half the entire number slaughtered by the twenty-one regular Chicago packers.

CATTLE—The cattle market during last week ruled stronger and higher, especially for beef grades, which advanced 15@25c, owing to lively competition between dressed-beef operators and Eastern shippers. Eastern markets ruled stronger and advices from abroad denoted higher prices. The quality of cattle on sale graded only fair, though some few extra prime beeves sold as high as $6.00@6.50. The outside price was obtained by J. D. Gillett, the well-known Illinois breeder, for two car-loads of fancy Short-Horns averaging about 1,900 lbs. The bulk of fair to good native cattle sold at $4.30@4.90, with very few below $4.00 and only scattering lots above $5.25. Exporters purchased largely at $5.00@5.50, with real choice bullocks to the New York butcher trade at $5.60@5.80. Butchers and canners were in good attendance and purchased freely at slightly advanced prices. Scalawag cows sold as low as $1.00@2.00 per 100 lbs, with choice lots as high as $3.60@3.85, choice heifers at $3.90@4.25, and occasional fancy cows as high as $4.25@5.00. Bulls sold largely at $2.70@3.25 and butchers' steers at $4.00@4.25. Veal calves scarce and firm, with sales largely at $6.00@7.00 for good to fancy. Fully 1,000 Texan cattle sold at $2.65@4.35 for cows to choice steers. Stockers met with a good shipping demand, with country feeders the principal operators. Today's cattle market ruled firm and unchanged up to noon, but toward the close values weakened, closing 10c lower than morning prices. Some 1,824-lb steers sold at $5.60, with $5.35 the next highest. Eastern shippers were the principal buyers. Sales were made largely below $4.80, with inferior steers as low as $3.75. Native butchers' stock and stockers and feeders quiet and without much change. Revised quotations are as follows:

Choice to fancy steers, 1,350 to 1,600 lbs	$5.10@ 5.60
Fair to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.25@ 4.90
Common to good steers, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.85@ 4.50
Poor and medium steers, 950 to 1,100 lbs	3.70@ 4.30
Fair to choice cows	2.80@ 3.75
Inferior to medium cows	1.75@ 2.65
Poor to fancy bulls	2.00@ 3.60
Stockers, 550 to 830 lbs	2.90@ 3.65
Feeders, 900 to 1,250 lbs	3.60@ 4.40
Veal calves	4.00@ 7.00
Milch cows, per head	15.00@50.00

HOGS—Excessive receipts, lower prices for provisions, and an indifferent demand from packers caused general weakness in this branch of trade last week, which resulted in a decline of 15@25c. Shippers were in full attendance, and purchased almost 57,000, against less than 56,000 slaughtered by packers. The number forwarded East was the largest taken by Eastern consumers since the second week of last October, when the number reached 63,156. The quality has been quite common during the last week, with too many common light weights included among the arrivals. Last Monday fancy heavy hogs sold at $4.65 and selected light at $4.37½, while Saturday $4.40 was the top for heavy and $4.20 for light. Inferior heavy and rejected light hogs sold as low as $3.75@3.80. The bulk of transactions Saturday ranged at $4.05@4.25. Today's market averaged about steady with last week's closing figures. The sharp decline in provisions, however, caused general weakness toward the finish, and buyers bid 10@15c below morning prices, with salesmen willing to make concessions. Three car-loads of 408-lb hogs sold at $4.45. This lot of hogs arrived here last Wednesday, when $4.60 was offered for them, but the owner asked $4.75. Sales today ranged at $3.75@4.45, with few transactions above $4.30, and the bulk of desirable offerings at $4.05@4.25. A Boston shipper forwarded 170 hogs, averaging 402 lbs, which cost $4.37½. Extra selected light sold as high as $4.20, but real choice Yorkers went at $4.05@4.10. Fair to good heavy changed hands at $4.05@4.20, and good mixed weights at $4.00@4.10. Common 98-lb pigs sold at $3.65 and skips at $3.00@3.75. The market finished weak.

SHEEP—During the last week prices advanced 40@50c for desirable grades, with instances of even a greater advance for fancy muttons. Today's trade was only moderately supplied, and values were steadily held. The demand was brisk, with both local and outside dealers engaged in the trade. Common to fancy sheep sold at $3.75@5.80, largely at $4.75@5.50. Lambs nominally $4.75@6.25 for common to choice stock.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, March 1.—BEEVES—Receipts, 194 car-loads for the market and 96 car-loads for exportation; strong and higher; common to prime steers, $4.60@5.10 per 100 lbs, live weight; dry cows, old oxen, and rough stags, $3.00@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 56 car-loads; firm and higher, with an early clearance at $5.00@6.50 per 100 lbs for sheep and $6.00@7.75 for yearling lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 121 car-loads, all for slaughterers direct; nominally steady at $4.30@4.60 per 100 lbs.

Baltimore, Md., March 1.—BEEVES—Generally slow; average quality better; best beeves, $4.87½@5.00; first quality, $4.33½@4.87½; medium, $3.75@4.25; ordinary, $2.75@3.50; receipts, 823; sales, 683.

SWINE—Supply light; demand fair; receipts, 4,109 head; $5.50@6.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,355 head; sheep sold at $3.00@6.00.

Kansas City, Mo., March 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 700; shipping slow; butchers' and feeders steady; exporters, $5.05@5.30; good to choice shipping, $4.00@5.00; common to medium, $4.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.15; cows, $2.40@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,160 head; shipments, none; choice heavy and choice lights steady; mixed packing weak and 5c lower; good to choice, $3.95@4.10; common to medium, $3.70@3.90; skips and pigs, $1.50@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,431 head; shipments, none; steady; good to choice, $3.25@4.50; common to medium, $2.25@3.00.

East Liberty, Pa., March 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,451 head; shipments, 874; market fairly active at a shade off from last week. Forty cars cattle shipped to New York.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 7,700; market slow; Philadelphias, $4.50@4.60; Yorkers, $4.20@4.35; skips, $3.75@4.00. Forty-four cars hogs shipped to New York.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,800; shipments, 5,200; market at last week's closing prices.

St. Louis, Mo., March 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 450; market active and firm, all sold; good to choice shipping, $4.85@5.40; common to medium, $4.00@4.65; butchers', $3.25@4.35; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.70; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 2,000; market active and steady on heavy prices, 10c lower on light; butchers' selections, $4.30@4.40; mixed packing, $4.10@4.15; lights, $3.80@4.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 540; active and firm; $3.50@5.75.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,156; market 10c to 15c better than last Monday; poor to common native steers, $4.00@4.40; common to fair, $4.40@4.60; good to choice shipping, $4.75@5.50; extra steers in small, $5.75@6.00; stockers and feeders dull and weak. Veals, fair to choice, $5.75@6.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000; market active, firm, and higher; common to fair, $4.00@4.15; good to choice, $4.75@5.30; choice to extra, $5.65@5.80.

HOGS—Receipts 10,920 head; market active, but 5 to 15c lower. Pigs, $4.00@4.10; light mixed, $4.10@4.20; good to choice selected Yorkers, $4.20@4.25; good to choice selected medium weights, $4.30@4.45; choice heavy, $4.45@4.50; selected heavy ends, $4.20@4.30; cows, mixed heavy, $3.75@4.15.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—11:30 a. m.—Heavy snow-storm.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady, poor demand; offerings moderate; winter, 6s 11d@7s 1d; spring, 6s 11d@7s 1d; California, 6s 6d@6s 8d; club, 6s 9d@6s 11d. Corn steady, fair demand; 4s 2½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. Lard, 31s 6d. Long clear, 28s. Short clear, 29s. Beef, 80s.

CHEESE—48s.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—3:50 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess Eastern 50s, steady; do Western 42s 6d, steady. Lard is in poor demand; spot, March, April, and May at 31s 6d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter at 7s 1d, steady; do spring at 7s 1d, steady. Flour is in poor demand at 8s 2d, steady. Corn is in fair demand for spot and poor demand for futures; spot and March 4s 2½d, steady; April and May 4s 2½d, easy. The receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports were 8,400 qrs; from Pacific ports, none; other sources, 35,000 qrs. Receipts of American corn, 35,200 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 6,700 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady but demand poor; holders offer moderately. Corn steady, with fair demand.

ANTWERP, March 1.—PETROLEUM—19f paid and sellers.

LONDON, March 1.—CALCUTTA LINSEED—44s per qr. The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade during the last week, says: The snow-storms which prevailed during the week have been unfavorable to field work. The market for native wheats has been more active. Prices are 6d@1s dearer. The sales of English wheat were 52,422 qrs at 29s 3d, against 54,502 qrs at 32s during the corresponding period last year. Foreign wheats are firmer. Corn is 3d dearer. Oats are 3d dearer. Two cargoes of wheat were sold, one of them being of No. 1 California, which was bought for Antwerp at 34s 6d. One cargo was withdrawn and one remained. Trade forward is improving. At today's market wheat was quiet but steady. Foreign wheat was in favor of sellers. Corn was rather weaker. Grinding barleys are 3d dearer on the week. Oats are 3@6d dearer on the week. Peas are 6d dearer on the week.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 27.—COFFEE—Receipts during the week, 60,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 37,000; clearances for do, 116,000; stock, 195,000.

SANTOS, Feb. 27.—COFFEE—Receipts during the week, 32,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 9,000; clearances for the United States, 8,000; stock, 240,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Special.]—WHEAT—A moderate degree of animation noted in winter, in the speculative line, and through the earlier trading at buoyant prices, the gain having been ⅛@⅜c a bu, partly on the anticipation of a more liberal decrease in the aggregate of the visible supply. Late in the afternoon the market relapsed to heaviness, under freer offerings, and values receded materially, leaving off barely steady, with March and April deliveries a trifle higher and July and August ⅛@⅜c lower than Saturday evening. May deliveries about holding its own. Contract deliveries very extensive. Early deliveries held rather more confidently, but again very quiet; some milling inquiry; shippers passive; sales, No. 2 red delivered afloat from store for local milling at equal to 94⅛c, and for export on private terms; No. 2 red futures—March 92⅛@93⅛c, closing at 92⅞c; April 93⅛@94⅛c, closing at 94⅛c; May 94⅞@95⅛c, closing at 94⅞c; June 95⅛@96 7-16c, closing at 95⅞c; July 95⅛@96⅛c, closing at 95⅝c; August 95⅞@96⅛c, closing at 95⅞c; December $1.00⅝@$1.00⅝, closing at $1.00⅛.

CORN—Met with a less urgent inquiry for home use, as well as for shipment, and weakened on early deliveries ⅛@⅜c a bu, and in the futures line a restricted speculation was noted, with prices showing for the day a slight decline. Sales: No. 2 prompt delivery in elevator 49⅛@49⅛c, closing at 49⅛c, and delivered, 50⅛@51c; New York steamer mixed in elevator 47⅛@47⅛c, mostly at 47⅛c, closing at 47⅛c, and delivered afloat, 48⅛@48⅛c; do March 47⅛c, closing at 47⅛c; do April, 47c; No. 3 early delivery 47@47⅛c, closing at 47c bid; No. 2 white in elevator, 49⅛@49⅛c; steamer yellow in elevator, 47⅛@47⅛c.

OATS—Early deliveries in increased favor and quoted higher, especially graded white, which were advanced for the day ⅛@⅜c, graded mixed also gaining ⅛c per bu, and in the futures line, though not active, No. 2 oats were also quoted up ⅛@⅛c per bu. Sales: No. 2 white, in elevator, 40⅛@41c, closing at 41c; No. 2, in elevator, 38c, closing at 38c bid; do, to arrive, cost and freight, 38c. No. 2 futures: March 37⅛@38c, closing at 38c; April 37⅞@37⅞c, closing at 37⅞c; May 37⅞@37⅞c, closing at 37⅞c.

RYE—Held to previous quotations, but very quiet.

BARLEY—Strong in price, but dull.

BARLEY MALT—Held firmly, though without much inquiry, including Canada, as to quality, 85c@$1.00, and city-made at $1.05@1.15.

PROVISIONS—Hog products attracted a moderate share of attention at irregular prices. Pork lightly dealt in for early delivery, at about previous figures; old mess, $10.50@10.75; new mess, in lots, $11.75@12.00; family mess, $11.50@12; clear backs, $12.50@14.00, as to quality; and extra prime at $9.75@10.00 for uninspected and inspected. Cut meats met with less favor, but ruled firmer; pickled bellies, 12@10 lbs, reported sold at 5 3-16@5 5-16c, and odd lots of other kinds of meats within our previous range. Bacon dull and unchanged. Western steam lard more freely purchased for early delivery, chiefly for shipment, but at easier price, with contract grade quoted at $6.25 and choice at $6.27½@6.30. Futures: March closing at $6.25; April $6.25@6.30, closing at $6.25; May $6.30@6.35, closing at $6.30; June $6.37@6.41, closing at $6.37; July, closing at $6.43; August $6.50@6.55, closing at $6.50.

BUTTER—Slow of sale, with choice to fancy creameries quoted at 31@34c; best Eastern dairy, half firkin tubs, at 26@28c, and entire dairies, as to quality, at 15@26c, and other kinds as before quoted.

CHEESE—Inactive, with best factory at 9⅛@9⅝c for white and 10@10⅛c for colored.

TALLOW—4⅛c.

SUGARS—Raw inactive and barely steady, with fair refining muscovado at 5⅛c and centrifugal, 96° test at 5⅝c. Refined very quiet, with standard "A" at 5⅝@5 15-16c, and other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—A moderate movement reported in the line of berth freights, with rates showing more or less irregularity though no further important alteration.

NEW YORK, March 1.—COTTON—A good demand for future deliveries has further advanced prices 18@20c. At the third call May brought 9.01c, July 9.17c, August 9.24c, September 9.03c; October 8.86, November 8.88c. Futures closed firm: March 8.85c, April 8.93c, May 9.03c, June 9.13c, July 9.19c, August 9.27c, September 9.09c, October 8.96c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 20,232 brls; exports, 6,234 brls, 500 sacks; sales, 12,000 brls.

HAY—Firm; fairly active.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: Fair Rio firm at 8⅛c. Options firm and active; sales, 41,000 bags: March and April, 6.80@6.90c; May, 6.85@6.95c; June, 6.90@7.00c; July, 6.95@7.00c; August, 6.95@7.00c; September, October, December, and January, 7.00@7.05c. Molasses quiet.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 46⅛c.

EGGS—Dull and lower; receipts, 4,548 pkgs; Western, 20⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 20,232 brls; wheat, 8,250 bu; corn, 435,000 bu; oats, 75,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 3,750 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 6,234 brls and 500 sacks; wheat, 42,985 bu; corn, 46,518 bu.

VISIBLE SUPPLY—The following is the New York Produce Exchange's statement of the visible supply of grain in the United States: Wheat, 52,149,696; decrease, 632,143. Corn, 11,503,910; increase, 2,636,332. Oats, 2,247,859; increase, 255,709. Rye, 739,237; increase, 41,165. Barley, 1,384,332; increase, 186,533.

PETROLEUM—Dull, within a small fraction of 79c until the last hour, when it yielded, and closed at 78⅛c bid. Sales, 2,753,000 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dull; National Transit certificates, 79c, 78⅛c, 79⅛c, 78⅛c.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit, 78⅛c, 78⅛c, 79⅛c, 78⅛c. Sales 723,000; clearances, 2,700,000; charters, 16,608; shipments, 99,659.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit, 79c, 78⅛c, 79⅛c, 78⅛c; runs, 110,119; total shipments, 16,666; charters, 40,700; clearances, 1,252,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 1.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern creamery, 27@30c per lb for choice to extra fall, 18@23c for summer; Western creamery, 28@33c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 18@24c for choice to extra and 12@16c for fair to good; Western dairy, 18@22c for choice to extra, 10@15c for fair to good; imitation creamery, 22@25c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 20@22c for choice fresh and 8@17c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra, 10@10⅛c per lb; choice, 9@9⅛c; and common to good, 5@8c; Vermont choice to extra at 8⅛@10c; common, 5@7c; Western extra, 9⅛@9⅝c; choice, 8@9c; common to good, 4@6c; Worcester County, full cream, 9⅛@10⅛c; sage, 8@12c.

EGGS—Are held at 22@23c per doz for near-by; 20@27c for Eastern; 20⅛@27c for Northern; 18⅛@20c for Western; and 19@21c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., March 1.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The wheat market opened quiet this morning at 91⅛c for May, and improved quickly on damage to winter wheat and an estimated large decrease in visible. It reached 92⅛c, where it met free sellers, and this, with lower outside markets, forced it down to 91⅛c. The morning session closed dull at 91⅛c bid, sellers at ⅜c; cash No. 1 hard, 87c; No. 1 Northern, 82⅛c. Afternoon opened at 91⅛c, advanced on some short covering to 91¾, and holders at ⅛c. Closing was easier, however, and 91⅛c the best bid. Sales today, 700,000 bu; receipts, 27,000 bu. There are 5,800,000 bu wheat in store here. Our visible supply shows a decrease for the week of 693,000 bu.

Toledo, O., March 1.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash, 92@93c; March, 92c bid, April, 92⅛c; May, 93⅛c; June, 94⅛c asked.

CORN—Firm; cash, 38⅛c; May, 41c bid.

OATS—Steady; cash, 32c; May, 35c.

CLOVER SEED—Firm; cash, March, or April, $6.50.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash, 92@92⅛c; March, 92c; April, 92⅛c; May, 93⅛c; June, 94⅛c. Corn—Firm; cash, 39c; May, 41c bid, 41⅛c asked. Oats—Dull; cash, 32c; May, 35c.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet; cash, March, or April, $6.55.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., March 1.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and higher. The market opened steady, and without material change from Saturday's prices, but subsequently advanced ⅛@⅜c, closing ⅛@⅜c higher than Saturday; No. 2 red, cash, 90⅛c; March, 90⅛@91⅛c, closing at 91c; May, 93⅛@94⅛c, closing at 93⅛c; June, nominally at 94⅛c. Corn quiet, but steady, closing about the same as Saturday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 35@35⅛c; March, 35c bid; May, 36⅛c. Oats very dull, but steady; No. 2 mixed, cash, 29⅛@29⅛c; March, 29⅛c bid; May, 31⅛c. Rye steady; 60⅛c bid. Barley very dull and nominally unchanged.

LEAD—Scarce and firm; chemically hard and refined, $4.72½.

HAY—In good demand and steady; timothy, $11.00@14.50; prairie, $6.00@8.00.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Slow and lower; 14c.

FLAXSEED—Nominally easier; $1.08@1.10.

WOOL—Quiet and steady; tub-washed, 27@35c; unwashed, 14@24½c; Texas wool, 10@24c.

PROVISIONS—Very dull and easier. Pork weak at $10.80. Lard easy; $5.77½. Bulk meats, loose lots, long clear, $5.30; short ribs, $5.30; short clear, $5.60; boxed lots, long clear, $5.50; short ribs, $5.57½; short clear, $5.80@6.12½. Bacon long clear, $5.75@5.80; short ribs, $5.80@5.90; short clear, $6.00@6.05. Hams steady; $8.50@11.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 304,000 bu; oats, 21,000; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 129,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and easy. Corn unchanged. Oats easy and ⅛c lower.

Baltimore, Md., March 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western irregular and dull; No. 2 winter red spot, 91@91⅛c; March 91c bid; May, 93⅛@93⅞c. Corn—Western lower and dull; mixed spot, 47⅛@47⅛c; March, 46⅛@46⅛c; May, 46⅛@46⅛c; steamer, 45⅛@46c. Oats firm; Western white, 38@40c; mixed, 36@38c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $10.75@11.75. Lard—Refined, 7⅛@7⅛c.

EGGS—Steady; 19@20c.

COFFEE—Firmer; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 7⅛@8⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,245 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 78,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; corn, 77,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 1.—FLOUR—Steady but quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, March, 91@91⅛c; April, 92⅛@92⅛c; May, 93⅛@93⅝c; June, 94@95c. Corn steady; No. 3 yellow, 45⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 47@47⅛c; No. 2 mixed, March and April, 47⅛@47⅛c; May, 47@47⅛c. Oats steady but quiet; white, 37⅛@40c; futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, March, 39⅛@40c; April, 39⅛@40c; May, 40@40⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Steady, with a fair demand. Pork—Mess, new, $12.00; family, $12.50. Hams—Smoked, 9⅛@11c. Lard steady; refined, $7.00@7.25; do steam, $6.62½.

BUTTER—Dull and easy; creamery extras, 32@33c; Western dairy extras, 15@16c; do good to choice, 10@13c.

EGGS—Firm, with moderate demand; fresh, 20@21c.

CHEESE—Steady but quiet; Ohio flats, choice, 9⅛c; do fair to prime, 7⅛@8⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 9,300 bu; corn, 38,300 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,300 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 1,020 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 1.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 80⅛c; May, 84c; June, 85⅛c. Corn dull; No. 2, 37⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 28⅛c. Rye drooping; No. 1, 65⅛c. Barley firm; No. 2 51⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Lower; mess pork, cash or March, $10.40; May, $10.60. Prime steam lard, cash or March, $5.87½; May, $6.00.

BUTTER—Quiet; choice dairy, 17@20c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged; 10@11c.

EGGS—Weaker; 17@18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,305 brls; wheat, 11,130 bu; barley, 35,470 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 750 brls; wheat, 7,221 bu; barley, 5,760 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 1.—GRAIN—Wheat active; most offerings taken by city and country millers at full quotations; No. 1 hard, cash or March, 87½c; April, 88⅛c; May, 91⅛@91⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash or March, 82⅛c; April, 83⅛c; May, 86c.

FLOUR—Quiet, but firmly held; patents, $4.80@5.00; bakers', $3.50@4.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 198,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,400 bu; flour, 21,383 brls.

IN STORE—Wheat, 5,698,847 bu; St. Paul, 1,076,000 bu.

New Orleans, La., March 1.—SUGAR—Quiet, but firm; open kettle, choice, 5 1-16c; prime, 4⅞c; fully fair, 4⅛c. Centrifugals plantation granulated, 6 3-16c; choice white, 6⅛c; off white, 5 15-16@6 1-16c; prime yellow clarified to choice yellow clarified, 5⅝c@5⅞c; seconds, 4⅛@5⅛c.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 1.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed easy; sales in lots at 95⅛c in store; 12,000 bu do at 97c f. o. b.; 2,500 bu No. 2 hard at 94c; and 2,000 bu No. 1 Northern at 94⅛c. Winter wheat firm; sales of No. 2 red at 94⅛c to arrive. Corn steady; sales of No. 3 yellow at 42⅛@42⅛c; No. 2 corn at 41⅛@41⅛c.

Elgin, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Sold for 31@31⅛c today. No cheese was sold.

Cincinnati, O., March 1.—WHISKY—Steady at $1.10; sales of 1,389 brls on this basis.

Wilmington, N. C., March 1.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 45c.

THE "NEW THEOLOGY."

MOVEMENT ON THE PART OF "LIBERAL-THINKING" CHRISTIANS FOR THE CULTIVATION AND PROMULGATION OF THEIR THEORIES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1.—[Special.]—Early last fall the Rev. Dr. J. G. Townsend created quite a sensation by announcing that he could no longer remain the pastor of the Asbury M. E. Church, as he did not believe in many important articles of the creed. Hell and eternal punishment were something inconsistent with his conception of a loving God. So Mr. Townsend went to Jamestown, where he began preaching the "new theology," as it was called. He gathered the richest and most influential people in the town about him, and now there is a scheme to establish a new Chautauqua on the banks of the famous lake as a home for the new theology. A survey of various locations has already been made. The plan of running this place will be modeled after that of Chautauqua, only a more liberal and democratic policy will be pursued. A long list of advanced or liberal theological thinkers has been looked over with a view to making up a bright and interesting program.

THE WINDSOR OUTRAGE.

A CONTINUANCE GRANTED TO PRICE, CHARGED WITH HAVING COMMITTED THE ASSAULT.

WINDSOR, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—The Christian Church was thrown open today for the trial of Price, charged with the assault on Miss Aldridge. The State was represented by W. C. Kelley, Prosecuting Attorney, who entered a motion for a continuance on the ground that the attending physician did not think the patient sufficiently recovered to be able to attend. A continuance was granted until Tuesday next, the 9th inst. H. J. Hamlin appears for the defense, and Price says he is ready and anxious for trial.

Miss Aldridge has not been recovering as rapidly as could be wished, and the excitement produced by the prospect of having to appear as a witness has been a serious shock to her.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, March 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

State st, 47 ft n of Thirty-second, w f, 50x100 ft, dated Feb. 27 (Charles H. Berthold to Sarah Summerfield)	$ 12,000
West Seventeenth st, 175 ft e of Paulina, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 18, 1885 (Ellis Kaufman to Z. Lehnan)	900
Hastings st, 108 ft w of Laflin, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 10 (William Altwasser to F. C. J. Korbahn)	2,050
Pratt place, 251 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 50x135 ft, improved, dated March 1 (Sarah J. Munroe to Frank I. Dawson)	4,000
North Wells st, 390 ft n of Schiller, e f, 50 ft to Wieland, dated March 1 (B. H. Schoppmann to Isaac Schillington)	9,000
Washington boulevard, near Rockwell st, n f, 18⅛x126 ft, dated Feb. 10 (Thomas Dowling to Sophia Domiler)	5,350
Sigel st, near Franklin, n f, 22x120 ft, improved, dated March 1 (M. Kelly to K. E. Pigott)	1,125
Milwaukee av, 200 ft n w of Augusta st, s w f, 22x125 ft, dated March 1 (Ernst Kruger to Wolf Goldstein)	6,400
Kansas st, 180 ft e of Loomis, n f, 25x122 ft, dated Feb. 13 (Christian Man to Maria Foertsch)	1,300
Seeley st, between Madison and Monroe, e f, 17¼x125 ft, improved, dated March 1 (James L. Campbell to Solomon Snow)	5,590
Mohawk st, 187 ft n of Menomonee, w f, 24x119 ft, improved, dated Feb. 26 (Mathias Franzen to Casimir Hueber)	2,400
Lexington st, 73 ft e of Rockwell, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 1 (A. C. Wood to James Mahoney)	2,400
Moore st, w of California av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 27 (A. E. Keller to J. L. Keller)	925
Webster av, n w cor of Osgood st, s f, 48x115 ft, dated Feb. 15 (George N. Neise to M. H. Hereley)	2,450
Gurley st, n e cor of Sholto, s f, 25⅛x100 ft, dated Feb. 27 (R. J. Gilbert to Patrick Wallace)	4,000
West Division st, 125 ft w of Paulina, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 19 (Charles P. H. Dose to Margaret Oswald)	1,450
West Twentieth st, 48 ft w of Wood, n f, 24x123 ft, improved, dated Feb. 26 (William Heiden to Henry Sellhorn)	1,700
Southport av, 306 ft s of Fullerton, w f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated March 1 (W. and C. Kolmorgan to F. J. Staschick)	1,450
Twenty-fifth st, 207¼ ft w of Wallace, n f, 22x125 ft, dated March 1 (E. T. and J. Realey to P. E. Baird)	1,500
Butterfield st, 223¼ ft n of Thirty-ninth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 17 (Gustave Bellfuss to B. W. Fleisner)	1,850
Gross Terrace, 116 ft s of West Madison st, w f, 24x80 ft, improved, dated July 23, 1885 (Samuel E. Gross to Alice B. Pope)	2,750
West Van Buren st, 25 ft w of California av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 1 (T. W. Bumstead to Alden Harper)	1,100
West Van Buren st, n w cor of California av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 4, 1880 (Miles Byrne to Alden Harper)	1,700
West Sixteenth st, 316 ft w of Western av, s f, 48x124 ft, dated March 1 (W. B. Winter to Charles Kozminski)	700
Rhine st, 143 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 25, 1883 (S. Shaver to S. L. Wilcox)	300
Rhine st, 116 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 29x100 ft, dated Nov. 7, 1883 (C. T. Shaver to same)	500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

George st, 261 ft w of Racine av, s f, 25x123 ft, dated Dec. 14, 1885 (estate of W. O. Jones to J. C. Drechel)	$ 675
Dakin st, 142¼ ft w of Evanston av, n f, 45 ft to alley, dated Feb. 20 (John A. Hall to E. H. Rorke)	1,250

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Dreyer st, 99 ft s of Forty-eighth, w f, 25x122 ft, dated Oct. 19, 1885 (C. Bentley Jr. to J. and M. Essan)	$ 350
The premises No. 5361 Tracy av, dated Feb. 26 (A. M. and W. H. Davis to Nora F. Sepple)	1,800
South Dearborn st, near Forty-ninth, e f, 26x100 ft, dated Feb. 24 (Margaret Kennedy to Mary A. Thompson)	1,800
Burrough st, n e cor of Fifty-first, w f, 48x122 ft, dated Feb. 27 (E. A. Warfield to K. W. Benton)	1,750

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Heine st, 200 ft n of Cortland, e f, 25x115 ft, improved, dated Feb. 17 (Tyko Torkelsen to Minnie S. Saida)	$ 1,500
Myrtle av, 100 ft s of Diversey st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 1 (E. B. Atchley to Peter E. Friis)	1,400

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

No. 61 Hurlbut street, Peter G. Smith, basement, 20x36 feet, $600.

No. 3303 Laurel street, E. Ellis, cottage, 20x30 feet, $700.

Nos. 493 and 495 Robey street, Bender & Middlestadt, two cottages, 21x44 feet, $1,000.

No. 2838 Emerald avenue, John Dietz, cottage, 20x30 feet, $800.

No. 122 Colorado street, F. Reavill, two-story flats, 21x43 feet, $2,500.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Davidson & Sons, 7 cases granit; Stephen Paddon & Co., 57 casks soda ash, 120 drums caustic soda; Pitkin & Brooks, 57 packages earthenware; E. H. Sargent & Co., 14 casks merchandise; Morrison, Anderson & B., 24 bales burlaps; Mandel Bros., 22 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 13 cases musical instruments; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 8 cases dry goods; Chicago Tyre & S. Works, 153 steel blooms; J. Bartholomae, 12 packages merchandise; J. H. McConnell & Bro., 5 cases wine; Cavnagh & Co., 5 pipes gin; Chicago Stamping Co., 399 boxes tin-plate; Marshall Field & Co., 46 cases dry goods; Alexander Fish & Co., 120 sacks salt; R. D. & A. Fowler, 875 sacks salt; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 376 boxes tin-plate; Kenly & Jenkins, 100 drums caustic soda; J. W. Doane & Co., 101 packages caustic soda and soda ash; Burley & Tyrrell, 19 packages earthenware; Oberne, Hosick & Co., 58 drums caustic soda; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 500 boxes tin-plate; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 5 casks and 25 cases brandy; P. Gotheimer, 1 case dry goods. Collections, $16,213.20.

THE NORTHWEST.

A NEWSPAPER FIRM DISSOLVES—WISCONSIN SCHOOL STATISTICS—A FUGITIVE BANKER BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—Today Messrs. Semmelroth, Heinfelden & Metchan, publishers of the *Zeitung und Stern*, dissolved partnership. It was agreed that the paper should be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder, the bidding being restricted to the partners. It was sold to Mr. Heinfelden for $18,000. Messrs Semmelroth and Metchan obligated themselves not to start a paper in opposition.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—The record of Dr. Tanner and all his followers for fasting is knocked out by an ordinary Vermilion County hog. Nov. 13 last a straw stack blew over on the farm of Hosea Knight, near Armstrong, this county, burying one of his fat hogs. Supposing that the hog would be dead before it could be reached it was left alone. Feb. 25, just 110 days after burial, the straw stack was cleared up and the hog found alive, though it had had nothing to eat or drink and no exercise. It now has a good appetite, can use three limbs, but cannot walk. It is believed the hog will recover.

MADISON, Wis., March 1.—[Special.]—From the annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year ending June 30, 1885, the following statistics relative to Wisconsin are gleaned: Total number of persons in State between 4 and 20 years of age, 545,084, of whom 277,110 are male and 267,974 female; 321,718 persons were enrolled in the public schools and the average daily attendance was 174,844. The number of teachers employed during the year was 10,866, of whom 2,422 were males and 8,444 females. The average monthly salary of teachers in the city was males $106, females $39; outside of cities, males $42, females $28. Total annual income, $4,145,158; expenditure, $2,300,455; expenditure per capita of school population, $5; per capita of pupils enrolled, $8.70. The available school funds aggregate $2,952,529, and the total estimated value of all public school property is $6,132,635.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—[Special.]—John Wright, a former banker of Sac County, Iowa, was arrested here today on a requisition and will be taken back to Iowa to answer charges of grand larceny. It is alleged that three years ago he disappeared from Sac County a defaulter for more than $10,000. The Deputy Sheriff who came after him states that the depositors of the plundered bank formed a committee whose business it was to trace the fugitive, and they have traced him over the greater portion of the United States. He is 45 years of age and is married.

NORTHWESTERN LUMBER.

IT IS IN BETTER DEMAND, WITH SHORT STOCKS AND BETTER PRICES—A SHORTAGE IN THE LOGGING CUT—SCHEME TO FORM A BULL SYNDICATE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 1.—[Special.]—The lumber market is showing a good and improving demand and prices today were generally advanced by dealers $1 per thousand, making first clear lumber $45 and first common boards $13. Stocks at all the yards are badly broken, and the leading manufacturers agree that before the next sawing season is opened dry lumber in leading sorts will be as good as exhausted. Reports from other places are all favorable for a great year's business and decided advance. Logging is attracting the most attention at this time. Snow is said to be plenty and operations are going on rapidly. The late season and soft spells, however, have interfered with the cut, and the nearer the close it gets the more confident is the feeling that the production will fall short of the estimate. It is claimed by the best authorities that the shortage will be surely 15 per cent and several heavy manufacturers are already looking about to buy enough to make up their intended figure. Logs are held firm, and have been advanced in some instances, $6 per 1,000 having been offered and refused today. A report comes from Brainerd today that a plan has been formed to pool a large part of the logs on the upper river and tributaries and thus "bull" the lumber market $2 or more. The scheme originated in the fertile brain of a St. Paul banker, who called as his aids a number of log-owners from Minneapolis and Brainerd and towns intermediate. There are from 40,000,000 to 48,000,000 feet of logs on the river still unsold. The men in St. Paul are to put in all their own logs and buy up all the others that can be had.

MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

A POOL TO CONTROL THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON-SEED OIL HAS EVERYTHING ITS OWN WAY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—Some two or more years ago J. V. Lewis, an extensive manufacturer of cotton-seed oil of Cincinnati, O., conceived the idea of forming a pool intended to control the price of the commodity. It is now stated that his efforts have succeeded, and that there has been formed a corporation known as the Cotton-Oil Trust Company, which controls every desirable mill west of the Mississippi River and 60 per cent of the mills of the entire country. The capital stock of the company is placed at $20,000,000, of which about $17,000,000 has been issued to the mills bought by the pools. The plan of procedure is as follows: If the officers of the company decide that a certain factory should be subject to pool control, the owner is approached and invited to sell his property. If it is unincumbered and in good working order, he is given certificates to the amount of three times the value of his mill. For less valuable property less is paid. If the mill thus bought can be operated with a profit, the trust company places in it a superintendent of its own and takes possession of the property. From that time the mill is run as the best interests of the company dictate, the output being regulated by the current price of the cotton-seed products. Instead of encountering opposition from the mill-owners, the pool has been besieged by applications for admission to the syndicate, and it now finds itself almost completely master of the situation.

PHŒBUS AND THE DUCK-SHOOTERS.

New York *Sun:* Harrison Phœbus, the proprietor of the Hygeia Hotel at Old Point Comfort, who died Thursday, was one of the jolliest of men. He knew how to keep a hotel, and he made a fortune out of his knowledge. "We were seated before the glowing grate-fire of the cheerful smoking-room," said a friend of his yesterday, "when Phœbus told us about a party of gentlemen who had come down to the hotel and were complaining that things were rather slow at Old Point. 'Why don't you go duck-shooting?' said Phœbus to them. 'The shore is just alive with ducks, and you can get a big bag.' The party went. There were indeed a great many ducks, but they were of the commonest kind—coots, in fact—but the shooters didn't know the difference, and, pleased beyond expression, they brought back a dozen or more and demanded that they should be cooked for dinner. 'What did I do?' added Phœbus. 'Do you suppose I was going to put those tough, fishy old coots before these gentlemen? Not much. I quietly sent over to Norfolk, and bought a dozen of the plumpest Chesapeake canvas-backs that were to be found in the market, and had them cooked to the Queen's taste. Nicer ducks never were served than that dozen. Nothing was said, and the gentlemen supposed that they were eating their own game. They couldn't say enough about them, and for months I heard of them sounding the praises of my hotel, and the excellent duck shooting around Old Point Comfort. The game cost me well nigh $50, but it was a good investment, my boy—a good investment.'"

GEN. HANCOCK AND THE MILITIAMEN.

Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution:* An army officer told me an anecdote of Gen. Hancock about his love of dignity and discipline.

He was in command of the train which brought Gen. Grant's remains from Mount Gilead to New York. Gen. Hancock and his staff were in the coach next to the last. In the rear car was a party of Pennsylvania militia officers, who were popping an occasional bottle of champagne and smoking quite sociably. Gen. Hancock saw from his car what was going on in the rear. It did not comport with his ideas of the proprieties of so solemn an occasion, and, calling the conductor, he said:

"Will you please present my compliments to those gentlemen, with the request that they cease smoking?"

In a few moments the conductor returned with the announcement that the convivial officers returned their compliments with a peremptory declination to relinquish their cigars.

"Where is the next switch?" asked Hancock.

"About five miles below," replied the conductor.

"When you reach it, if the smoking in that car has not ceased, switch it on a side track and leave it. You may tell the gentlemen what I have said."

In two minutes there was not a cigar to be seen in the offending coach. Its occupants knew that Hancock meant just what he said.

AFFAIRS AT ASPINWALL.

De Lesseps' Visit and the Significance of the Demonstration in His Honor.

The United States in League with Big Corporations to Boom the Panama Canal.

How Admiral Jouett Resented an Outrage by the Prefect of Colon Upon an American Citizen.

ASPINWALL, United States of Colombia, Feb. 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—Monsieur le Comte de Lesseps will arrive at Aspinwall Feb. 22 for the purpose of inaugurating the completion of the Panama Canal. He will be received by Monsieur Rousseau, Monsieur Charles de Lesseps, the Superintendent of the Panama Railroad, and probably the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Drums will beat and trumpets bray, and perhaps the big drum of the United States flagship Tennessee will be recognized in the fracas. If it should not be it will be a great surprise for the isthmenians; for have not the flagship and her consort, the Galena, been kept here for the last two weeks for this very purpose, and will not the gentlemanly superintendent of the Panama Railroad, and the navy pay-officer, who resides with him, and who is known on the isthmus as the Director-General of the Panama Railroad and Canal, be careful to call attention to any little courtesy of the sort that may be offered by the United States, whether at their instigation or not? Truly, it will be strange if a gentleman of the age and experience of Monsieur le Comte de Lesseps fails to recognize and appreciate the significance of such a demonstration. The fact will be cabled to Europe as well as to Wall street before the drum has had time to cool. American interests will demand the retention of vessels of war at Aspinwall, whose business will be that of cementing the general good feeling and friendship that prevail. Wining and dining will be the order of the day, and we will see the Panama Railroad and the French canal hand in glove.

PROTECTING "AMERICAN INTERESTS."

There will be a slight question raised as to whether the 2,000 shares of the Panama Railroad now held by Americans shall go with the 68,000 already held by Frenchmen, and over a glass of wine the question will be settled. Of course, so long as it is known that 2,000 shares out of 70,000 are held by Americans, it is a recognized fact that the Panama Railroad is an American corporation and our vessels of war are bound to protect American interests; hence they will remain here. But supposing for a moment that in a fit of enthusiasm the French canal directors should say, "We will take the odd 2,000 shares now held in Wall street and make the railroad a part of the canal," would our vessels still be called upon to protect "American interests" here? I have asked this question, and intelligent men who claim to know something of the workings of the departments at Washington assure me that such would be the case. The so-called American interests on the isthmus are as vague and indefinite a quantity as one can well imagine. The Pacific Mail Company is doubtless an American institution, and should occasion arise for the protection of its property probably the Government would see that it was amply protected. The realization of this fact has, it is thought, induced the railroad to join forces with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and it is even hinted here that a prominent officer of the latter company has been given an inside view of the manipulation of Panama Railroad shares in Wall street that will possibly turn to his advantage. Thus we see all things working together beautifully and smoothly around us.

AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL WHO DOESN'T STAND ANY NONSENSE.

Back of all is the great United States, represented by the senior naval officer afloat in these waters, with the big flagship Tennessee, and the corvet Galena "at your service." I hardly think the gallant Admiral feels flattered by this distinction, and possibly he would prefer work more purely naval in its character; but here he is, willy-nilly, and we are all glad to have him here for other reasons, for, besides his occupation in looking out for the railroad and canal, he has conveyed the impression to the Colombian authorities that all American citizens on the isthmus and their property must be respected and treated with due consideration. An instance of this occurred some days ago which will serve to illustrate my meaning very well. It seems that a couple of laborers employed on one of the dredges of the American Dredging Company had been arrested by the Prefect of Colon on a charge of petty larceny and locked up to await trial. At the expiration of two or three days, there being no evidence against the men, they were discharged, and the Prefect sent a document to the cashier of the dredging company asking for certain information concerning the two men, which information the cashier indorsed on the letter of the Prefect and returned to him. A few moments later the cashier, who is an American citizen named Culliton, was considerably surprised by the entry of a couple of policemen in his office, with orders to arrest him for disrespect to the Prefect of Colon, inasmuch as his reply to that officer's note had been in the shape of an indorsement instead of being formally written on a sheet of paper by itself. Naturally Mr. Culliton protested, but without avail. The United States Consul was informed of the fact that an American citizen had been arrested and thrown into a vile, pestilential calaboose with criminals of the lowest class, for no crime whatever, at the whim of the functionary who happened to be occupying the chair of Prefect of Colon, the only charge being disrespect to this Colombian official. In due course of time the American Consul wrote to the Prefect asking for further information on the subject, and was coolly informed that Mr. Culliton was locked up and would remain so until 5 o'clock that evening. Under ordinary circumstances the matter would have been allowed to drop here and at 5 o'clock Culliton would have been released with a warning not to offend again in like manner. The Consul would have felt that he had done his part in the protection of American citizens by writing his little note to the Prefect, and Culliton and other Americans on the isthmus would have fully realized the fact that they had no protection.

A MODERN THUNDERER.

The presence of Admiral Jouett with his ships in the bay changed the aspect of affairs considerably, and a small but energetic number of Americans succeeded in inducing the American Consul to represent the outrage to the Admiral. "Send ashore and liberate him instantly," thundered the Admiral to his chief of staff; but before the boats could be manned word was received that Culliton had been released. Americans on shore wondered whether this would be satisfactory to the United States Admiral or not, but their wonderment was of short duration. A dispatch was instantly sent to the Civil and Military Chief of the Isthmus at Panama by the Admiral, relating the outrage and intimating the advisability of the immediate removal of the Prefect who had dared tamper with the liberty of an American citizen. The Civil and Military Chief replied in a few moments that he would send a commission of general officers to investigate the matter, and the following day they reported that the Prefect (who happens to be the nephew of the incoming President of the State) had been guilty of an indiscretion. American citizens on shore heard of this and speculated on the chances of his removal for a simple indiscretion. Before they had time to speculate long on the question officers of the Admiral's staff were flying across the isthmus to Panama by special train on their way to the Colombian headquarters to explain the difference between his view of the case and that of the commission. The result was the prompt removal of the Prefect and a guarantee that the sacredness of liberty of American citizens shall be respected in future.

NOT MENTIONED IN THE DISPATCHES.

This one incident alone has gained for the Admiral a lasting feeling of gratitude and respect among Americans here, and they had hoped and expected that such prompt and decisive action on the part of the American naval commander in behalf of his fellow-countrymen would have been mentioned by the press upon the news reaching Washington (for some official reports must have been sent to the State and Navy Departments of the matter), but not one of the leading journals of the country that reached here by the last steamer makes the slightest allusion to the affair. Under the head of naval intelligence we read that the flagship Tennessee will remain at Aspinwall to look out for the interests of the railroad and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and just now it seems that these corporations are doing about as they choose with the Admiral and his ships. Nothing is said about giving the canal a boom at the instigation of these companies, but we here on the isthmus are daily forced more and more into the belief that such is really the intention of our Government. M. Rousseau, the eminent French engineer, who is now here to report to his Government whether or not the canal is feasible, has already expressed himself as greatly pleased with the progress thus far made, and there is not the shadow of a doubt that his report will be a favorable one. Jay Gould is liable to drop in here on his yacht any day, and the prospects are good for a very pretty combination.

PANAMA.

MILWAUKEE MENTION.

DEATH OF AN OLD TEACHER—THE EMMET CELEBRATION—A NEW PENSION AGENT FOR THE NORTHWEST—LAWRENCE'S RECOVERY STILL DOUBTFUL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1.—[Special.]—Charles E. Spinney, one of the oldest teachers in the public schools, died this morning of pneumonia at the age of 56 years. Mr. Spinney began teaching in Milwaukee in 1856. He has held the position of Principal of the Fourteenth District School since 1877.

All of the boxes for the Emmet celebration, which occurs at the New Academy Wednesday evening, have been sold. The Rev. Mr. Pepper, an eminent Methodist divine, who is to deliver the oration that evening, will arrive here Tuesday. The city and State officials, including Gov. Rusk, will be present Wednesday evening.

Capt. A. B. Judd, the new Pension Agent, took charge of the pension-office this morning. He states that he will not make any changes in his clerical force. There are eight deputies. The district embraces the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota and the Territories of Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. Capt. Ferguson, the retiring agent, held the position for nearly sixteen years, during which time he paid out to pensioners over $15,000,000. The salary of the office is $4,000.

Abbott Lawrence, the victim of last Wednesday's shooting, remains in about the same condition and his physicians are still hopeful that he will come out all right. He has had several slight hemorrhages from the lungs, showing that the bullet touched the left lung. George Wardner, Lawrence's assassin, is now in the county jail, where he will be kept until the result of his victim's wound is definitly known.

Mrs. J. J. Buck, wife of an employé of the Milwaukee Reaper Works, attempted suicide by taking laudanum this morning. A physician was called in in time to save the woman's life. She had had a quarrel with her husband.

The propellers F. & P. M. No. 2 and Wisconsin are stuck in the ice in Milwaukee Bay. The former boat started out of this port for Manistee Saturday night. She was caught in the ice about a mile off the head of Erie street, and has been there in the same position ever since.

Frank Esche, a 17-year-old boy, was today arrested for throwing pepper in the face of his grandmother, with whom he resides. The old lady attempted to discipline him, with the result stated.

NORTHWESTERN WHEAT.

INCREASED MOVEMENT AT MINNEAPOLIS—THE FLOURING-MILLS RESUME ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 1.—[Special.]—Receipts of wheat in Minneapolis the last two days, including Sunday, have been 355 cars, averaging 560 bushels each. The number of cars in sight today at 12 o'clock and due to arrive by 7 o'clock tomorrow morning was 288. The Omaha Road is moving wheat very freely now, and had on hand between Kasota and Minneapolis today ninety-eight cars, against eighty-seven Sunday and seventy-seven Saturday. That road received from the Chicago & Northwestern Road Sunday fifty cars of wheat, and thirty-five cars today up to 12 o'clock, or eighty-five cars during the last forty-eight hours. Country receipts are increasing again today.

Sixteen flouring mills were running today, with 21,000 barrels capacity. Flour is not selling well yet, but is doing better than a few weeks ago. Early in the winter few millers cared to run their mills, but now all are operating to the extent of their ability. There is very little profit in the flour, but when it can be manufactured without actual loss, and bran and shorts sell as well as they do now, there is a modest profit realized. A mill of 1,000 barrels a day capacity receives about $1,800 a week for the offal, and at present prices this pays the expense of running the mill and some $900 above.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR STOCK of CHICKERING, HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, and KIMBALL PIANOS, and KIMBALL ORGANS.
Bargains in second-hand pianos.

SQUARES.

1 J. & C. Fischer	$ 75
3 Kimballs	$125, $175, $200
1 George Steck	$150
3 Hallet & Davis	$175, $200, $250
1 Chickering	$300

UPRIGHTS.

1 Great Union Co.	$140
1 Kimball	$170
2 Emerson Co.'s	$200, $225
2 Hallet & Davis	$255, $300
1 Chickering	$300

New pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

FOR SALE—$150 CASH WILL BUY ELEgant square grand Hallet & Davis piano. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday at second flat, 43 College-place, Rhodes-av. and Thirty-fourth-st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE FRONT AND rear rooms, with or without board.

281 AND 282 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT front suite and other warm rooms with board.

281 AND 282 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT front suite and other warm rooms, with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, with board.

1517 MICHIGAN-AV.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with elegant rooms and first-class board.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT room handsomely furnished, with board.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

3619 LAKE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front alcove rooms with board; hot and cold water, heated with furnace and grate; terms reasonable.

NORTH SIDE.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOM well heated.

222 EAST OHIO-ST.—HALL BED-ROOM; good board.

278 OHIO-ST., NEAR STATE—A NICELY furnished room, with board. References.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FRONT ROOM, suitable for two, with board; home comforts; references.

567 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE room with board; also single room; gas and bath.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE—EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $1 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE and lady friend, in the vicinity of Twenty-seventh-st. and Calumet-av., two bedrooms and sitting room, with bath-room on same floor, with good board; in a private family preferred. Address X 37, Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSIness, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths; ladies specially invited; letters answered by return mail. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st. Always at home.

ATTENTION—MRS. BISSARA, TRANCE, business medium, describes, gives names; fees, 50c; magnetic treatment. 255-257 South Clark-st.

MME. CATHRINA, THE NOTED DAUGHter of Rhineland, the world-renowned clairvoyant and magnetic healer; she gives with her giant strength and magnetic power massage treatment. Can be consulted from 10 to 12; for gentlemen from 2 to 7; for a clairvoyant sitting, $1; for treatment from $3 to $5; cures guaranteed in five treatments; no cure, no pay. 41 South Clark-st., near Lake, top floor. Cut this out.

MISS BELLE, CLAIRVOYANT, MASSAGE, and magnetic treatment given. Parlor 10, 178 State-st., opposite Palmer House.

MRS. DELACY, CARD AND PALM READer, gives names; magnetic treatment; ladies special attention. 1913 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SMALL ROTARY STEAM engine in first-class condition, about 3-horse power, cheap for cash, at 212 East Washington-st.
WM. HAYTHORNE.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hogey, Druggists.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—C. L. Schaar, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
INDIANA-AV., 2401, cor. Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 358—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—Wilson Young, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Hale Bliss, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 517—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren, Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

CANAL-ST., South, 594, corner Fourteenth—Merz Bros., Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 623, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. A. Moffett, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Star Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—R. S. Clarke, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MAXWELL-ST., 189, corner Jefferson—Merz Bros. Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Drug-
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, } gist.
OGDEN-AV., 581, Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., North, 930, cor. Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
LARRABEE-ST., 675, cor. Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING ON WELLS-st. car (Lincoln-av. line), leaving Randolph-st. about half-past 6 o'clock, or on Larrabee-st. between Webster-av. and Grant-place, a gentleman's gold fob chain and locket. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it or sending word to ROCHE & CO., 188 Dearborn-st.

LOST—MEMORANDUM BOOK AND CASE containing a few annual passes on railroads. If found, return to Room 10, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Depot, and receive suitable reward.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIble man in some business house where there is a chance of promotion; understands bookkeeping. First-class references. Address X 20, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG JEWISH man desires to manage country store, dry goods, clothing, etc., wishes to work on shares. Best references. Address O 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED business-man in the commission, grocery, and sirup line from the South would like a position. Best of references. Address X 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in wholesale or retail shoe business. Good references. X 58, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR general housework. 213 Laflin-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — EMPLOYMENT Agency—First-class girls to be had at 3730 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED Swedish girl to do second work or cooking. Call Tuesday at 100 Sedgwick-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL as cook, second girl, and nurse; good competent waiter. References from last places. 417 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL in private American family; wages $3. 417 North Clark-st., employment bureau.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German or Scandinavian help apply at DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THROOP-ST. EMployment Bureau is furnishing the most competent, reliable, and experienced help of all nationalities to be found in the city with No. 1 references; nothing else accepted for the best families on the North, South, and West Sides. Telephone 4499.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In answering advertisements calling for a recommendation send the advertiser a COPY but NOT the ORIGINAL documents.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENT OR graduate for office-work; must be good penman. References required. Address 3 days X 57, Tribune.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN ON salary; he must have $1,000 to loan employers, for which ample security will be given. Address X 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TO MEN VISITing grocery and cigar trade, we have a big and ready seller. For further information address X 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS JEWISH CLOTHing salesman for the country. Apply to E. ROTHSCHILD & BROS.

BOYS.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN or English office boy. Apply after 11 a. m. at 601 Pullman Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, EARNEST Catholic man located outside principal cities to represent a large, responsible Barclay-st. house in his own locality. Good salary to right party. References required. MANUFACTURER, Lock Box 1,585, New York.

WANTED—LIVE AND ENERGETIC MEN to institute lodges for a secret benevolent society. To the right parties a liberal compensation will be allowed. Address Supreme Secretary, Room 19, Journal Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge of glove department. Must bring references, where last employed in said department. Address X 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A1 CARPET MAN. MUST thoroughly understand said department and bring city references. 184 and 186 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages, $4. Apply at 3645 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND girl can find good positions in small family at 3912 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A RELIABLE, competent girl for general housework at Evanston. Must have references. Wages no object. Address X 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK; good place to right person. 10 Park-row, corner Michigan-av.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR SECOND work and to assist in care of children. Apply at 591 Fulton-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS NURSE FOR A strong, healthy baby 6 months old. Address, with copy of references, H. H. THORNTON, Pensacola, Fla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY CANvassers to canvass Chicago, Milwaukee, and Western cities with a needed and profitable article (not a book). For particulars address ELZENHEIMER & MILLER, 317 Summit-st., Toledo, O.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTY WITH GOOD REFERences and $1,500 to take office position with half-interest in a legitimate business that will pay 200 per cent on investment this year. Address D 38, Tribune.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains patents, caveats, etc., in United States and foreign countries; local attorneys throughout United States; patent book free. Offices—184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3116 AND 3120 VERNON-AV. Call or address F. N. MILLS, 3152 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—SMALL, COZY HOUSE; ALL modern improvements; south of Twenty-second-st., near Michigan-av.; price, $30. Furniture nearly new, will be sold cheap, but must go with house. Immediate possession. X 46, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—720 WEST ADAMS-ST., CORNER Winchester-av.; now ready for good tenant; new modern brick dwelling; 12 rooms; first-class neighborhood. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY, at A. S. Gage & Co.'s, Wabash-av., corner Adams-st.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 62 South Ada-st.; possession immediately. F. A. JONES, 435 West Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, FIRST-class, southeast front, corner Chestnut and North State-sts. Inquire at 267 North State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT 4-ROOM flats on Butterfield and Clark-sts., just north of Twenty-second; $10 to $14; cheapest in Chicago. C. L. JENKS, branch office 1934 Clark-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE VERY DESIRABLE flats on South Side, near cable cars, $20, $25, and $30. ROSE & BARRY, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—1919 WABASH-AV., AT $12. G. S. THOMAS, 123 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—4 TO 8 ROOM FLATS, NEW; convenient; good locality; near street-cars. DEPPISH, 515 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FIRST-FLOOR 6-ROOM flat; $30. 192 Winchester-av., near Adams-st.

TO RENT—3 AND 6 ROOM FLATS ON West Madison-st., corner Throop, in good order. F. A. JONES, 435 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—4 TO 8 ROOM FLATS, NEW; convenient, good locality. DEPPISH, 515 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; GENTLEmen. 13 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—326 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A FURnished suite of warm front rooms; every convenience; also single room.

TO RENT—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bedroom, also a pleasant alcove room, and a single inside room at a low price, to unexceptionable parties only. First-class care and surroundings. Gilis Bros.' Building, 238 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1334 MICHIGAN-AV.—CHOICE rooms, en suite or single; furnished.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—78 DEARBORN-AV., FURNISHED front room for one or two gentlemen; small private family.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room; steam heat, bath, etc. The Albany, Indiana and Clark-sts., Flat 9.

TO RENT—55 PINE-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished front room; conveniences; gentlemen.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—PART OF OUR STORE AT NO. 94 State-st. Also an elegant upright showcase for sale. The A. & W. Mfg. Co.

TO RENT—STORE, 99 MADISON-ST., OCCUpied by A. Lipman. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE NEW STORES and flats on Halsted-st., near Eighteenth.
J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, CORner Madison-st.
F. A. JONES, 435 West Madison-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS. 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—SUITE OF THREE OFFICES AT 82 Dearborn-st. Apply to
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 4 to 8, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 192 MICHIgan-st., 40x100, five stories and basement; elevator, strongly built, and well lighted. F. M. ELLIOT, 35 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, and freight elevator, third floor on corner, 53 by 83 feet, with light on three sides, in our new brick building; not for wood working. BROWN BROS. MFG. CO., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—
One room, 20x100, second floor.
One room, 25x100, third floor.
One room, 100x125, fourth floor.
Apply to
The J. W. Reedy Elevator Manf'g. Co., 83 to 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors (30x180) 172 Madison-st.; inquire on premises or owner, 322 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—SECond and fourth floors of northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts., 40x180, light on three sides, steam heat, power, and elevator; also office room on first floor, 12x25. Apply on premises. HAY & PRENTICE CO., 36 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, 4 UPPER FLOORS, 27 Lake-st., near Wabash-av.; water elevator, etc. ROSE & BARRY, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY E. L. CANFIELD:
South Water-st., corner State, 215 feet frontage, for long term for improvement.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—FIRST FLOOR, 100x100 feet; second floor, 50x100 feet; splendid light and good power; best location in the city for manufacturing. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, DIvided to suit tenants; two elevators; good light. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 and 44 West Monroe-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT LOW PRICE—Flat of seven rooms; east of Clark-st., south of Division. Address Y 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT, nicely furnished rooms, with or without board, for man and wife; no children; Clark-st., between North and Webster-avs., preferred; terms must be reasonable; references exchanged. X 47, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—I WILL sell my dry-goods department, boot and shoe and clothing departments, either all together or separate; my stocks are staple, desirable goods; will accept prices based on the low value of merchandise now ruling; such an opportunity to get into a healthy, growing, paying business is seldom offered for sale; will sell my buildings or rent; want one-half cash, balance on time; properly secured. My references, any bank in the county and Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. Reasons, outside business and unsatisfactory health. Address ROBERT L. BURCHELL, Erie, Whiteside County, Ill.

A BUSINESS-MAN WITH FROM $10,000 TO $20,000 may control leading food product acknowledged by millions the best, healthiest, and handiest article ever presented to the public; already large royalty income from extensive plants in the East; many more required West and South; opportunity for a yearly fortune from a thoroughly-protected monopoly paying 33 per cent monthly. Call on WALTER G. FOX, 151 Monroe-st., Room 32.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE; A bargain for cash; has an established trade. Address RAYFIELD & BURTIS, 164 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER DRUG-STORE, SOUTH Side, finest location in the city for family trade; no opposition; rare chance for a live druggist with money to buy a first-class modern drug-store; can live over store; owner going to Europe; no agents. Address H C 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED planing mill, with sash, door, and box factory connected; fully equipped with new modern machinery, dry kiln, etc.; one of the best shipping points on the Mississippi River; large local box trade; or part interest to desirable partner with capital to increase business. Address PLANING MILL, care Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD SALOON, WITH 6 POOL-tables, near the Court-House, doing a good business. 139 and 141 East Randolph-st. GEORGE MURBACH.

FOR SALE—A GOOD GENTS' FURNISHing, variety, and toy store. No. 2526 Cottage Grove-av.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP — GOOD trade, complete outfit; low rent; make an offer. 154 La Salle-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—LARGE PACKING-HOUSE WITH good market attached, No. 237 to 247 Twenty-sixth-st., near State; splendid railroad facilities.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MAN WITH $500 TO $1,000 TO introduce noted Swiss remedy; first 1,000 imported sold in 4 days; references. Address X 56, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — CHARLIE: COME TODAY without fail; early as possible.

PERSONAL—A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged widow, with little children, wishes a benevolent party to assist her. Address B M 83, Tribune.

PERSONAL—MURDOCK: GET LETTER AT Post-Office.
ESPLANADE.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOKKEEPING AND WRITING, DAY AND evening, 103 State-st. Individual instruction; preferable to a business college course. M. R. JOHNSON, author of the Accountant's Guide, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A complete shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' cast-off clothing. Send postal to H. SIMON, 369 South Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL DESIRable factory sites in large and small tracts; also 1,300 feet of dock property for sale or rent.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE; business property a specialty. Room 4 Reaper Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts., J. P. WHITE & CO.

FOR SALE—OUR MARCH LIST OF CITY property mailed post-paid on application.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OUR LARGE LIST OF CHICAGO real estate mailed free on application. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPerty (leasehold, no revaluation for 20 years) paying 16⅔ per cent net. Owner, X 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO BRICK MANUFACTURERS—One or two 12-acre tracts of first-class clay-land, free from lime; suitable to make best quality of brick, terra-cotta, and fire-proofing. Address X 45, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE TO SECURE a ready purchaser—A detached, 10-room red brick, beautifully papered, with all modern improvements and in perfect order; new range, gas-fixtures, furnace, etc., go with house. All or any of the furniture for sale at auction prices to purchaser; much of the furniture new, carpets laid new in October.
Terms to suit.
Apply on premises to owner.
3013 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV. — STONE-front house, 2973; dining-room and parlors on first floor; must sell. Brick house corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.; in good repair. Rhodes-av., south of Thirty-second-st., several new brick and stone houses, nearly ready; built in most modern style. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — NO. 1415 MICHIGAN-AV.; will sell very cheap on long time. THOMAS A. HILL, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST 50-FOOT LOT ON Groveland Park-av. For particulars apply to BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED 2-story and basement marble-front residence of 10 rooms on Elizabeth-st., between Madison and Washington; the house is tastily fitted up, including Brussels carpets, plush parlor set, mirrors, folding beds, bedding, linen, china and glassware, making a complete home at once; good neighborhood and very convenient to both business and parks. Price of lot, house, and contents, $7,000; terms, $2,000 cash, balance long time at 6 per cent.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 3, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-STORY AND BASEment octagon front residence of 10 rooms on Ada-st., between Madison and Washington; wood pavement, concrete sidewalk; convenient to business; has furnace and gas fixtures; house in first-class order. Price, $6,500; a large part can remain at 6 per cent. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 3, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 841 AND 843 CONGRESS-st., new 2-story brick houses, 8 rooms; the best built, most convenient, and cheapest houses for the money in the city. Open from 11 to 4 o'clock today.
C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

FOR SALE—$5,000—ALL-MODERN 10-ROOM brick and lot 25x125 on Jackson-st., near Robey, cheap. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEment houses 707 Monroe-st. and 670 Adams-st.
Apply to OWNER, 34 Pacific-av., Room 20.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement.
Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.—A great bargain, 10-room marble-front house; rent $50; want an offer.
978 Wilcox-av.—New brick store and flat above; rent $54; $5,150 if sold soon.
Warren-av., near Albany—30x125; $1,650.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—ON TAYLOR-st., corner Idaho, 104⅛ feet; also 75 feet east of Idaho-st., fronting south; price $40 a foot. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE — BARGAINS—BRICK STORES, flats above, on Madison-st., near Centre-av., $12,000 each; three-story and basement modern brick dwellings, on Monroe-st., near Throop, $9,000 each. Will make terms. G. S. THOMAS, 123 La Salle-st., front room, main floor.

FOR SALE — ON KINZIE-ST., BETWEEN Jefferson and Desplaines, 80 feet with improvements; will pay 15 per cent on investment. ROSE & BARRY, 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$7,500—533 WEST ADAMS-ST., fine large 16-room brick octagon-front dwelling, brick barn, and lot 25x180, south front; this property ought to sell quick. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE MODERN RESIDENCE on Monroe-st., east of Ashland-av.; corner lot. WRIGHT & TURNER, Room 49, 116 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—332 NORTH STATE-ST., CORner Cedar—31-foot choice lot. Address M 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON SHEFFIELD-av., near Centre-st., $1,000. G. S. THOMAS, 123 La Salle-st., front room.

FOR SALE—24 VINE-ST.—FRAME COTtage, 8 rooms; a bargain if taken at once. 217 Home Insurance Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
ENGLEWOOD, ENGLEWOOD.
La Salle-st., between 57th and 59th.
Five, six, and nine room houses, just completed; all modern improvements; water, sewerage, etc. Will sell on terms same as rent. P. S.—Lot 33x135.
O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 182 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000, $1,000, OR ALL DOWN—Large, fine, and strong-framed building, 60x200; cost $4,500 two years ago, rented now for 5 years, $40 per month; on leased lot (corner), in centre of Englewood; ground rent only $10 per month; 10 years' lease; pays over 15 per cent net. Call here and get particulars. First-class investment. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NEW HOUSES, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; hard wood finish in some; all modern improvements; central locations; on monthly or yearly payments; will build to order. P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES, NEW and beautiful, on paved and sewered streets; lake water and gas; large grassy lots; best of neighborhood; perfect health.
J. F. MICK & SON, 161 La Salle-st., Room 29.
Or 6216 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN H. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT RIVerside. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 122 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$3 PER ACRE—3,000 ACRES IN one solid body and the finest body of large hard-wood timber to be found in any State, fronting three miles on St. Francis River, Cross County, Arkansas, three miles from railroad; railroad surveyed through it. This is as fine, rich farm land for stock, cotton, or grain as can be found in any State; not an acre of poor land; the timber will net any man $100 per acre for lumber; taxes all paid, and as perfect title as any in the Union; it is a bargain at $6 per acre.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$4.25 PER ACRE—10,000 ACRES of nice farm and grazing lands on the north bank of Platt River, about 15 miles west of North Platt, in Lincoln County, Nebraska. Will sell the whole body at $4.25, easy terms, and will take some good farms in Illinois as part payment; farms must be clear titles. These lands are No. 1. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP STOCK FARM, 400 acres good rolling land, 80 miles south of Chicago, 3 miles from station; all under fence, with good house; $30,000; would exchange for city or suburban property. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ARKANSAS TIMBER AND prairie lands; 100,000 acres good gum, pine, cypress and oak land; 20,000 acres prairie, good for stock, grain, or fruit. Address KELSEY & DOOLEY, Little Rock, Ark.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—
We are having a large demand for residences and lots in all parts of the city and suburbs. Owners desiring to make quick sales will find it to their interest to have their property listed on our books.
BYRON A. BALDWIN & CO., 154 Washington-st.

WANTED—75 FEET ON ABERDEEN-ST. or in the immediate vicinity. Address C. M. UPDIKE, 153 Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—4 NICE RESIDENCE LOTS, splendidly located, in Philadelphia, Pa.; clear title; street cars one block away; want Chicago property and will assume mortgage. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOTS AT Rogers Park, Ill., seven miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, value $4,500, for Omaha real estate or Nebraska lands. CHARLES E. GILL, Marshall Mich.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAN STOCK OF GENeral merchandise in country store; also town property for improved farm or tract of Western land. Address MILLER, Hillisburg, Clinton Co., Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD FARM IN Kansas, fine brick block of 6 stores, in county seat, splendid town of 3,000 people in Indiana; fronts public square and rents for $3,000; want a good, well-improved farm for stock-raising. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED—STOCK OF GROCERIES OR saloon in exchange for Wisconsin property. X 38, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ANY MAN OR WOMAN making less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. We offer energetic persons the best chance on earth to make money; $4 samples free to those who mean business. An agent writes: Your plan brings the money quickest of any I ever tried. Address MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—CHOICE GRAIN OR STOCK farm of 200 acres 16 miles west of Chicago; well improved; all new buildings; barn room for 100 head of cattle and 25 horses, and hay-barns for 150 tons of hay. Address X 39, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ATTENTION!—MONEY TO LOAN BY THE Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay, and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money call at the Banking-Rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Company, 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, at less than usual rates. 118 Dearborn-st., Room 35.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at rates which honest people can afford to pay. People's Loan Co., 122 La Salle-st., Room 8, first floor.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or delay at low rates. 116 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

ATTENTION—ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON furniture, teams, etc.; lowest rates. Deposits received; liberal interest paid. E. R. WALKER, Banker, Rooms 43 and 44, 125 Clark-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, and jewelry at Banking-Rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 185-.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st.
Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old—no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Real estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS FROM $3,000 upwards, at 5 and 6 per cent, on improved real estate. J. S. NORTON, Room 322, 112 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
WITHOUT COMMISSION
at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAgo real estate in sums to suit. Apply at the Union Trust Company's, 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 5½ PER cent in sums of $15,000 and upward on inside improved property. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAgo real estate at 5½ per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $500 and upwards on real estate at reasonable rates. H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 80 Dearborn-st.

ROSE & BARRY, 72 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE money to loan on Chicago real estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent in sums to suit borrowers.

TO LOAN—$100,000 CASH IN HAND ON INside improved realty for any term from ten to fifty years at 5 per cent. C. A. KERFOOT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

$1,000 TO $50,000 TO LOAN ON CHIcago improved real estate at lowest rates. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN IMPORTED SHORT-HORN bull, Capenoch, recorded in 25th vol., page 189, A. H. B. Also several young Short-Horn bulls and heifers, or a car-load cheap for cash.
IRA McCORD, Proprietor.
Inquire at Room 2, 114 La Salle-st., Chicago. Farm at Orland, Ill., twenty-three miles from city, on Wabash Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH steel radiators. Send to manufacturer for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co., 171 and 173 Lake-st.

GOOD HOME AND STRICTLY PRIVATE for ladies during confinement; reasonable terms. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

LADIES—TRY THE "CITY OF PARIS" select French kid glove, four-button, $1.50, or six-button $2, fitted to your hand before you buy. 100-104 State-st., corner Washington.

LADIES' HOME DURING CONFINEMENT—Female diseases treated; graduated physician in consultation. MRS. RICHER, Doctress, 555 W. Indiana.

MIDDLETON'S CARPET CLEANING works are now located at 1432 State-st. Come and see your carpets cleaned.

THE FIRM OF LEVIN & FRANK, CONsisting of Hyman Levin and Jacob Frank, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HYMAN LEVIN, JACOB FRANK.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pasnger.	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	....

a Daily. *b* Daily except Sunday. *c* Daily except Saturday. *d* Except Monday.
St. Paul, Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av. and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumway Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	§ 4:30 p m	§ 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express.	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
	§11:20 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 5:00 p m	* 9:05 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:10 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	§ 2:35 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express.	§11:20 a m	§ 2:35 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	‖11:20 a m	§ 2:35 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 63 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 6:15 p m * 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m * 3:45 p m * 4:15 p m * 5:15 p m	* 6:15 p m * 2:15 p m *11:00 a m *10:30 a m * 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m * 4:15 p m	* 2:40 p m *10:30 a m
Rockford & Elgin	*11:30 p m	*11:15 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit, & Madison & Janesville	* 7:15 a m §11:30 p m	* 5:55 p m § 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, & Beloit	§10:35 p m * 9:00 a m	§ 6:25 p m * 6:25 p m
Janesville, Watertown	* 3:25 p m	* 6:25 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 9:20 a m	* 6:25 p m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison and Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 p m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	* 4:00 p m * 4:00 p m * 4:00 p m * 7:00 p m * 7:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 p m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	* 4:00 p m * 7:00 p m *10:30 a m * 7:00 p m * 2:40 p m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m §10:35 p m	* 2:40 p m § 6:30 p m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:35 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 6:00 p m
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	† 6:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m * 3:15 p m * 4:15 p m	* 6:15 p m * 9:55 a m *10:30 a m

Reference marks. *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.
Reference marks: *a.* Daily; *b.* Daily except Sunday; *c.* Daily except Saturday; *d.* Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m b 5:00 p m a10:30 p m	b10:30 a m b 4:00 p m b 7:00 p m a 7:00 a m b10:20 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m b 7:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m	a 2:00 p m b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:00 a m b12:05 p m b 4:00 p m c10:40 p m	b10:25 a m b 2:15 p m b 5:50 p m d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m a10:30 p m	a 2:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m c10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 4:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m b 7:00 p m
Madison	b12:05 p m c10:30 p m	b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m a10:30 p m b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m a 7:00 a m d 6:00 a m
Mason City, Algoma, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b12:05 p m c10:40 p m c10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	b10:30 p m b10:40 p m	b 7:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:20 a m a 1:00 p m b 5:15 p m b 6:15 p m	b 6:47 a m a 3:15 p m b 7:50 a m b 6:45 p m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	8:45 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 p m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 3:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:05 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 124 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:40 p m	§10:50 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:55 a m

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 6:50 a m	† 5:45 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 9:05 p m	§ 8:05 a m
Night Express	† 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m

Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:45 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:30 p m	† 7:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr.	† 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp.	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd	† 7:45 p m	† 6:45 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:30 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:05 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	....
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 7:55 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 7:20 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Speci	§12:00 m	§ 3:10 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	† 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	6:30 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	† 7:50 a m	† 6:55 p m
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m

*Daily †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:45 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	....	§ 9:30 p m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:05 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

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